The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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111

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New York to London direct every Wednesday.
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New Process, Patent, 7.50 to 8.00
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St. Louis White Winter, Gray's XXXX, - - - - - - - - 8.00
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Granulated Sugar, - - - - 11 cts.
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GENERAL NOTICES.

REOPENED.

We have reopened the old C. L. Woodman & Co. Bakery, Nos. 196 to 202 Clark-st. Every department of the factory is in full operation under the charge of the old foreman, Mr. W. H. Randolph. Mr. Edw'd Olcott, of the late firm of C. L. Woodman & Co., will remain with us, and assist in the general management of the business. Mr. Sam'l A. Little continues in charge of the City Wholesale Trade, and Mr. D. Little of the Retail Store. We have now a full line of fresh goods, manufactured from the best stock, and are prepared to fill all orders from the Wholesale and Retail Trade. The business, after Nov. 1, will be conducted under the name of "THE CHICAGO BAKERY CO."

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.
CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1877.

NOTICE.

Messrs. H. Sexton and O. S. Thomas are no longer authorized to pass themselves as Agents, Solicitors, or co-editors of the *Eulenspiegel*, and they have no right to collect money for the same.
MORITZ LAGELOTH, Publisher.

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MEN'S AND BOYS'
OVERCOATS
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WASHINGTON.

An Official Interpretation of the Famous Office-holders' Order.

Its Object Is to Prevent Officials from Manipulating Caucuses,

And Engaging in Divers Other Underhanded Political Tricks.

Rumors of Plots to Delay and Embarrass Senate Executive Business.

Kellogg's Written Statement Read Before the Senate Committee.

Spofford's Paper in Contravention of Kellogg's Arguments.

Some Republican Senators Said to Favor the Rejection of Both Contestants.

Alex H. Stephens to Have the Pacific Railroad Committee Chairmanship.

CONGRESS AND EXECUTIVE.

THE REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The Cabinet meeting was mainly occupied in the consideration of the estimates for the next fiscal year, to be submitted at the December session. Secretary Sherman reported that they were considerably greater than the probable receipts of the Government for the next fiscal year would warrant, and recommended that the different departments be permitted to reduce them before they were printed. This recommendation was approved, and the President expressed himself in favor of conducting the Government on the basis of the strictest economy.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The appointment to the English mission will not be made until Dec. 14, the time when Pierrepont's resignation takes effect. The name will doubtless be agreed upon before that. The Berlin mission, under the Tenure-of-Office act, must be filled by Nov. 15. That act requires that when a vacancy occurs during a recess, a nomination must be made within thirty days after the meeting of the Senate. The names of Western gentlemen are being considered in connection with that mission.

With reference to

THE CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER,

the following statement was obtained to-day from an official at the White House, who certainly ought to have authority to speak for the President. A great number of letters have been sent by Cabinet officers and others in response to inquiries upon this question. Among others was one recently sent by Judge Devens to a gentleman in Boston. This letter was brought out by the statement that the officeholders of Massachusetts were taking no part in the campaign, and stated that they should refuse to vote. The Attorney-General expressed the hope that if any officeholders in Massachusetts refrained from voting they would not do so great an injustice to the President as to attribute their apathy or failure to the Civil-Service order. This official of the White House said

THE DISTINCTION

between the manipulation of the politics of a city by officeholders, to the exclusion of other business, to the ordinary political activity of a citizen, is so obvious that the President thinks there can be no mistake about it. The purpose of the order was to keep the Federal officeholders from controlling politics, especially in large cities. When that is accomplished, the function of the order is ended. At the White House it is understood that officeholders not only can vote, but that they can make speeches, write editorials, and engage as actively in politics as anybody, and that there would be no objection even to speaking in convention.

In answer to the direct inquiry whether an officeholder would be approved at the White House who became a member of a political convention, it was stated that it was not considered a matter of good taste for an officeholder to be a member of a political convention, and that the matter was

LEFT TO HIS DISCRETION.

Several Congressmen have conversed with the President about the order, and he has given them similar information. This intelligence has been telegraphed to all prominent officeholders who have been a power in their localities, and they have been urged to vigorous work. The movement is thoroughly organized here to secure a full vote in November in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

WILL FIGHT THE NOMINATIONS.

From the private utterances of Senators, there are indications that the Republican Senators may soon take a somewhat hostile attitude towards the Administration with respect to the nominations. An illustration of this has happened within a day or two. A prominent Senator, a member of a committee which had under consideration a nomination from the Department of Justice, called upon the Attorney-General for all the papers in the case. The appointment was that of a person to succeed an officer who had been removed. The Attorney-General refused the application, assigning as the reason that it was the duty of the Senate to decide only whether a person was fit. The Senator insisted that the Senate would see the papers as a matter of right. Subsequently the Attorney-General appeared at the Senate, and told the Senator and the Committee that they could see the papers.

AS A MATTER OF COURTESY.

The Senator declined to see them as a matter of courtesy, stating that he demanded them as a matter of right, and that unless they were presented the Senate would pass an order directing the Attorney-General to produce them before the Committee.

This threat had the effect of causing the Attorney-General to surrender. It is the first issue between the Senate and the Administration.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE GATHERING.

There is an active attempt in several quarters to discredit the statements in these dispatches in regard to the character and tone of the conference of Republicans at the house of Secretary Sherman. The report complained of needs to be amended only in this particular: The tone of the dispatch was much more moderate than that of the meeting itself. Furthermore, the account was furnished by a personal friend of the President, who was present, in as mild a form as the facts would warrant.

AFRAID TO TRUST THEM.

Some of the Democrats are anxious to have Congress adjourn by Thursday of next week. The Eastern Democrats especially are fearful that their Southern and Western colleagues will attempt the passage of a financial resolution which may be injurious in the East. The scheme which has been suggested is, that an adjournment be had after the announcement of the Committees on Monday next: that the Committees report the Army and Deficiency bills Tuesday, pass them under the previous question without debate, send them to the Senate and ask for a final adjournment on Wednesday. This scheme is scarcely practicable. Of course, if this should be done, the Presidential nominations would fall, as the Senate could not probably dispose of the nominations now before it in less than ten days. It is becoming manifest that there will be serious opposition to the confirmation of some of the President's appointments.

WILL HAVE A TALE.

The Republican members of the Indiana delegation in Congress will have a consultation at the residence of J. L. Evans to-morrow to discuss the President's policy, and determine what course to pursue.

LOUISIANA SENATORSHIPS.

THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Louisiana Conservatives here say that the Louisiana question before the Senate is to assume a new phase, and that a number of Republican Senators desire to have both the cases remanded to the Legislature. This, of course, would dispose of Kellogg, as he could not hope to be returned by the Nicholls Legislature. It appears that this solution of the difficulty would be very satisfactory to a certain number of Republican Senators who might feel compelled upon party grounds to vote for Kellogg's admission if the case was pressed, but who are of the opinion that by doing so they would stultify their own record. Don Cameron is said to be of this number. He supported the Louisiana Commission, of which his brother-in-law, Wayne MacVeagh, was a member, and approved its work. Judge Spofford was elected by the Legislature which was

THE RESULT OF THE COMPROMISE

made by that Commission. Should Cameron vote against Spofford, therefore, he would do violence to his own record. It is possible that other Senators, notably Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, may hold similar views. Should Kellogg be seated, it appears that the Louisiana Democrats have conceived a violent plan for depriving him of his seat. They say that the State authorities would immediately proceed against him upon the charge of embezzlement of funds of the State. This charge grows out of the story that Kellogg received a large sum of money from the Republican Tax-Collectors. It is said to be as much as $200,000, and that this sum was never paid into the State Treasury. It is understood that it was used to maintain the Packard Government. Some of the Louisiana Democrats say that if Kellogg should be seated he could not leave the District of Columbia

WITHOUT BEING ARRESTED

upon that charge. The money in question has never been in the State Treasury. The present State authorities have possession of the receipts of tax collections, which they claim should make Kellogg's conviction sure. So it seems that the Bourbons are determined to have Kellogg's and Patterson's seats, even if they have to get them through the Penitentiary.

IN COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to receive the written statements of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, the Louisiana contestants to seats in the Senate, each expressing himself ready. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, that the Committee take a recess in order to let the contestants file their statements with the Clerk, and that an opportunity be given to each to examine the statement of his opponent and prepare, if necessary, any reply thereto.

KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

The Committee having reassembled, the statement of Kellogg was read. He says:

I assume it is not within the power of any claimant or contestant for a seat in the Senate to waive, or in any degree control, the right of the State to her duly-chosen representative in the Senate, and that the Committee so understands the matter, and that the Committee's request for a statement of evidence which contestants desire to present to the Committee does not indicate that the Committee will suffer our requests in any degree to control the Committee or Senate in regard to the range which will be given to this evidence. I desire to place at the beginning of this reply the view which I take of the law of contest. That view is that the substantial merits of this contested claim to a seat, and the question which, or whether either, of the two rival bodies claiming to be the Legislature of said State in January last when I was elected is the true and lawful Legislature, are conclusively determined under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Louisiana, by record evidence which these laws carefully supply to the Senate, and that where revolution or disorders in the State have not deprived the State and Senate of the best and conclusive evidence, both of the existence of the lawful Legislature and of its elections to the Senate, it is not lawful for the Senate to pass by this

HIGHEST AND CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

so supplied for the purpose of trying in the Senate who were elected to the Legislature. This thing is confided to the States themselves to be determined through their returning officers in the first instance, and thereafter to be determined by the Houses of the Legislature duly organized by those who hold the prima facie evidence of the right to compose such Houses. By such Legislature, so conclusively made the lawful Legislature of the State, I was on the 10th of January last duly elected to the Senate, and the record evidence of that election now in the possession of the Committee is the same which is enumerated in my letter to the Committee of the 22d inst. To this enumeration I refer as containing a statement of what I deem the only competent and conclusive evidence in this case, and which establishes my title to a seat both prima facie and

ON SUBSTANTIAL MERITS.

If, however, the Committee should hold that this view of mine is not the true one, and that the duty of the Committee, either owing to the violence and revolutionary disorders which assailed the Government of the State, or from any other cause, requires the Committee to go into matters behind this record evidence showing the lawfulness of my election and of the Legislature which made it, then I shall ask the Committee to go to the bottom of things. I shall ask the Committee to investigate and decide who were entitled to compose the Legislature and Executive of Louisiana as determined by the election of 1876, after eliminating from that election and its returns all consequences of these offenses against a free and pure election, which are prohibited by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana. I add below a most definite statement as to what evidence I will ask the Committee to take, in the event it shall determine that the decision of this case upon its substantial merits requires the Committee to decide these questions which are made by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana to be determinable in the first instance alone by the returning officers of Louisiana, and determinable ultimately by the Houses of the Legislature, which are composed of those and those only who are found entitled to seats therein by certificates of the returning officers of the State. In the event of the Committee's adoption of that range of inquiry just stated, I shall ask the Committee to investigate and report upon

THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:

First—The violence and other revolutionary and unlawful influences resorted to either to prevent the organization of the Legislature by which I was elected, or to deprive either branch thereof of a quorum before, at the time, or after my said election to the Senate.

Second—The violence and other revolutionary or unlawful acts and influences resorted to to deprive of their offices executive and judicial officers of Louisiana belonging to what is known as the Packard Government.

Third—The acts resorted to to secure the organization of what is known as the Nicholls Legislature and installment and continuance in power of the Nicholls Executive.

Fourth—The character, extent, and effect upon the election in Louisiana in 1876 of those offenses against the Election laws which are enumerated in such laws, and especially in Sec. 20 of the act of 1872.

5. The action of the returning officers in making up the returns of all the persons and officers voted for at the election of November, 1876, in the State of Louisiana.

I shall also ask, in the event that the Committee shall decide to go behind the record-evidence to which I have alluded, that the testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Howe was Chairman, in 1877, may be allowed by the Senate to be used for the purpose of such investigation.

SPOFFORD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Spofford, in his statement, says: Protesting that no evidence beyond his credentials and historical facts, of which the Senate will take judicial notice, is required or shall be demanded in obedience to the orders of the Committee, he proposes to prove:

First—That by the actual returns collected by Parish Supervisors of Registration from their appointees, the Commissioners of Election, showing the votes actually in the ballot-boxes at the close of the election in Louisiana on the 7th of November, 1876, it appears that enough of the Senators and Representatives received into the Packard Legislature upon the certificate of the so-called Returning Board were defeated at the polls to show there never was, from first to last, a quorum of elected members in either branch of that Legislature.

Second—That Will Steven, a holding-over Senator adhering to the Nicholls Legislature, was captured and taken by duress against his protest into the Packard Senate Chamber on the 1st of January, 1877, and kept there by duress and against his protest in the refusing to participate in their action and repudiating their authority as the Senate) just for the purpose of swearing in as members of that pretended Senate Baker and Kelso, who had not only been defeated at the polls as candidates for the Senate, but were

SO REPORTED BY THE RETURNING BOARD,

and their competitors were actually elected and admitted so to be by the Returning Board, and sat as members from their respective Senatorial districts in the Nicholls Senate throughout its session; and that there was no contest and no notice of contest over their seats; but the seating of Baker and Kelso was entirely unlawful, inexcusable, and of no effect.

In continuing his statement, Judge Spofford says that by the actual returns or statements, as made in duplicate by the Supervisors of Registration, with their appointees, the Commissioners of Election, and sent one set to the Clerk of the District Court of each county parish, and to the Secretary of State in the city, and the other set to the Returning Board (so-called), showed a majority of votes actually cast throughout the State of about 8,000 for Nicholls and Wiltz over Packard and Antoine for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

IN CONCLUSION

the statement charges the Returning Board with changing the result of the election in De Soto Parish by the suppression of votes, so as to return Republican Representatives, who were really beaten by large majorities, and which was admitted in a letter written by one of the Republican Representatives so returned, a copy of which letter will hereafter be submitted to the Committee.

IN HIS SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

Kellogg denies generally and specifically the material averments of Spofford, and asks that in the event that the Committee shall decide to take testimony in regard to who were duly elected members of the Legislature, that such investigation shall be made thorough, in obedience to the election laws of Louisiana; that it shall decide who were elected, after excluding from the election returns such polls as the election laws of Louisiana designed should be excluded; and he states further that if such exclusions are made as are required by the designs of the law it will be found that the action of the Returning Board in certifying the election of members of the Senate and House as they did was justified by evidence and law in the case.

SPOFFORD'S SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

Spofford, in his supplemental statement, says:

The vagueness of the statements of Kellogg as to what he desires to prove renders it impossible for me to specify what I shall desire to adduce in rebuttal. A suit upon such pleadings could have no end, and I assume it is the desire of Kellogg and the Committee, as it certainly is mine, that this matter should be determined speedily, certainly within a few weeks. As to the specific document referred to by Gov. Kellogg in his letter to the Committee of the 22d inst., I shall desire to prove that the act creating the Superior Civil Court fell through as an utter abortion; that it did not require any repeal, because it never went into vital force. That, professing to abolish the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, it never did abolish it, but the Court has continued and still subsists in the full exercise of its original jurisdiction, though there has been no law reviving it. If it be deemed proper or material to go into general investigation (whose horizon is boundless) indicated by Kellogg, the only effect of which will be indefinite delay and profitless wrangling, the undersigned suggests that it would not be proper to limit the quotations to testimony taken by the Howe Committee, but that the testimony taken by the Morrison Committee of the House should, in common fairness to the other side, be allowed consideration. Of course the journals and acts of the Assembly of the Nicholls Legislature, as printed in volumes by authority, can be referred to.

The undersigned, in return, agrees that newspaper reports of the journals of the Packard Legislature may be referred to by either party.

The Committee, after hearing the statements read, had a brief secret session, ordered them printed, and adjourned until Monday.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—It has not been possible hitherto to state with positiveness much about the House Committees. The following five Chairmanships, however, may be considered fixed: Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee. To this Committee will be referred the Texas Pacific bill. Stephens is the most pronounced supporter of that measure, and was active in the campaign for Randall for Speaker upon that basis. Stephens' appointment was agreed upon to-day. The room already selected for Stephens is the Speaker's old room, just off the lobby, the most eligible room in the House. Other Committee Chairmanships are: Gunter, of Arkansas, Indian Affairs; Singleton, of Mississippi, Printing; Fernando Wood, Ways and Means; Whitthorne, Naval Affairs.

A CURIOUS CASE,

closely resembling kidnapping, is reported here to-night by some of the police. In the absence of all the principals, there is no way of verifying the statements made. Last night an officer from Georgia appeared at the police station here with a prisoner who turns out to be a well-known manufacturer of Wilmington, Del. The officer had, or pretended to have, a requisition from the Governor of Georgia for him, in a case involving a charge of fraud in connection with a claim, but, upon reaching Wilmington, said he would not serve it if the gentleman would come down to Baltimore and settle the claim with Georgia parties who were there. On arriving no Georgia men were there, and the man was then induced to come on to this place. On reaching Washington the man was handcuffed, taken to the police-station, kept till 2 o'clock in the morning, and taken South on an express.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Edward McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, shows a marvelous record of economy in his Bureau. During the first three months of his administration there has been an actual saving of $150,000. He is able to state officially that at the close of the next fiscal year the saving will be $800,000, or two-thirds of the whole, in addition to $720,000 saved during the work on stamps, making altogether a saving of $1,520,000. This saving has been made out of an appropriation granted by the great Congress of economy. McPherson wishes Congress to authorize the construction of a fire-proof building to cost $300,000 for the Bureau out of the amount saved, and will then undertake to return to the Treasury one-half the total amount appropriated to the Bureau for the fiscal year.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were: Total, $21,320,726; for Illinois, Chicago District, $8,500,000; Indiana, $6,087,219; Iowa, $810,982.

ILLINOIS MEASURES.

Representative Cannon will introduce his bill of last Congress to secure indemnity to a large portion of the counties of Illinois for lands sold under the Swamp Land act. Representative Henderson, of Rock Island, will introduce a bill of the last Congress for the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

ABSURD.

The report that Secretary Schurz intends resigning to become Minister to England, and that Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has been tendered the Secretaryship, is absurd and false.

MADISON WELLS,

of the Louisiana Returning Board, wants his salary as Surveyor of New Orleans increased to $4,000.

R. H. HITT,

of Illinois, Secretary of the Legation at Paris, is in this city, and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

A RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it is rumored that the English Mission has been offered to Gen. Grant.

CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The United States Consul at Port Sarnia, in a report to the Department of State, says that the farmers of Ontario, the great barley-producing district of Canada, are much disappointed at the color of the grain of the present year's barley crop, which is very dark. This color is accounted for by the wetness of the season. As beer invariably partakes of the color of the malt from which it is manufactured, a bright amber color adds much to the value of the grain. It is expected, therefore, that the dark color will materially interfere with the sales of the present crop. In all other respects the crop is considered satisfactory, for, although the acreage is not so large as that of the previous year, the yield is excellent, and an average harvest is anticipated.

The total exports of barley and rye to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1875, was 5,413,844 bushels, valued at $5,359,341; for the year 1876 these exports amounted to 10,164,551 bushels, valued at $7,426,827, an increase of nearly twice the amount in quantity, but a great falling off of the price per bushel. Almost the entire exports of barley and rye are to the United States, only 6,600 bushels going to all other countries during the year 1876. Fears are entertained that the temperance movement in the United States will have a depressing effect on the brewers, and through those, to whom all the Canadian exports of barley and rye are disposed, on the agricultural interests of Canada.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Some Questions for Mr. Lynch to Answer.

How Gen. Lieb Runs His Office for Political Purposes.

Clerks Who Serve as Delegates to Democratic and Other Conventions.

Expenses of the Office—The Marriage-License Register—An Old Suit.

The Democracy Listen to Some Plain Talk from the Workingmen.

The Greenbackers Figuring Hard to Get up a Ticket.

Well Attended Republican Ward Meetings—Mr. Hesing on Hammond.

THOMAS LYNCH.

A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

In a day or so, Mr. Thomas Lynch, candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, will be visiting the wards and making speeches to his friends. While at these gatherings the following questions will be probably put to him, and they are given here so that he may be ready with satisfactory answers:

Is he after the Treasurership for the sake of the glory or the money?

If the latter, does he need it to take up a $15,000 incumbrance on his LaSalle street property?

Is it true that he employs no Irishmen in his distillery, and that he gives as a reason therefor that he could not boss them and order them around as he wanted to his employes?

Is it true that he was a Republican in 1874, and supported Charles B. Farwell for Congress against Le Moyne, standing at the polls for the Fourth Precinct of the old Twentieth Ward, and nobly cheering on the boys who voted for the Republican candidate?

Is it true that he is a member of the firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., distillers, H. H. Shufeldt being one of the stockholders in the Fidelity Savings Bank?

What is the indebtedness of that firm to the Fidelity—that is, to the poor depositors in the concern?

Why did his firm pay an assessment of $1,800 to the Government in 1876, and why was it asked to pay $10,000?

What did Marshall P. Beecher, Gauger at his distillery, say to the Grand Jury regarding operations at that distillery?

Were those statements such as to create an impression in the minds of the jury favorable to the distillery with which Mr. Lynch is connected?

What did Phelps, who was Storekeeper, and Miller, who was Storekeeper, say regarding this distillery and the way it was run?

What was that story about the quantity of whisky made March 3, the day before the tax was raised from 70 to 90 cents per gallon.

LIEB.

HOW HE RUNS HIS OFFICE.

The manner in which Gen. Lieb's office is manipulated during election time can only be ascertained from a close analysis of the pay-rolls in his office, and then by chasing up the names of the clerks on the roll as they appear in the published reports of ward meetings and political conventions. This work a TRIBUNE reporter undertook to accomplish yesterday, with the announced result, which is respectfully submitted to Gen. Lieb as a refutation of the assertion, which has been frequently made by him, that his clerks are not employed to do political dirtywork, but are hired for the exclusive good of the public service. Following is the pay-roll for the months of June, July, August, and September:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
W. D. S. Anderson	$ 208	$ 208	$ 208	$ 208
G. E. Woodburn	150	150	150	150
F. Cornienti	150	150	150	150
G. Busse	125	125	125	125
E. Mack	125	...	...	...
E. M. Barnard	200	200	200	200
W. S. Young, Jr.	208	208	208	208
H. Biehl	100	100	100	100
H. Stephens	100	100	100	100
H. Hand	100	100	100	100
H. Aiken	68	28	88	58
J. A. Blaine	101	104	64	96
F. Busse	100	104	108	100
L. T. Barclay	44	48	36	48
F. Brandt	32	4	...	...
C. E. Brinksmaid	20	80	...	...
T. Crean	4	80	28	96
A. B. Chladek	100	88	92	74
F. Christopherson	68	104	108	100
J. B. Crowley	42	22	43	80
G. W. Curley	73	92	100	100
J. W. Crawford	28	60	84	90
M. Colbert	65	60	86	104
J. F. Daniels	104	104	108	100
E. C. Donnellan	104	104	108	100
O. Dressler	96	104	108	100
R. Dressler	32	16	43	...
A. G. Duggan	104	16	...	16
J. E. Dalton	72	36	50	94
T. B. Dodd	28	...	...	...
W. H. Fuller	78	22	...	...
T. J. Fitzgerald	102	104	92	90
F. Freudenberg	104	96	108	100
C. E. Forester	72	104	108	100
J. T. Fenn	96	...	...	...
Hugh Fitzsimmons	55	76	88	92
S. Gale	108	114	114	110
James Gleason	68	48	72	74
C. E. Grasson	73	66	56	...
George G. Gilson	36	80	...	...
J. B. Guentzer	20	...	...	36
Peter Hand	104	125	125	125
H. T. Harthe	104	104	108	72
W. H. Hornady	116	128	120	112
Charles Hoya	42	28	72	12
Hans Herting	104	104	108	100
J. R. Humphreville	108	102	108	96
J. C. Hitchcock	4	76	108	100
M. Healey	44	80	58	96
G. L. Huyck	55	36	34	...
R. L. Hogarth	66	...	52	...
W. R. Heron	68	62	72	96
Charles Heron	72	58	62	96
Carl Helmer	35	...	...	...
Charles Hagemann	42	...	...	28
P. M. Hansborough	22	56	82	90
M. Hyman	26	...	34	8
T. Hermann	24	68	99	100
W. Justi	92	104	108	100
J. Josephson	102	100	108	100
D. M. Jenkins	44	15	36	...
T. R. King	104	104	44	...
Adam Kimpling	104	104	108	100
A. Kunz	74	78	88	94
George Knerr	28	...	35	...
Charles Kopus	32	80	64	100
Gus Lange	108	...	108	100
F. Luchman	56	28	68	104
R. B. Lynch	36	32	...	44
R. Langon	28	80	54	120
F. W. McNally	118	108	114	108
C. Manhardt	78	78	81	75
George Menzel	104	104	104	100
N. Micholski	66	96	98	81
P. Murphey	44	72	32	72
H. F. Merritt	50	76	108	100
K. Meyer	47	8	...	...
John McNally	26	76	64	100
L. Nachman	44	80	64	72
C. H. Owens	6	...	...	...
M. J. O'Brien	50	30	62	88
J. J. O'Brien	32	...	...	...
T. O'Sullivan	30	80	44	...
C. G. Peinegger	104	104	108	100
A. Potch	34	46	52	50
George Pohl	48	...	18	...
H. L. Prentice	32	36	30	20
L. M. Palmer	40	70	68	67
Rudolph Ruhbaum	104	104	108	100
J. F. Robinson	24	...	...	...
Joseph Rafferty	39	37	40	39
M. D. Rapp	48	...	...	...
M. W. Ryan	24	80	47	100
A. H. Reinke	60	52	114	100
Max Schuler	104	104	108	100
George E. Steele	108	104	108	100
James Sullivan	52	50	...	...
Otto Sebrt	72	16	32	100
S. Stretch	71	56	16	...
E. W. Smith	69	80	...	90
F. C. Swain	56	80	63	...
James Stroud	28	14	27	...
S. C. Sharpe	28	...	...	...
John Steinmetz	4	20	...	88
S. Sostheim	24	...	...	...
John Sweeney	29	80	37	...
D. J. Sweeney	36	96	96	100
O. G. Thompson	36	56	82	52
Peter Vogt	96	96	108	96
W. W. Winhotz	71	66	54	96
W. Weissenbach	58	...	...	...
W. W. Wolf	42	...	...	...
H. D. Wiltbank	38	78	48	...
J. D. Woodward	4	12	...	...
Charles Zernitz	4	...	...	...
C. H. L. Ahrens	...	36	26	...
H. C. Boland	...	28	30	...
E. F. Badoux	...	28	...	...
H. Baer	...	80	32	91
J. B. Clark	...	76	...	...
C. J. Collins	...	6	81	70
B. M. Collender	...	60	20	100
F. W. Dietzsch	...	68	78	100
T. F. Doyle	...	50	10	...
Arthur Gleason	...	76	120	112
T. F. Gleason	...	52	72	100
N. S. Graves	...	22	...	...
D. H. Hayes	...	32	...	...
P. Hartwell	...	80	...	...
Geo. W. Hackney	...	50	20	46
Thomas Haydon	...	28	...	...
J. Hansen	...	14	57	100
A. R. Hotchkiss	...	102	108	100
W. B. Johnson	...	16	...	...
Andrew Jacoby	...	64	48	24
J. D. King	...	8	26	...
Robert Kenny	...	24	...	...
Alex. Kost	...	4	...	...
C. H. Kelsey	...	72	32	66
John Kehoe	...	40	47	49
M. A. La Buy	...	22	...	38
J. Muller	...	2	...	...
C. McDonnell	...	14	42	14
J. McMahon	...	32	...	...
J. Mitchell	...	80	10	70
Charles Meyer	...	72	20	...
L. Neuberg	...	80	42	97
Thomas North	...	64	8	26
F. L. Reed	...	80	84	94
P. Rafferty	...	30	68	98
F. Rode	...	40	43	52
A. F. Shuman	...	56	...	...
James Stewart	...	56	108	100
J. S. Tenney	...	10	...	...
W. F. Thompson	...	66	42	...
W. Whitney	...	12	...	...
J. L. Sutherland	...	16	16	...
T. F. Anderson	...	...	40	40
M. Bowler	...	...	4	8
F. H. Brooks	...	...	30	...
C. B. Clark	...	...	27	...
C. R. Crossman	...	...	24	...
P. H. Comisky	...	...	28	...
Ned Condon	...	...	42	96
J. P. Donnelley	...	...	23	...
Charles Eaton	...	...	24	...
B. Earoger	...	...	6	...
Thomas Flood	...	...	68	98
John Foley	...	...	27	...
T. J. Flibert	...	...	16	...
C. D. Gastfield	...	...	20	...
C. Gleason	...	...	24	...
G. Gensen	...	...	19	37
C. Gottschalk	...	...	34	50
J. H. Green	...	...	58	18
Thomas Gaugh	...	...	6	...
D. F. Gleason	...	...	47	94
John Garrity	...	...	22	...
C. Harenmann	...	...	10	...
R. H. Hubbell	...	...	60	100
Otto Hottinger	...	...	12	...
W. F. Hartney	...	...	42	76
M. Harris	...	...	24	...
J. G. Hamilton	...	...	40	...
R. J. Hansen	...	...	40	...
Peter Hartwell	...	...	12	...
J. S. Kenney	...	...	37	52
R. Landegren	...	...	44	...
P. Lussen	...	...	26	45
F. W. Lewis	...	...	22	...
M. D. Lathrop	...	...	20	...
J. A. Montgomery	...	...	34	...
Thomas Morrissey	...	...	32	16
T. H. Murhaus	...	...	36	...
B. J. Nockin	...	...	38	94
G. Remsen	...	...	12	...
L. Rosenheim	...	...	8	...
J. Richter	...	...	45	23
J. P. Sullivan	...	...	54	52
A. B. Sheldon	...	...	47	...
D. A. Stitt	...	...	68	100
S. Seidler	...	...	56	100
T. Schroeder	...	...	12	20
J. W. Tierney	...	...	38	...
David Walsh	...	...	34	76
W. H. White	...	...	12	25
W. M. Brown	...	...	...	58
M. P. Evans	...	...	...	38
L. Gruber	...	...	...	46
T. O. T. Hartigan	...	...	...	24
J. P. Kearney	...	...	...	68
Fred Oest	...	...	...	36
M. D. C. Prindiville	...	...	...	16
Folio work as per bill rendered by:				
S. H. Lieb	528	654	522	731
J. M. Reed		71	104	74
E. E. Gale		116	112	112
L. R. Holden		32	74	52
L. R. Holden, April account	86			
L. R. Holden, June acount	51			
Totals	$ 8,331	$10,359	$11,242	$11,639
Increase in expenses for Sept. over June				$ 3,308

An inspection of the pay-rolls shows frequent changes in the names and number of the employes. No doubt those who were not available at ward meetings, and were unfortunate enough to be possessed of no influence among the "boys," were summarily dismissed to make room for those whose only qualification consisted in their ability to fix things at the gatherings of "the gang."

LIEB HAS FREQUENTEY PROTESTED

that he would scorn to compel the men under his employ to pay assessments or take part in political campaigns. Of course he wouldn't; nevertheless there are those of the clerks who say they were visited by a committee, and requested to come down with 10 per cent of their hard-earned stipends,—hard-earned, when it is understood that they have had to listen to Lieb's speeches and buy beer for the worthless rabble which congregate around the political headquarters in every precinct of the city during the excitement of a campaign. How well Lieb's henchmen, paid by the county, did his political work can be well understood, when the reader is informed that

OUT OF THE EMPLOYES OF HIS OFFICE,

he had twenty-five delegates in the Industrial Convention, and sixteen in the Democratic. They were as follows:

Industrial Convention—Alexander Weinberg, Second Ward; M. P. Evans and Timothy Crean, Third; J. W. Tierney, Fourth; D. O'Connor, Sixth; John McNally, Seventh; M. Prindiville, J. P. Sullivan, and J. Mitchell, Eighth; Fred Condon and John Foley, Tenth; Redmond Langan, Eleventh; M. A. La Buy, Secretary and "Big Muckymuck" of the party, C. D. Gastfield, and J. J. O'Brien, Fourteenth; J. B. Guentzer and G. Gensen, Fifteenth; C. E. Grasson and W. F. Hartney, Sixteenth; John Sweeney, Seventeenth; R. B. Lynch, H. Baer, J. F. Thompson, and J. F. Daniels, Eighteenth. To this list might be added Albert Maher, the Committee Clerk of the Commissioners.

Democratic Convention—Henry F. Merritt, First; J. J. Garrety, Fourth; C. Eaton and W. Edgar, Fifth; P. J. Hickey, Sixth; David Walsh and Max Schuler, Seventh; Pat Murphy and J. H. Carmody, Eighth; D. A. Stitt, Twelfth; H. A. Aiken, Thirteenth; L. T. Barclay, Fifteenth; Fred Freudenberg and Gus Busse, Sixteenth; A. G. Duggan, Seventeenth; and P. J. Quinn, Eighteenth.

Democratic Central Committee—Charles Eaton, Fifth Ward; M. W. Ryan, Tenth; Thomas Flood, Thirteenth; Otto Schifter, Sixteenth.

Certainly a very clever amount of leaven wherewith to work a political convention and capture delegates. The only query is: Did Lieb colonize the wards with his delegates, or did he "buy 'em up" with situations to be paid by the county? It makes very little difference how he answers, the people will reply to the conundrum to suit themselves. The TRIBUNE has established the fact that when the General says he runs his office for the good of the public service, and not for political preferment, he simply utters what he knows to be an untruth.

COMMISSIONER SENNE,

of the Special Committee to whom was referred the question of the expenditures of the office of the County Clerk, submitted a report recently showing that salaries could be cut down some $18,000 per year—allowing the Clerk's pay to remain as fixed by law—without in the least depriving the employes of a good living wages. This report was unfortunately submitted for the consideration of the Ring while the campaign was in full blast, and of course the iniquitous majority, who had hopes of re-election, would not make enemies of the employes by voting to reduce expenses. Mr. Senne's report shows just how the salaries can be cut down, and $1,500 per month sayed by the county:

	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Reduction.
Chief Deputy	$ 2,500	$ 2,000	$ 500
One Deputy, tax matters	1,500	1,500	300
One Deputy, redemption	1,800	1,500	300
One Deputy, marriage license	1,500	1,320	180
One Deputy Cashier	1,200	1,080	120
One Tax-Appeal Clerk	1,500	1,320	180
One clerk in charge of books and papers	1,200	1,080	120
Two record writers, each $1,200	2,400	2,160	240

All necessary help, $3.50 per day. Folio work, 4 cents per folio.

Expenses as per pay-roll per month during the term of one year:

	Regular men.	Amount paid.	Extra men...	Amount.....	Amount paid for folio w'k	Total........
September, 1876	9	$1,316	96	$7,566	$500	$ 9,374
October	9	1,316	104	8,810	345	10,472
November	9	1,316	107	9,112	481	12,410
December	11	1,513	94	8,199	573	10,285
January, 1877	10	1,466	46	3,576	450	5,493
February	10	1,466	75	4,366	269	6,102
March	10	1,441	43	4,064	50	5,556
April	10	1,466	25	2,070	476	4,013
May	10	1,466	132	8,083	579	10,177
June	10	1,468	105	6,199	666	8,331
July	10	1,466	182	8,238	654	10,359
August	10	1,466	157	8,963	813	11,296

COUNTY COURT.

	Present salary.	Proposed salary.	Saving...
One Deputy	$2,500	$1,000	$ 500
Assistant Deputy	1,800	vacate	1,800
Record writer	2,400	$2,000	400
Two copying clerks, each $1,200	2,400	2,160	240

RECAPITULATION.

Saving on heads of departments	$ 1,940
Saving on regular men over and above regular list	300
Saving on extra men at $3.50 per day instead of $4 per day	9,898
Saving on folio writers at 4 cents per folio in place of 8 cents	2,929
Saving in County Court	2,940
Total	$18,007

MORE ABOUT LIEB.

THE "TIMES'" CHARGES.

Early in March, 1875, an indictment was found against the editor of the *Times* for publishing a libel about Gen. Lieb, the County Clerk. The following is the offensive language, which is taken from the indictment:

THE COUNTY CLERK.

This official has been so busy with election returns that he has scarcely had time to attend to the more regular duties of his office. The position is one, the integrity of whose administration must depend largely upon the honesty of the chief. There seems no certain check upon the operation where fees are so largely involved; and, therefore, all must depend upon the personal responsibility of the head. Some time ago, for a small moral lapse on the part of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, he was removed. Thereupon the County Clerk placed one of his own subordinates to fill the position. The salary of the clerk of the Board is $3,000 per annum; and this amount is now paid to the County Clerk on account of the services of his subordinate, to whom, it is believed, he pays a considerably less sum. Such being the case, the County Clerk is plainly violating a legal provision against receiving two salaries for one office.

The case came up for trial subsequently, along with the indictments found on the complaints of Ashton, McGrath, etc. The Judge was acquainted with Lieb. He remarked that it was a very mild form of libel. The following day Gen. Lieb's attorney moved to have the suit dismissed, which was done, and no retraction of the offensive language set forth in the indictment appears to have been published.

POLLAK ON LIEB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In your article in to-day's TRIBUNE on Lieb and his record there are some mistakes to which I desire to call your attention.

Mr. Lieb states in his circular that the expenses of the County Clerk's office during my administration were $75,868.08, and only $2,371.90 less than his expenses for running the office in 1876. Now what I want to call your attention to is, that, so far as the costs during my term are concerned, Mr. Lieb does know, and he ought to know, that it is false. From an official report of his to the County Board on the 25th of October, 1875, and which was published in the daily papers the next day, he states that the whole amount of fees and costs paid me by the county in 1873 was $30,766.48, and not $75,868.08. The fact is, that my whole expenses in running the office was not quite $35,000. If you refer to THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 6, 1875, you will find my answer in full to all the statements set forth by Lieb, and the answer will show Mr. Lieb in a not very pleasant light. Respectfully,

JOSEPH POLLAK.

LIEB'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The falsehood of Lieb's stories about his hiring men for their efficiency and not for their political usefulness is best shown by the disgraceful condition of the marriage-license books. These records, which are of vital importance,—of more value in many respects than any others in the custody of the Clerk,—are in a condition which would be disgraceful in the books of a tenth-class groggery. They are kept by a set of illiterate fellows who are unacquainted with the English language, who cannot read, or write, or spell. A specimen of the literary accomplishments of one of them will be found in the following letter:

Frend Wm. Seipp: I would to like to ask you Recomment My friend Tho. Loeser for the Possision as Baar Keeper he is worthy of any Pleas hoping You will help him and Oblige

Yours P. HAND.

The hand-writing of this communication is awful and indescribable. It was not long ago that Father Thomas Leydon, pastor of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church down on Wentworth avenue, took occasion to speak to his congregation of the frightful incapacity of the persons who had charge of the Cook County marriage licenses. He held up before his flock a couple of them which were so badly written that he had been unable to decipher them, and he had gone to the Clerk's office for the purpose of finding out the real names. In many cases names on the licenses are misspelled, and in many more are utterly unrecognizable, even by the parties for whom they are intended. The man who is partly intrusted with this business is Peter Hand, who was at one time the Jailer of Cook County, who was indicted for selling liquor to prisoners in jail in violation of law, and who was also brought before Commissioner Hoyne on a charge of violating the Revenue law by selling liquor without the necessary license. A person with a record like this is hardly the man to put in a place requiring such care and excellent penmanship as are demanded in a marriage-license clerk. In spite of the expostulations of priests and laymen, Gen. Lieb will make no changes, but for some reason unknown prefers to retain Mr. Hand and his beastly system of bookkeeping.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

held the first meeting at the Palmer House last evening, and was called to order by J. B. Calhoun. There were twenty members present. The room was packed full, all the candidates from Lynch down being in attendance, as well as a large number of others, among whom were several of the Industrial Central Committee.

On motion, P. H. Smith was elected temporary Chairman, and J. J. Crowley temporary Secretary, they being subsequently made the permanent officers.

Mr. Smith returned thanks. He had consented with great reluctance to act. The position was one of great responsibility, a great deal of labor being attached to it. But until the campaign was over he would do the best to serve them. He had never been so proud in his life as he was when in the Convention Thursday. The party had reflected credit upon itself in the nominations made. The ticket was even better than that presented by the Republicans. He had no doubt of success if the campaign was managed with wisdom and discretion. The Republicans had made creditable nominations, and it was not believed that the Democracy would do as well, yet they had done better, the very best men in the county having been seclected for every office, with one exception. (Mr. Smith did not say who this was.) He urged thorough organization, and a vigorous conduct of the campaign.

THE CANDIDATES

then retired to an adjoining room to agree upon a plan for carrying on the campaign, and Thomas Lonergan, J. B. Calhoun, and William Law, Jr., were appointed a committee to report their scheme of operations.

After a recess of a quarter of an hour, Joseph E. Smith, candidate for County Judge, came in, and requested the Central Committee to suggest names for a Campaign Committee, since the members were more familiar with those who were competent than the candidates.

Some discussion ensued as to the advisability of doing this, it being contended that the candidates should select their own committee and submit it to the Central Committee for approval or rejection. Finally a motion was made that the member for each ward suggest three names for the information of the candidates.

Dave Thornton moved to lay the motion on the table.

This was voted down—yeas, 4; nays, 18, and the other motion agreed to.

The object in desiring to name the persons from whom the Campaign Committee was to be selected was to insure the proper handling of the candidates' money and the putting it where it would do the most good. Nearly every member of the Central Committee put his own name on the cards and pieces of paper handed in to the Secretary.

Mr. Smith took the lists to his associates, and a Committee was made up, but being ashamed of it, they declined to give it to the reporters.

As soon as Mr. Smith left the club-room,

Ald. Ryan stated that there was a committee present from

THE INDUSTRIAL PARTY

who desired to be heard, and he moved that that they be given an opportunity.

No objection being made, the spokesman,

Mr. Lahey, came forward, and began by remarking that they did not come by instructions.

Before he could say another word,

Ald. Ryan jumped up and suggested that the room be cleared. This proposition was indorsed by all the members, so the outsiders and reporters bowed their way out and took possession of the corridors.

Mr. Lahey then resumed. He said the Industrial party had a grievance. One of their nominees had been voted for in the Democratic Convention and been fairly nominated, but had been counted out by Frank Cunningham, the Secretary. He referred to Thomas Kavanaugh. Delegates from the city had voted for Reichel when the county towns were called, and their votes had been recorded. John Forsythe had detected this, and had called on Cunningham for the tally-sheets, but he had refused to give them up. This man Reichel was the brother-in-law of J. J. Garrick, the chief deputy in the Sheriff's office, and it was understood he had been counted in by the influence of that office, Cunningham being Chief Clerk there. The Industrial party were not willing to stand such chicanery. Embraced within it was the rank and file of the Democratic party, and if their representative was not put on the ticket, the Workingmen would defeat it.

The speech of Mr. Lahey was listened to with attention, but, inasmuch as he and his associates had not been vested with authority to act on behalf of their party, no action was taken upon it.

After the Committee left,

J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,

was granted a hearing. He feels sore at his rejection by the Convention, but is not disposed to do anything to defeat the ticket. Having been nominated by the Workingmen, he wants to shake them honorably. If he resigned, he said, it would be claimed that he had sold out. Would not the Committe aid him to get off the ticket in such a way that no fault could be found?

No answer was given.

It was stated that Adolph Shoeninger had absolutely declined to run for County Commissioner on the ticket because he was a Republican.

No action was taken toward filling the vacancy, but in private talk Michael Brand appeared to be the favorite.

The next thing that occupied attention was the Commissioner from the Fifth District,—

THOMAS HOGAN.

Very little was said, but enough to indicate that there is considerable opposition to him, and the chances are that he will be shut out.

Then came up a matter which concerned a member of the Committee itself. This was

ED SHAWCROSS.

He was convicted of burglary a couple of years or so ago, but was subsequently granted a new trial, and the indictment against him was quashed, through the influence, it is said, of Democratic friends. The two or three decent men on the Central Committee had "kicked" against being obliged to associate with Shawcross, and they determinded to bounce him. It was intimated to him that he had better resign, and he did so, much to the regret of over half the Committee. Appearances was the only thing that prevented them from keeping him, for Shawcross is a good Democrat and hard worker for the party.

The speech of Mr. Lahey troubled the Committee greatly. They realize fully the necessity for being in harmony with the Workingmen, and there seemed to be a disposition to make concessions to them. It is likely that threats, made in a confidential way by some of the Industrial Committee, will have their effect. These men, though avowedly Democrats, are not at all pleased with the way in which

LIEB'S CLERKS

in the Globe Theatre Convention acted toward Kavanaugh, the Industrials' candidate. They voted against him every time. Unless the Central Committee put Kavanaugh on the Democratic ticket, it is not unlikely that the Central Committee of the Industrials will kick Lieb out and substitute W. R. Burdick, the Greenbacker. This fact is known to Perry H. Smith and his fellow Committeemen, and it brought about the appointment of a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of the Industrial party for the purpose of promoting harmony. The names were, of course, not divulged.

After resolving to have only secret meetings in the future, the Committee at half past 10 adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Committee of Five will meet the candidates this morning, agree upon the assessments, and advise with them generally.

With reference to the charges made abouo counting in Reichel, Mr. Cunningham stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that he detected several city delegates voting for Kavanaugh when a county town was called, and that his count was an honest one,—101 for Riechel and 98 for Kavanaugh. He had no preferences, only desiring to see upright and capable men nominated. It was true that he refused to give Mr. Forsythe the tally-sheets, and for a good reason,—he had no right to them. If Mr. Forsythe had presented an order from the Central Committee, they would have been handed over without hesitation.

BURDICK'S CAUCUS.

ANOTHER SLATE FOR THE PEOPLE.

In Parlor 2 of the Burdick House a rather queer office-seeking crowd got together last evening. It was Burdick, until lately Chairman of the Greenbackers, who was the originator of the assemblage. It was a quaint, intellectual gathering—a party of souls who feasted on Burdick's eloquence from 8 o'clock last night until this morning. It was bright and ornamental, this assemblage, which had a holy horror for reporters.

"Now, we don't want anything said about this," chirped the bland Burdick into the ears of THE TRIBUNE pencil-slinger. "This is a private affair, and there isn't anything certain about it." The truth is, the Greenbackers are a broken-down house, quarreling and fighting among themselves. Each member of the party is jealous of the other. All are greedy and want office. It was Burdick's friends who had gathered to prepare a slate to be indorsed by a packed Convention Monday, and then to be forced down the throats of the Workingmen. George S. Bowen was there; so were Kavanaugh, McGilvray, and Dixon, of the Workingmen. Burdick bossed the job. After hours of wrangling, it was decided that Judge Wallace was the man for County Treasurer, W. C. Burdick for County Clerk, Kavanaugh for Probate Clerk, and Hugh McLaughlin for Clerk of the Criminal Court. They want Judge Jameson for Superior Court, Haines for Probate, and Loomis for for County Judge. Some North Side man is to supersede Julius Jonas on the Workingmen's ticket for the North Side Commissionership, and George S. Bowen is to be put on in the Fifth District. The remainder of the Industrials' ticket is to be ratified. That is just what Burdick's caucus resolved last night.

THE SITUATION.

THE DEMOCRATS AND WORKINGMEN

feel very sore; the former because all their pets were not nominated, and the latter because the Democrats first bought them, tooth and toe-nail, and then sold them out body and breeches. All day long some of the Workingmen's committees were in conference with defeated Democratic candidates. They want to purge their ticket; and that Lynch and Lieb will be thrown off, and Doolittle, Jr., dropped, seems to be a sure thing. The latter is young and inexperienced, and is only a laughing-stock in his present position. Lynch they won't have because they believe he bought his nomination. There seems to be no doubt as to that among the Workingmen. As to Lieb, they say he is corrupt and unprincipled, and that he once guaranteed to run the office for $40,000 a year, while it is costing Cook County $90,000, and only incompetent bummers and scalawags are employed by him.

In Lynch's stead they want to put Judge Wallace, and in Lieb's place either Burdick or Tom Brenan. The latter, it is said, would not accept a nomination, hence the lot would fall to Burdick. In Doolittle's stead they propose to put Judge Jameson. There will be other changes, but what they will be has not been decided upon. The Workingmen and Greenbackers tried hard to get Mr. Herman Benze, a gentleman who was before the Republican Convention, to run for County Clerk, but he peremptorily declined. They next interviewed Mr. H. S. Hawley, but he sought no office, since he was not nominated by a Republican Convention. They also desired Ald. Schweisthal, but that gentleman, it was understood, was for hard money, and the idea of his candidacy was dropped.

The friends of Mr. William Floto tried to induce him yesterday to run as an independent candidate for County Clerk, and he seriously contemplated the movement. The cost to him would be great, and the result would be Gen. Lieb's re-election, which is a calamity to be avoided by the people of Cook County.

Several of the personal friends of Mr. D. L. Hammond stated that they did not believe he would run independently, since he had made a square fight, and was generally a man of sound philosophical principles. The Greenbackers it was understood tendered him a nomination yesterday, which he declined to accept.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. There was a full attendance. The Hon. C. B. Farwell presided. The following-named were added to the Committee: First Ward, Col. Abner Taylor; Third, J. R. Custer; Fifth, James Cramer; Seventh, John Chip, instead of G. W. Gardner, and Ald. Tarnow was added; Eighth, Henry Pilgrim; Tenth, James E. Burke; Thirteenth, William Williams; Fifteenth, W. T. Underwood; Sixteenth, Gen. J. D. Leake.

From the country the following were added: Fifth District, in place of James P. Root, L. B. Condee; Barrington, S. W. Kingsley; Bloom, David Perry; Bremen, Justice Weber; Calumet, H. W. McNab; Cicero, O. W. Herrick; Elk Grove, J. M. Allen; Evanston, W. L. Brainard; Hanover, Geo. Struckman; Hyde Park, O. B. Condee; Jefferson, A. Dunning; Lake, Sol Hopkins; Lemont, H. M. Singer; Leyden, Herman Kolze; Lyons, R. J. Allen; Maine, H. C. Senne; New Trier, S. W. Osgood; Niles, M. C. Conrad; Northfield, A. Oldfield; Norwood Park, L. C. Collins; Orland, James Humphrey; Palatine, R. S. Williamson; Palos, C. McKerson; Proviso, G. Puscheck; Riverside, George Chambers; Rich, Adam Miller; Schaumburg, William Friese; Thornton, John Bielfeldt; Wheeler, Meyer Bluhm; Worth, E. P. Hanson.

The following Committees were appointed:

Finance—John T. Rawleigh, Chairman and Treasurer; W. F. Milligan, B. G. Gill, W. P. Nixon.

On Meetings—H. B. Brayton, Arthur Dixon, Chris Mamer.

Printing—Washington Hesing, L. H. Bisbee, J. M. Allen.

On Judges—L. H. Bisbee and Washington Hesing.

Naturalization—H. S. Hawley.

Ald. Gilbert and Secretary Filkins were appointed a committee to see that a thorough canvass of every precinct in this city was made.

It was resolved to hold a grand mass-meeting Monday evening in Farwell Hall. Good speakers will be there, and first-class music.

The Committee will to-day open their new rooms at 191 Washington street at 10 o'clock.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all members of their appointment. Those who cannot serve are requested to hand in their declination at once, so that those who can may be appointed.

THE GREENBACKERS

held a delightful meeting among themselves yesterday afternoon. They commenced their sitting at noon and finished at nearly 7 o'clock last evening. The first session was that of the Central Club. It was held in the big vacant room at No. 158 Clark street. Then it was found that Lieb's crowd had control, and it was thought that a joint meeting with the Executive Committee was advisable. It was thought that this might restore peace, but it didn't. The separate meetings had resulted in nothing, and the double-header was a lively affair. They bounced Burdick and six others. He had resigned the Chairmanship, but that uncontrollable rabble also declared that this took in a resignation as a member of the Committee. This relieved the Committee, for it sat down on him and about a half a dozen others, whose names were struck off the list. Burdick resigned the Chairmanship because the proposed Convention was too loosely calculated, and, if he had called the Convention, it could easily have been packed. The object of the meeting yesterday afternoon was to appoint delegates and pack a convention. That they succeeded is best shown by results. The following-named were appointed. They are to make county nominations. The Convention is to be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the hall 158 Clark street. Admission will be by ticket, which can be procured of Secretary A. C. Cameron. Following are the delegates:

First Ward—E. W. Chamberlain, M. S. Robinson, B. T. Hinck, A. L. Crocker, A. Peters.

Second Ward—W. S. Kaufman, D. W. C. Castle, Thomas Nelson, Dr. J. W. Washington, Henry Wiessner, W. R. Burdick.

Third Ward—A. Haight, W. Hughes, A. C. Steadman, George A. Chambers, Fernando Jones.

Fourth Ward—C. F. Remick, James L. Allen, Firmin Church, C. W. Weston, J. W. Horton, James Springer, W. O. Osgood.

Fifth Ward—A. J. Gibbons, Jessie Burdell, Patrick Flynn, John O'Brien, Michael McCarthy, Patrick Kerrigan, Murdock Morrison, James Corcoran.

Sixth Ward—Charles A. Hagerman, B. F. Downing, John J. Orvis, B. O'Conner, John Keough, B. C. McDowell, John Geis, Thomas O'Connell.

Seventh Ward—Michael Madden, B. J. Murphey, P. Casserly, M. McGarry, M. R. Lavin, A. R. Cole, W. Carroll, J. L. Doran.

Eighth Ward—D. W. McCarthy, Capt. William Bell, J. W. Crawford, H. O'Neill, J. L. Slagle, Robert Riley, John F. Scanlon, J. J. O'Reilly, L. J. Kenyon, Spencer Picket, J. W. Crozier.

Ninth Ward—Joseph McMahon, Con Murphy, James Morray, S. T. Smith, James Dalton.

Tenth Ward—R. E. Shay, W. Connory, O. C. Slangeland, J. Denyer, David Scholen, John Anderson, John Gettleson.

Eleventh Ward—M. Dougherty, W. T. Johnson, J. H. Goodrich, J. Allen, Martin Springstead, Frank Cullen, James Felch.

Twelfth Ward—S. F. Norton, John W. Hart, J. D. Woodard, J. B. Hall, George F. Clark, R. W. Dunstan, S. B. Baldwin, A. C. Cameron.

Thirteenth Ward—R. E. Hoyt, James Taylor, G. W. Silver, H. McGurren, John W Heafield.

Fourteenth Ward—E. J. Hanly, R. Douglas, H. Lussinger, T. P. Jones, H. McMiniman, P. P. Burke, F. De Lawba, D. Harrington, Eli T. Roberts, A. C. Burdick, J. O. Ostrum.

Fifteenth Ward—Ernest Otto, William Scully, Dr. F. E. Cook, William McNally, John McMahon, Albert Patch.

Sixteenth Ward—H. Fitzsimmons, James Gleason, John Allis, Jr., James Boyle, P. Dressler.

Seventeenth Ward—Martin Frazer, John O'Malley, Daniel Gilroy, Hugh Fitzsimmons, Thomas Garvey, James Lyman.

Eighteenth Ward—J. S. Whitcomb, Thomas Mackin, James Montgomery, Dr. W. W. Alport, J. Fugate, W. J. Daniels, James Hamilton, Robert Kenny, Samuel C. Moor, F. F. Munson.

Lake—Peter Mitchell, James Fagan.

Lake View—M. W. Robinson, W. E. Chapman.

Jefferson—J. C. Fox.

Norwood Park—J. F. Eberhart.

Niles—Carsten Bluhm.

Barrington—J. Flaherty.

Riverside—Henry Jones.

Hyde Park—George S. Bowen, George W. Waite, A. J. Grover.

Calumet—Capt. J. P. Zaeck.

Worth—C. W. Dean.

Evanston—Marion Picket, James Carney.

New Trier—Joseph Snyder.

Palatine—G. E. C. Whipple.

Thornton—J. L. Kellogg.

Palos—W. E. Dempsey.

Lemont—Dr. John O Cleary.

Several towns will not be represented, because there are no Greenbackers there. Lieb and Lynch will make a big fight to be indorsed, but Judge Wallace and Burdick are liable to be the lucky wights.

HESING AND HAMMOND.

A *Journal* reporter yesterday had the following confab with Mr. A. C. Hesing:

"Mr. Hesing," said the reporter, "I suppose you have read the editorial in the *Times* of to-day, charging you with an attempt to form a coalition with Mr. Hammond for the purpose of running him as an independent candidate, because of your alleged dissatisfaction with the nomination of Mr. McCrea?"

"I think it scarcely worth while to refute the charges made by that dirty dog, Storey, of the *Times*. It is an infamous lie," replied Mr. Hesing.

"In reply to the charge that I am working against Mr. McCrea," said Mr. Hesing, "I will say further that Gen. Joseph B. Leake, who nominated Washington in the Convention, was the gentleman who changed the vote of the Sixteenth Ward on the second ballot from Washington to McCrea, before the formal ballot was announced. As to the enmity which the *Times* says exists between me and Mr. McCrea, I will say that the gentleman and myself have been in Republican Conventions since 1858, and that no enmity whatever exists between us. I know of no other man whom I respect more than Mr. McCrea."

Mr. Raster, who was present, said: "Mr. McCrea was the compromise candidate, on my suggestion, for Congress, in 1870, when Mr. Medill and Mr. Farwell were candidates for the nomination by the Republican Convention." This was a fact which Mr. Raster thought dispelled all rumors of unfriendliness on the part of himself and the *Staats-Zeitung*.

Mr. Hesing, continuing, said: "The *Staats-Zeitung*, A. C. and Washington Hesing will support the ticket from now until the day of election, believing that it is the best ticket, and a ticket that ought to be elected."

"How do you think Hammond would fare in case he were to run independently?" interrogated the reporter.

"He will not poll 500 votes in the county. I hope for his own sake he will not run. He ought to be satisfied with the result of the Convention. If he was sold out by his friends he ought not to blame Mr. McCrea for it," replied Mr. Hesing.

About the Democratic candidates for County Commissioners, Mr. Hesing said: "While the Democrats have nominated four men from fair to middling, they have taken as their fifth candidate a man from Hyde Park who is nothing but a common policeman, wholly unfit for any office. By electing him the Ring in the County Board would have a majority. The ringsters went into the Convention and labored to get one of their men nominated, and they have succeeded."

"The four respectable candidates are but stool-pigeons, whose nominations were allowed by the ringsters for the purpose of getting in the fifth man," said Mr. Raster.

"Now, you can say," said Mr. Hesing, "in reply to the assertion that my enemies were successful in the Convention and my friends defeated, that I have partly answered it by what I have said about Mr. McCrea, and that there is not a man on the ticket who is not a personal friend of mine. All the candidates have the friendship of every person in this office and that of the *Staats-Zeitung*."

In conclusion, Mr. Hesing predicted that the Republican ticket would be elected by a majority ranging from 5,000 to 7,000, provided the voters were stirred up and kept alive to the importance of the election.

MINOR MEETINGS.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward was held at Lochner's Hall last evening, being the first since the late election. John Olson was in the chair. Melchar's Campaign Quartette was present, and the exercises were opened with an appropriate song.

The first speaker was the Hon. S. H. McCrea, who was received with deafening applause. He said that he felt that he was on the best ticket ever presented to the people, and only regretted that he was not accustomed to speech-making. He had been nominated for the office of County Treasurer without his solicitation, as everybody knew, but, being before the people, he would stay before them, and had no fear of the result. [Applause.] He thought the Republicans had placed a ticket in the field made up of men whose records would bear the closest investigation; and while he had nothing to say against any of the rival candidates, he was willing to have the people pass upon the merits of both, and to trust those before him. [Applause.] He was confident of the success of the entire ticket if the intelligence and industry of the city were represented at the polls as they should be, and assured his hearers that if put in the office of Treasurer he would see to it that the public's money was taken care of, and that the office was conducted economically.

G. W. Spofford, candidate for County Commissioner, was the next speaker. He was followed by the Hon. J. C. Knickerbocker, candidate for Probate Judge; the Hon. Mason D. Loomis, candidate for County Judge; the Hon. R. S. Tuthill, Mr. Stanley, and others. The speeches were all well received, and the several candidates, who were strangers in the ward, made very favorable impressions.

After the speeches the Executive Committee of the Ward Club was constituted the Campaign Committee, with power to add to its number.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held a largely-attended meeting last night at Myer's Hall, No. 337 Sedgwick street, the President, Gen. Leake, in the chair, and Al LeBrun, Secretary.

The meeting was first addressed by Col. Louis Schaffner, who announced his entire satisfaction with the ticket, and had no "sour" feelings because he had failed to receive the nomination for County Commissioner. Such a statement had been made about him. He also emphatically denied that he had secured Mr. Probst's removal from his situation in the Post-Office. He offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Republican Convention of Cook County, which assembled on the 23d inst., laying aside all personal considerations, and realizing the fact that the people demand a reform of the political affairs of the county, and that it is absolutely necessary in order to secure an honest administration of the public business that men of well-known intelligence and integrity of character only should be elevated to public positions, has, with due respect to the opinions of the people, nominated a ticket which, if elected, will secure an honest, economical, and wise local government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club, pledge ourselves to devote our best efforts to secure the election of the said ticket, and that we take pride and pleasure in recommending every man on the ticket, without exception, to the people of this ward as worthy of their confidence and support.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Daniels offered a resolution calling for the appointing of a Campaign Committee of two from each precinct.

Ex-Ald. Lengacher offered an amendment to the effect that the Executive Committee be directed to perform the duties of the Campaign Committee.

It being stated that the ward had been redistricted, and there were more precincts, a substitute was offered to the effect that the Chairman, Secretary, and Executive Committee fill by appointment the Executive Committee, which consists of two members from each precinct, and that the Campaign Committee be selected from the remodeled committee. The substitute was carried.

Mr. Spofford and Mr. Boese, candidates for County Commissioners, made brief and acceptable addresses.

Mr. S. H. McCrea, candidate for Treasurer, was called for, and greeted with applause when he took the platform. He said that he was no public speaker, and confined himself to remarks relative to the woful condition of county affairs. He cited New York, Philadelphia, and Boston as examples of corporations suffering under the results of bad management. Bad management increased taxes. Increase of taxes decreased the value of property and drove persons away from a tax-burdened community. The present county management was fast driving the county into bankruptcy, and reform was needed. A comparison of the two tickets, Republican and Democratic, could but convince any thinking man that the men on the Republican ticket were the ones who would best serve the interests of the public and redeem the county from ruin. He believed in the "pay as you go" principle, and should he be elected he would manage the county finances as he had managed his own affairs—on the above principle. In his business life, and he had worked hard from his boyhood up, he had found that doctrine sound.

Further addresses were made by Mr. A. G. Lane, candidate for County Superintendent of Schools; Mr. Knickerbocker, candidate for Probate Judge; Mason B. Loomis, candidate for County Judge; and Col. John H. Roberts. They all warmly indorsed the Republican ticket.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward German-American Republican Club held a meeting last night in Schuetzen Halle, No. 67 North Clark street. Mr. Charles Klambeck presided, and Max Steiger acted as Secretary. The attendance was very fair. The Club met for business entirely. Dr. Huxman offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Convention of delegates of the Republican party, held on the 23d of this month at Farwell Hall, have nominated for the different county offices to be filled at the next election men who possess the necessary qualifications for the administration of them; and

WHEREAS, The candidates are known as men of integrity; and

WHEREAS, That, if the same are elected, they will fill their positions with the necessary ability, and in a manner satisfactory to the public: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the German-American Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward heartily recommends the election of the candidates nominated by the Republican Convention on the 23d of this month; and, further,

Resolved, That we will support the candidates to the best of our abilities.

Mr. A. C. Hesing and other gentlemen made brief remarks. All expressed themselves satisfied with the Republican ticket, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was determined to hold a German ratification meeting of the ward in Turner Hall Thursday evening.

THE VETERANS.

An adjourned meeting of the North Side Union Veteran Club was held last evening at 171 North Clark street, Commander E. M. Brooks, of the United States navy, presiding. Mr. Seth Hanchett, candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court, made a brief speech, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of organization, the enemy being earnest and anxious to win. He believed that the Republican ticket was a strong one, and if they stuck together victory was sure.

Comrade W. W. Roberts spoke in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Hanchett, a disabled soldier, and one well deserving support. The meeting adjourned to meet at Klare's Hall Tuesday evening.

FIVE MEN,

constituting the North Side Independent Club, met last night on the northwest corner of Wells and Kinzie streets to nominate a ticket. What their intentions in regard to said ticket are no man can say with any degree of accuracy, for it is doubtful if the article is of a salable nature. Mr. John McAuley presided, and a committee of seven was appointed to get up the outfit and report at an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow night at No. 91 Kinzie street.

SITTING BULL.

Report of the United States Commissioners.

CAMP OF THE MILK RIVER, M. T., Oct. 20, 1877.—*To the Honorable Secretary of War and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Washington:* The Commission met Sitting Bull and his Chiefs at Fort Walsh on the 17th inst. The instructions were carried out literally. Sitting Bull and his Chiefs declined the proposals. The address of the Commission and the answers of the Chiefs have been telegraphed to the New York *Herald*, and it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them in this telegram. After the conference was over, the Canadian authorities had a conference with the same individuals.

In reply to a request of the Commission to know what transpired in the Conference, Col. McLeod, Commissioner of the Northwest Territory, addressed to us the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your note I beg leave to inform you that, after the interview of the Commissioners with the Indians, I had a talk with the latter. I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the answer they had just made; that, although some of the speakers to the Commissioners had claimed to be British Indians, we denied the claim, and that the Queen's Government looked upon them as American Indians who had taken refuge in our country from their enemies. I pointed out to them that their only hope was the buffalo; that it would not be many years before that source of supply would cease, and that they could expect nothing whatever from the Queen's Government except protection so long as they behaved themselves. I warned them that their decision not only affected themselves but their children, and that they should think well over it before it was too late. I told them they must not cross the line with a hostile intent; that if they did they would not only have the Americans for their enemies, but also the police and the British Government, and urged upon them to carry my words to their camps, to tell all their young men what I had said and warn them of the consequences of disobedience, pointing out to them that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them all in most serious trouble.

They unanimously adhered to the answer they had given the Commissioners, and promised to observe all what I had told them. I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line; at any rate, not for some time to come. In haste, most respectfully yours,

JAMES F. MCLEOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding N. W. M. P.
ALFRED H. TERRY,
A. G. LAWRENCE,
Commissioners.

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The letter of instruction to the Commission, drawn by Secretary Schurz, contained the following passages, which, taken in connection with the foregoing telegram, show that the action of Sitting Bull was not a surprise to the Government, and that the principal purpose of the mission has actually been attained:

It is the object of your mission, undertaken at the suggestion of the Government of the Dominion, to ascertain what danger there may be of hostile incursions on the part of Sitting Bull and the bands under his command upon the territory of the United States, and, if possible, to effect such arrangements, not unacceptable to the Dominion, as may be best calculated to avert that danger.

After reciting the circumstances under which these actively hostile Indians, pursued by the United States military forces, sought refuge where our troops could not follow them without violating the territory of a friendly power, the letter of instructions continues:

It is reported, and there is good reason for believing, that these Indians have availed themselves of the security thus enjoyed to replenish their stock of ammunition, and thus to enable themselves to resume their hostilities against the United States as soon as they find it convenient to do so. According to all recognized principles of international law every Government is bound to protect the territory of a neighboring friendly State against acts of armed hostility on the part of refugees who for their protection from pursuit have crossed the frontier. While the Government of Great Britain will be most mindful of this obligation, the President recognizes the difficulties which in dealing with a savage population may attend its fulfillment, and he is therefore willing to do all in his power to prevent any interruptions of the relations of good neighborhood and to overt a disturbance of the peace of the border, even to the extent of entering into communication with an Indian Chief who occupies the position of a fugitive enemy and criminal.

Therefore the Commission were directed in the name of the President to inform Sitting Bull and his fellow-Chiefs that they would be permitted peaceably to return to the United States, and occupy such reservations as might be assigned them, upon condition of surrendering their arms and ammunition, horses and ponies. The letter further says:

In case the Indians refuse to return to the United States upon such terms, you will then break off all communication with them, and the Government of Great Britain will no doubt take such measures as may be necessary to protect the territory of the United States against hostile invasions.

This result, of course, ends the matter, and it is regarded here as a satisfactory ending. The dispatches will be laid before the Cabinet in the usual course, but there will be no further instructions to the Commissioners, as no necessity therefor exists.

MUNICIPALITIES.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 26.—A dead-lock has existed in the Board of Aldermen for some months past, the particulars of which were published in THE TRIBUNE soon after the origin of the difficulty. Numberless meetings of the Council have been held, but, as neither party have felt inclined to back down, much important legislation has been hindered, to the great detriment of the city. The people having become tired of the farce played by the Council, assembled in large numbers at the Court-House this evening for the purpose of appointing a committee to investigate the troubles which have got the Board at loggerheads, and inviting the disturbing members to resign. J. M. Ryan, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. O. Spare selected as Secretary. On motion of B. F. Fowler, the following-named gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: The Hon. R. H. McClellan, the Hon. David Sheehan, ex-Mayor Joseph Haser, C. R. Perkins, Esq., and John H. Hellman, Esq. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next, at which time the Committee will render their report. Much excitement prevails in this city over the matter.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—The law of last winter requiring a new registry of voters in this State has been complied with in this city, and shows the total vote of the five wards to be 2,323, which is 237 more votes than was ever cast in the city, the last fall's Presidential vote being 2,086, which was the largest vote ever cast. Every voter in the city is doubtless registered, as the new law is very stringent, no one being allowed to swear in their votes on election-day, every one desiring to vote being compelled to register their names on the day fixed by law.

TILDEN.

His Return Home—An Incident of His Trip from Calais to Dover.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Samuel J. Tilden arrived to-day on the Scotia, in company with John Bigelow and Abram S. Hewitt. He was met in the bay by a tug loaded with friends. He drove at once to his home, and declined to talk politics. He is feeling much better, he says, and certainly looks a great deal better than he did last spring.

Mr. Smalley's London letter in to-morrow's *Tribune* gives this incident in Tilden's journey: "In crossing the channel from Calais to Dover, the Governor remained on deck, notwithstanding a violent gale. It was so rough that the sea constantly broke over the ship and covered the deck with showers of spray. When about twenty minutes out from Calais they met a heavy sea, into which the men at the helm (they were Frenchmen) steered straight, instead of easing the steamer a little. A great part of a huge billow came aboard, carried away the bulwarks, boats, and davits, and swept the deck from stem to stern, three or four feet deep. All the passengers who were not under shelter were drenched, Gov. Tilden among them. He was sitting with a rug wrapped about him. The rush of water carried him off his seat, and left him soaked to the waist and his rug gone. It was very cold, but he would neither go below for the rest of the passage, nor stop over night at Dover, which would have been prudent. In this saturated and shivering condition he traveled all the way to London, a journey of five or six hours, after the accident. As a consequence of the wetting and long exposure, Gov. Tilden found himself laid up next morning with a slight congestion of the lungs. Dr. Garrard ordered him to keep his bed, to give up dinners and all other engagements, and, finally, not to leave his room till he should leave it Friday afternoon to take the train for Liverpool, on penalty of an attack of pneumonia if he rebelled, and a promise of complete escape from all evil effects if he obeyed. So, during his four days' stay in London, Gov. Tilden remained shut up in his hotel, to his great discontent, but with the good result his physician predicted. All trace of congestion disappeared, and he left London entirely restored."

FERNANDINA.

How It Has Suffered from Yellow Fever

Fernandina Special to Boston Herald.

The condition of affairs in this sadly-afflicted place is about as follows: The fever for the past week has been quiet, but only for want of material to work upon. Every white person, with the exception of some twenty-five, has been ill, and a large number of them are still confined to their beds. The colored people, so far, have escaped, in a great measure, the worst type of the disease. The deaths since Aug. 21 have numbered eighty-nine to date. The percentage of deaths here has reached a higher rate than it did in Savannah last year. There, out of a population remaining in the city of 16,000, it was not above 10 per cent. A census of this town was taken on the 28th of September to ascertain the population remaining here since the commencement of the epidemic, and showed 1,632 persons—518 whites and 1,114 blacks—and out of that number 853 had been ill, and 393 were still ill. At that time there were forty whites who had not been attacked, and since then fifteen of that number have been or are ill, and some have died. The mortality has been one in seven, equal to 14 per cent. Since the commencement of the epidemic all work and business has been suspended, and we have been compelled to find means for subsisting 800 families, besides a number of people on the mainland near us, who are either ill or destitute. We are unfortunately situated, being an inland town, with no back country to aid us, and depending entirely in our good times upon commerce. That is cut off from us now, and we have no prospect of a resumption of anything like business before December. We have but little hope of a cessation of the scourge before frost, and that is an event the time of which no one can conjecture. Our funerals have been very sad. Often no one has been able to attend the hearse to the graveyard. Then, again, one carriage will be seen following, with perhaps one friend.

A 400-BARREL WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—Great excitement was occasioned at Edenburg, Clarion County, Pa., to-day, by the striking of a 400-barrel oil well on the Wood farm, near Hamburg. The territory is new, and the present is the largest strike ever made there. The well is owned by C. Van Vleck. The strike has had no visible effect on the price of oil here as yet, but development is being carried forward so rapidly that lower prices or temporary suspension of well-boring will be the result in a short time.

The Moffet Liquor-Register.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The Moffet liquor-register, as a source of revenue, received a strong indorsement in a popular verdict rendered in its favor here to-day. The occasion was a primary election held by the Conservatives to nominate five candidates for members of the next House of Delegates. There were two sets of candidates in the field. One set was the regular nominees of the Conservative organization, decidedly in favor of the Moffet register. The other set was placed in the field by the liquor dealers and the workingmen, principally on the platform of opposition to the liquor-register, and known as the Anti-Moffet ticket. The contest was spirited on the part of the whisky men, though the vote polled was very light, resulting without any apparent effort in the signal defeat of their ticket. The lowest candidate on the regular ticket had a clear, though small majority over the highest candidate on the Anti-Moffet ticket.

As this city is the stronghold of opposition to the register in the State, it is believed that the result to-day will effectually cripple any further efforts to repeal the Moffet law by legislative enactment. The law is being rigidly enforced in this city. One saloon-keeper has already been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $100 for violating it. Another was fined $20, and several others who have been indicted remain to be tried. If the law is as well enforced throughout the State as it is here there can be no doubt as to its great merit and efficiency as a voluntary source of taxation and revenue.

CHURCH A[...]

Third Day's Session [...] Temperance C[...]

Election of Officers, [...] dresses, and Oth[...]

The Universalists Conclude [...] Supporting Divinit[...]

General Missionary Conv[...] at St. Lo[...]

CHRISTIAN TE[...]

YESTERDAY'S PR[...]

The ladies of the Nationa[...] Temperance Union assem[...] at 9 o'clock yesterday morn[...] day of their Convention. [...] sumed in devotional exerc[...] speaking.

Shortly after 10 o'clock [...] Wittenmeyer, called the C[...] for business.

The President announced [...] informed that there were [...] them, and she was sorry [...] men, either. She said the[...] the door, and she suggeste[...] their hands on their pocke[...] observed any suspicious-lo[...] them to summon the mini[...]

A telegram from E. [...] sending greeting to the [...] from the Good Templars o[...]

An invitation was read f[...] of No. 116 Calumet ave[...] presence of the officers [...] Convention at her house [...] cial reception.

THE REGULAR ORD[...] was then taken up.

Mrs. Burt, of Auburn, [...] the Publishing Committee [...] which was given a comp[...] the number of publicat[...] the different States durin[...] The total number of sub[...] 5,568; this year, 9,469. T[...] of *Our Union*, a woman's [...] reported as very favorabl[...] factory.

The report of the Publis[...] adopted.

Mrs. Burt, publisher o[...] few remarks in explanatio[...] Winslow, the editor of *Ou*[...]

On motion, the roll of t[...] and the respective delegat[...] for a certain number of su[...] sumed a considerable tim[...]

A dispatch was received [...] sending greeting to the [...] tion, and stating that the [...] him from the mire and h[...]

After the transaction o[...] ness, important only to th[...] was taken until half-past [...]

The Convention was cal[...] ness at a quarter to 3 o'cl[...]

The Committee on Cre[...] to report, and the Chairm[...] Miss Esther Pugh, submi[...] rected report, which was [...]

Miss Julia Colman, Ch[...] tee on Literature, submit[...] giving a detailed account [...] this department.

The report was adopted.

The Grand Lodge of G[...] State of Michigan sent gr[...] the Convention, to which [...] through the Correspon[...] Willard.

ELECTING O[...]

The President announ[...] now come to elect officers [...] A few moments of sile[...] in, after which nominat[...] order.

Miss Frances E. Willa[...] meyer were nominated. [...] her name. Then Mrs. S[...] sin, and Mrs. J. D. Foster [...] nated.

Miss Willard stated tha[...] Convention, what she h[...] times to her friends, th[...] one of two candidates be[...]

The Chair appointed M[...] Jersey, Mrs. Waite, o[...] Stivers, of Indiana, as tel[...] Mrs. Steele, of Wisconsin[...]

The ballots were then [...] the depositing was going [...] Minnesota, offered a res[...] that a committee of five [...] Convention to prepare s[...] Sabbath-school work th[...] mended and adopted by [...] the State.

The resolution was ad[...]

These ladies were elected [...] Mrs. Hackett, of Minnes[...] Chicago; Mrs. M. E. Grif[...] A. Beal, of Wisconsin; a[...] Jersey.

The tellers having finis[...] votes, the Chair announ[...] lows:

Whole number of votes[...]
Necessary to a choice[...]
Mrs. Wittenmeyer[...]
Miss Willard[...]
Mrs. Steele[...]
Mrs. Foster[...]

Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of [...] clared elected, that lady [...] made a few remarks, tha[...] Convention for the hon[...] Her election was made u[...]

The election of a C[...] was next in order, and a[...] tions were made, on ac[...] Miss Frances E. Willard, [...] tion with credit so long, [...] tion. Mrs. Mary T. B[...] elected. The thanks a[...] Convention were expres[...] past services.

Mrs. Mary C. Johnson [...] Secretary by acclamation[...]

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds [...] pointed Assistant Co[...] Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, [...] Assistant Recording Sec[...]

Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, [...] Treasurer.

The Vice-Presidents o[...] elected as follows:

Pennsylvania, Miss F[...] Bend; New Jersey, Mrs. [...] necticut, Miss M. A. S[...] chusetts, Mrs. Susa[...] land, Mrs. Mary [...] New Hampshire, —; V[...] Mrs. R. M. Bingham, Ro[...] Charles Dewey; Rhode Is[...] of Providence; Kentuc[...] Covington; Tennessee, [...] phis; Ohio, Mrs. H. C. [...] isiana, —; Illinois, Mr[...] Mrs. R. T. Brown, [...] —; Alabama, Mrs. [...] Mrs. W. G. Sargent, [...] Mrs. Mary Klardy; [...] Geddys, Adrian; A[...] M. Chase, Helena; [...] Mrs. J. L. Lyons, [...] Mrs. J. Ellen Foster; W[...] Appleton; California, M[...] Francisco; Minnesota, [...] Paul; Oregon, Mrs. Ma[...] Kansas, Miss Amanda W[...] Lizzie Boyd, Wheeling[...] Mrs. Anson Brown, Lin[...] tie Thompson; Dacota, [...] Sully; Indian Territory[...] wa; Montana, Mrs. J[...] Miss Elmira Lozee; A[...] Brayton; District of C[...] Church, Washington.

A vote of thanks wa[...] Leavitt for her services[...]

Miss Fannie McCarty[...] Moses Smith, Michigan[...] penter, of Indiana, were [...] to assist the Temperan[...]

A vote of thanks w[...] ces E. Willard for he[...] connection with the [...] which was ordered eng[...]

The Convention then[...] o'clock in the evening.[...]

EVENIN[...]

At half-past 7 the lad[...] devotional exercises, [...] Foster, of Iowa, delive[...] principal point of her [...] islature should be so i[...] of prohibition. The s[...] torney in her State, [...] her audience.

Mrs. Pinkham, of F[...] ered a wide-awake a[...] audience laughing and [...] to the last. She was [...] pelled to speak twice. [...] able stories to illustrat[...] humorous side of th[...] needed stirring up, sh[...] her sentiment with gr[...] cerned those who w[...] listen to her.

Mrs. Mary T. La[...]

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Third Day's Session of the Christian Temperance Convention.

Election of Officers, Reports, Addresses, and Other Business.

The Universalists Conclude Their Deliberations—Supporting Divinity Students.

General Missionary Convention in Session at St. Louis.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The ladies of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled in Farwell Hall at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the third day of their Convention. An hour was consumed in devotional exercises and conference speaking.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the President, Mrs. Wittenmeyer, called the Convention to order for business.

The President announced that she had been informed that there were pickpockets among them, and she was sorry to say they were not men, either. She said there was a policeman at the door, and she suggested that the ladies keep their hands on their pocketbooks, and if they observed any suspicious-looking persons about them to summon the minion of the law.

A telegram from E. J. Wagner was read, sending greeting to the ladies in Convention from the Good Templars of Kane County.

An invitation was read from Mrs. A. T. Kelley, of No. 116 Calumet avenue, requesting the presence of the officers and delegates of the Convention at her house this evening, for a social reception.

THE REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

was then taken up.

Mrs. Burt, of Auburn, N. Y., Chairman of the Publishing Committee, read her report, in which was given a comparative statement of the number of publications sent out from the different States during this year and last. The total number of subscribers last year was 5,568; this year, 9,469. The financial condition of *Our Union*, a woman's temperance paper, was reported as very favorable, and entirely satisfactory.

The report of the Publishing Committee was adopted.

Mrs. Burt, publisher of *Our Union*, made a few remarks in explanation of the report. Miss Winslow, the editor of *Our Union*, also spoke.

On motion, the roll of the States was called, and the respective delegates pledged themselves for a certain number of subscribers. This consumed a considerable time.

A dispatch was received from Dr. Reynolds sending greeting to the ladies of the Convention, and stating that their efforts had raised him from the mire and had made a man of him.

After the transaction of some further business, important only to the Convention, a recess was taken until half-past 2 p. m.

The Convention was called to order for business at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Credentials was allowed to report, and the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Esther Pugh, submitted a revised and corrected report, which was accepted.

Miss Julia Colman, Chairman of the Committee on Literature, submitted a lengthy report, giving a detailed account of the work done in this department.

The report was adopted.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Michigan sent greeting to the ladies of the Convention, to which answer was returned through the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Willard.

ELECTING OFFICERS.

The President announced that the time had now come to elect officers for the ensuing year. A few moments of silent prayer was indulged in, after which nominations were declared in order.

Miss Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Wittenmeyer were nominated. Miss Willard withdrew her name. Then Mrs. S. J. Steele, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. D. Foster, of Iowa, were nominated.

Miss Willard stated that she would say to the Convention, what she had already said many times to her friends, that she would never be one of two candidates before the Convention.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Denman, of New Jersey, Mrs. Waite, of Illinois, and Mrs. Stivers, of Indiana, as tellers, and then called Mrs. Steele, of Wisconsin, to the chair.

The ballots were then prepared, and, while the depositing was going on, Mrs. Hackett, of Minnesota, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of five be appointed by the Convention to prepare some coherent plan for Sabbath-school work that should be recommended and adopted by the Superintendents in the State.

The resolution was adopted, and the following ladies were elected upon the Committee: Mrs. Hackett, of Minnesota; Mrs. Kimball, of Chicago; Mrs. M. E. Griffith, of Ohio; Mrs. D. A. Beal, of Wisconsin; and Mrs. Nobles, of New Jersey.

The tellers having finished the counting of the votes, the Chair announced the result, as follows:

Whole number of votes	111
Necessary to a choice	55
Mrs. Wittenmeyer	60
Miss Willard	39
Mrs. Steele	10
Mrs. Foster	2

Mrs. Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, being declared elected, that lady resumed the chair and made a few remarks, thanking the ladies of the Convention for the honor conferred upon her. Her election was made unanimous.

The election of a Corresponding Secretary was next in order, and a great many nominations were made, on account of the refusal of Miss Frances E. Willard, who had filled the position with credit so long, to longer fill the position. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of New York, was elected. The thanks and appreciation of the Convention were expressed to Miss Willard for past services.

Mrs. Mary C. Johnson was elected Recording Secretary by acclamation.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago, was appointed Assistant Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, was elected Assistant Recording Secretary.

Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Ohio, was re-elected Treasurer.

The Vice-Presidents of the several States were elected as follows:

Pennsylvania, Miss Fannie B. Chase, of Great Bend; New Jersey, Mrs. Mary R. Denman; Connecticut, Miss M. A. Stowe, of Milford; Massachusetts, Mrs. Susan A. Gifford; Maryland, Mrs. Mary E. Crook, Baltimore; New Hampshire, —; Virginia, —; New York, Mrs. R. M. Bingham, Rome; North Carolina, Mrs. Charles Dewey; Rhode Island, Mrs. A. K. Varney, of Providence; Kentucky, Mrs. C. D. Savage, Covington; Tennessee, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Memphis; Ohio, Mrs. H. C. McKabe, Delaware; Louisiana, —; Illinois, Mrs. A. P. Kelley; Indiana, Mrs. R. T. Brown, Indianapolis; Mississippi, —; Alabama, Mrs. E. Keith, Selma; Maine, Mrs. W. G. Sargent, Sargentville; Missouri, Mrs. Mary Klardy; Michigan, Mrs. Jane M. Geddys, Adrian; Arkansas, Mrs. Lidia M. Chase, Helena; Texas, —; Florida, Mrs. J. L. Lyons, Jacksonville; Iowa, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster; Wisconsin, Mrs. S. J. Steele, Appleton; California, Mrs. Judge Thompson, San Francisco; Minnesota, Mrs. M. J. Hackett, St. Paul; Oregon, Mrs. Maggie W. Gibbs, Portland; Kansas, Miss Amanda Way; West Virginia, Miss Lizzie Boyd, Wheeling; Nevada, —; Nebraska, Mrs. Anson Brown, Lincoln; Colorado, Mrs. Kittie Thompson; Dacota, Mrs. T. L. Biggs, Fort Sully; Indian Territory, Mrs. Joseph Wine, Ottawa; Montana, Mrs. J. E. Viell, Helena; Utah, Miss Elmira Lozee; Arizona, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Brayton; District of Columbia, Mrs. Julia M. Church, Washington.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. S. K. Leavitt for her services as Treasurer.

Miss Fannie McCartney, of Sterling, Ill., Mrs. Moses Smith, Michigan, and Mrs. Willard Carpenter, of Indiana, were appointed a committee to assist the Temperance Literature Committee.

A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Frances E. Willard for her invaluable services in connection with the union temperance work, which was ordered engrossed.

The Convention then adjourned to half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At half-past 7 the ladies held a short season of devotional exercises, after which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, delivered a short address. The principal point of her remarks was that the Legislature should be so influenced as to pass laws of prohibition. The speaker is a practicing attorney in her State. She was well received by her audience.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Fond du Lac, Wis., delivered a wide-awake address, which kept the audience laughing and applauding from the first to the last. She was encored, and was compelled to speak twice. She related many laughable stories to illustrate her points, and took the humorous side of the question. The people needed stirring up, she said, and she carried out her sentiment with great success, so far as concerned those who were fortunate enough to listen to her.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, Mich., made a temperance speech in her usual eloquent, impressive, and earnest manner. She was greeted with great applause at the close of her effort.

The usual hat committee was appointed to take up a collection.

The President called upon Mrs. Taribot, of Massachusetts, to lead the devotional exercises this morning, at 9 o'clock. She further announced that there would be a children's meeting at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, and probably a public meeting in Farwell Hall Sunday afternoon.

The session closed by singing the "Doxology," and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

The General Convention of the Universalist Church reconvened yesterday morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, the President, Mr. D. W. Joy, occupying the chair.

The Rev. G. C. Demorest offered the following:

Noting, since the Rochester Convention, the decease of Isaac David Williamson, D. D., long in the service of our Church as preacher, editor, author; of Humphrey Brownley, Thomas Doloff, K. Haven, Thomas J. Whitcomb, John H. Willis, L. D. Brashear, Charles H. Dutton, Joel C. Sawyer, Martin Webster, and E. B. Cooper, brethren of faithful and valuable services, we are moved by sorrow, sympathy, and hope: Sorrow that we shall see their faces no more; sympathy with the affliction of the bereaved; and hope that "when life and time are o'er we all shall meet in Heaven."

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Service.

On motion, the Executive Committee of the Centenary Association and the Board of Western Missions were requested to forward their regular reports for incorporation with that of the Board of Trustees.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Miner, the Board of Trustees were instructed to include in their report an account of the outstanding debt.

The Convention proceeded to take up the question of

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

A motion that trials of clergymen for alleged misdemeanors or crimes should be conducted in private was referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Bush, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Committee on Fellowship should be constituted a tribunal for the trial of ministers within its jurisdiction, and that complaints against parishes, State Conventions, etc., should be considered by the General Convention. The amendments were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Miner, Mr. Bush, and Mr. Laish, of Pennsylvania, Dr. Patterson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Sweetzer, of New York.

The report of the Committee of Nine, consideration of which was suspended on the previous day, was again taken up. The Rev. G. L. Demorest claimed that there was no condition, expressed or implied, that the Convention should continue to support indigent students during their entire course. If $2,000 more were added to the scholarship fund it would have to be subtracted from the mission fund. He hoped that the Convention would adopt a resolution declaring their freedom from any compulsion to continue the scholarship fund.

DR. HANSON

said that he saw by the records that in 1876 the Convention expended over $7,000 on account of scholarships, while the entire outlay for missions and all other expenses scarcely equaled that amount. He opposed the whole system of scholarships, and held that their entire withdrawal would be of benefit to the Church.

Mr. St. John, Dr. Miner, and other delegates participated in the discussion which followed. There seemed to be a general opinion that the would-be theologians should pay their own way, even if they had to earn the necessary funds for themselves, instead of depending upon charity.

Mrs. Draper, of Boston, announced that she would make one of 250 to subscribe $100 each towards the extinguishing of the debt hanging over the Convention. In response to her invitation three ladies and one gentleman rose to indicate their willingness to co-operate.

DR. PATTERSON

claimed that the Murray fund was raised entirely on the understanding that it should be kept sacred, the income to be devoted to the aid of theological students only. He told of one student who puts in his odd time as a conductor on a Boston street-car, and who even at that cannot make enough to take him through college. The speaker denounced the supineness of the denomination, and declared that they ought to feel humiliated at the thought of squabbling and arguing over so paltry a sum as $2,000.

The Rev. J. S. Dodge defended the action of the Board of Trustees, and declared that the Convention had no right to appropriate money which they did not possess. They could not tell what moment some of the loans made from the Murray fund might default on the interest. Times were liable to improve, and as they did so the Universalist Church would receive more money. The mission work had no priority of claim over the students' aid work; in fact, the latter came first on the list of objects of assistance.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing that in case the income for the ensuing year should exceed the estimates the Board of Trustees should be requested to devote the surplus to the educational aid fund, no student to be allowed more than $180 per annum.

Dr. Miner could not see the propriety of voting money not in their possession, and which they possibly might never receive. He wanted the debt cleared off, and if the Convention could fix upon a number of men who would pay it he could be counted as one. But financial responsibilities could only be met by money; speeches were of no avail.

Dr. Cantwell hoped the amendment would prevail, and moved the previous question. The amendment was adopted.

The Rev. E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College, condemned very strongly the imputations of dishonesty which had been cast upon the students.

Half a dozen delegates rose in excitement to call him to order. No such imputations had been made.

Mr. Capen said that they had.

Dr. Mercer—By whom?

Mr. Capen—By you, sir.

Dr. Mercer—I deny it—respectfully.

The Chair called both disputants to order, and after some further contradictions and recriminations Mr. Capen was allowed to proceed. He defended the students, and declared that the bonds given were indorsed by business men. There had been no disposition on the part of the students to avoid their obligations.

On motion of Ald. Throop, the previous question was ordered, and the report of the Committee as amended was adopted.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS,

to appropriate $2,000 for the payment of overdue claims on account of missions, $2,000 for the Secretary's salary and incidental expenses, $1,500 for interest, $400 for bound blanks to be issued to the different parishes, and $1,000 for the Western Board of Missions, were adopted. The proposed appropriation of $2,000 from the Murray fund to the reduction of the debt of the Convention called forth a good deal of debate.

Ald. Throop thought the burden of the debt should no longer rest on the Convention, and offered a subscription of $100 for the Students' Aid Fund.

Mr. Upton, of Iowa, who was introduced by a friend as an "intelligent layman," rose to express his entire disgust with the whole proceedings. The State of Iowa had stretched out its hungry arms for protection, had entertained the General Secretary, and given him his cigar, and had never received any return. The church with which he was connected was willing to pay its pro rata assessment for the final extinguishment of the debt. The great trouble was that the ministers were too hungry after their salaries.

The Secretary in return quoted from the annual report to show that Iowa was already $380 in debt to the Convention.

Another lay delegate held that the Convention were teaching immorality to the theological students by the way they were handling the financial question. He was sick of the eternal squabbling.

On motion of Mrs. Adams, the words "from the Murray fund" were stricken out, and the appropriation made from the general fund. The appropriation was then voted.

The recommendation offered on the previous day that the Murray fund be invested in Government bonds or other interest-bearing securities was adopted.

The portion of the report recommending that all repayments by students of money borrowed by them from the Students' Aid Fund be devoted to a fund for their benefit, was adopted, and the report as amended was approved.

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following names for officers for the ensuing year: Trustees, J. D. W. Joy, Boston; B. T. Romaine, New York; Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Chicago; the Rev. H. W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; Sidney Perham, Maine; T. S. Boas, Iowa; Charles E. Carpenter, Rhode Island. Secretary, the Rev. G. L. Demorest. Preacher of occasional sermon, the Rev. C. H. Leonard, Massachusetts. There were only five Trustees to be elected, while the Committee proposed seven. Messrs. Boas and Carpenter were accordingly dropped, and the remainder of the ticket elected as recommended.

Providence, R. I., was selected as the place to hold the next General Convention.

The Board of Trustees were requested to prepare their annual report in time for publication in the denominational papers two weeks before the next meeting of the Convention.

The Rev. J. W. Hanson, the Rev. M. Crossley, the Rev. Miss A. J. Chapin, the Rev. O. E. Van Cise, and the Rev. J. K. Tuttle were chosen as the Western Board of Missions.

The Committee on the proposed alteration in the constitution, substituting the word "bring" for the word "restore" in the Confession of Faith, reported in favor of the proposed change. The report was received and referred to the next Convention.

Mr. Rogers moved the appointment of a committee of five to devise means for raising money to clear off the debt of the Convention. It was announced that $1,900 had already been promised.

The motion prevailed, and it was decided that three of the members of the Committee should be women.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, and the Convention adjourned.

MISSIONARY WORK.

GENERAL CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—The general Christian Missionary Convention reassembled to-day. During the morning session several official reports were presented. The report of the Committee on the aiding of weak churches elicited considerable discussion.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Board of Foreign Missions, of which Elder Isaac Errett is President, commenced its session. Elder W. F. Moore, Corresponding Secretary, presented an elaborate report in behalf of the Board, showing satisfactory progress in all branches of foreign missionary work, the English and Danish missions especially being in a most prosperous condition, the financial condition not being such as to justify the establishment of the French mission for some time past contemplated. The report contained an earnest appeal in its behalf. Mrs. Delanay, who, with her husband, is proposed for the French mission, was present, and delivered an effective address, after which donations were called for, and a liberal sum contributed.

The evening session was occupied in hearing additional reports in regard to works.

CURRENT OPINION.

David Davis might make a good Democratic candidate for the Presidency if he could only disguise himself as a Democrat.—*Philadelphia Times* (*Ind.*).

The Tilden crowd have the pull in Washington. If any Democrat imagines that Samuel J. Tilden is out of politics he is badly mistaken.—*Cincinnati Enquirer* (*Dem.*).

The people of Ohio are not in favor of inflation, nor do they favor turning away from resumption; but they are opposed to the present law, because it is regarded as a hindrance rather than an aid, and because it is a menace without any compensating benefits.—*Cincinnati Gazette* (*Rep.*).

It is evident that nothing can be gained by a Congressional quarrel with the Executive, and it is just as evident that much can be lost by it. It will, therefore, be just as well to avoid the open rupture which the Democrats are trying to force upon the Republicans.—*Philadelphia Inquirer* (*Rep.*).

It is impossible that the popular mind should not catch the significance of the opposition that is organizing against the President. His position for defense is weak enough in Congress, but before the people it is impregnable. Time will vindicate him and his motives.—*Boston Advertiser* (*Rep.*).

How, then, shall a motion involving the approval or disapproval of the President's Southern policy be treated by the Republican Representatives? To us there seems but one honest way. Let every Republican member vote according to his conviction, whether his vote be for the policy or against it.—*New York Times* (*Rep.*).

Every material question involved in this [the Lousiana Senatorial] contest was decided by the Electoral Commission in the Presidential contest, and no man who believes that President Hayes holds his office by virtue of the Constitution and laws can consistently vote against William Pitt Kellogg taking his seat in the United States Senate.—*Indianapolis Journal* (*Rep.*).

In our opinion, the President is right in reclaiming his derogated prerogatives, and in assuming the full measure of the responsibilities appertaining to his office. It was never contemplated that he should be the puppet of Congress; that he should not be free to follow his own inclinations and judgment in appointments, and that he should be the mere register of the edicts of Congressional dictators, Senatorial or Representative. The tendency of events for the last decade has been to make Senators as supreme in their respective States as Turkish Pashas in their provinces. To be or not to be the partisan and follower of a Senator was a choice between serfdom and freedom. There arose families of Senatorial connection in different States that ruled everything—elevated the servile and unworthy to power and place, proscribed merit and independence, and made servility to an individual the test of political orthodoxy. A more galling slavery could not have been imposed on the necks of "hereditary bondsmen."—*Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

Save us from our friends! The outrage upon the people of this State committed by the House of Representatives in seating Cain and Rainey, instead of the rightful Representatives,—Messrs. O'Connor and Richardson,—is a deep mortification to all true Carolinians and their friends throughout the Union, as it is a painful indication of the cowed spirit and want of organization of the National Democracy. Prima facie, the certificates of Gov. Hampton's Secretary of State were at least as good as those of Chamberlain's Secretary, and the only consistent course for the party that had insisted on the acknowledgment of the Hampton Government was to refer both certificates to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. If both sets of contestants had been white men, it is probable that this course would have been adopted; but, as the Republican claimants were negroes, the Northern Democrats were ridiculously nervous in dealing with their pretensions, and there were even found Southern Democrats weak enough to have sought to gain credit for a liberal spirit by championing the cause of the would-be negro Congressmen.—*Charleston* (*S. C.*) *News and Courier* (*Dem.*).

It was cheering to hear so definitely from Senator Morton. His views as sent in the dispatch from Indianapolis are of the real Republican order. There can be no reasonable dissent from them by any member of the party. There is not a Republican, in Congress or out, who can afford to do otherwise than support the President in his efforts to fulfill the pledges given distinctly by him to the party which nominated him, and to the country over whose government it is his mission to preside for four years. Herein is the pith of the whole matter. The Republican party cannot afford to make pledges before the election to be abandoned afterward, or make perfect plans for a semblance of virtue, and then proceed to act in a manner which shall throw a cloud of insincerity over the promise and disregard of consequences over the performance. It is not clear that any leading Republicans really desire an abandonment of the course laid down by the President at the beginning. As often as heard from directly and openly, leading Republicans, with one exception, have been found to entertain views similar to those expressed by Mr. Morton. By intimation and keyhole reports, we hear of dissension, and a disposition to run things regardless of pledges to the country. If there is a spirit of this kind, it cannot be encouraged by any one with the slightest show of reason.—*Louisville Commercial* (*Rep.*).

An effort has been made, and it has been altogether too successful, to send abroad an impression that the President has been deserted by his party in Congress, and that Republicans are to look elsewhere than to the White-House for leadership. The idea is a false one, of course. There has been as yet only a tendency to revolt. A few conspicuous men have ostentatiously announced, as a profound secret, that they are not in harmony with the President, and that they intend, when a suitable opportunity presents itself, to assail and humiliate him. They have created a more imposing appearance of Republican hostility to the President than their numbers or their influence warrant. No doubt they have been greatly aided in their ambitious design of snatching the leadership by the silence of those who can be depended upon, whenever an issue is raised, to come squarely and firmly to the defense of the President. Nothing has yet happened, in Congress or out of it, to test the relative strength of the President's friends and the malcontents. It is mere assumption to say that the latter constitute a majority even of the Republicans in Congress, and, if it had been proved to be the case, the fact would make nothing right that is wrong, or wrong that is right. It would not affect the duty of the President, or of those who are resolved to stand by him while he stands by his principles. Nevertheless, it seems to be time for the supporters of the Administration to assume a more decided and more open position. Whether they are many or few, they are in danger of losing a certain amount of advantage by delaying to declare themselves. While they are biding their time, the mischief-makers are filling the land with their boasts, and are, perhaps, attracting around them not a few of the class of Republicans who are drawn irresistibly to the side which seems for the moment to be stronger. The malcontents rely upon events to give them the opportunity they desire. The President's friends can only obtain their own opportunity by making it. The Democrats may or may not bring the matter to an issue by a resolution that will separate from the President a section of his party. The mischief-lovers will welcome the contest on that ground, because it will make their own forces the larger. There is so much the more reason for the supporters of the President to choose their own ground. The Senators and Members who are prepared to express their approval owe this duty both to the President and to the people at home who are ready to back them. The effort is making to create the impression that the President is betraying the party and is forsaking Republican principles. The real trouble with the objectors is, that he is altogether too faithful to principle to please them. He must not be forced into a false position, nor must his friends be left to the necessity of apologizing for him, as though he had committed a wrong.—*Boston Advertiser* (*Rep.*).

THE COURTS.

An Argument Regarding the Savings Banks Stockholders.

Petitions for Divorces—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

Judge Farwell was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the arguments on the motion by the Receiver of the State Savings Institution for an injunction to prevent the prosecution of suits at common law by depositors against the stockholders of the bank.

Mr. Thomas Hoyne, by permission of counsel, was allowed to make his argument on behalf of the stockholders first, though logically he should have followed Mr. Bonney, who was entitled to the opening. The stockholders in the present fight are ranged on the side of the Receiver, and Mr. Hoyne claimed that they ought only to be sued by the Receiver, and not be subjected to a multiplicity of suits.

Mr. Bonney argued that the money recoverable from the stockholders was an asset of the bank. The Receiver was entitled to recover it for the common benefit, and it was his duty to do so, if he could. The rule of the Court was that equality was equity, and it would compel an equal distribution. When the Court took jurisdiction for one purpose it took it for all, though there was a concurrent jurisdiction at law, when a Court of Chancery took jurisdiction at all it would supersede that of the law court. When parties were very numerous they never need all sue or be sued to secure a fair hearing and determine all the rights involved. The present suit was to be regarded as a proceeding in rem against the bank and its assets, and was only incidentally a proceeding in person and against the stockholders and Directors. The bringing of the suit, and especially the seizure of the banking house and assets of the institution by the Receiver under the order of court and its execution, constituted a process of court, of which all the world was obliged to take notice. That process and its execution were of a higher order than the common process of summons. A large number of authorities were cited in support of these points.

Mr. Sherman followed. He contended that the stockholders' liability was not to individuals severally, but to the depositors together and their representative, the Receiver, when he was appointed; that it would be the grossest injustice to have a Receiver appointed for the common benefit of all depositors, and then allow a few of them to go on and obtain a preference. The Court was endowed by the statute with the amplest powers to seize not only the assets proper, but everything which by possibility might be of advantage to the depositors and creditors, and the stockholders' liability was just as absolutely in equity to be distributed as any asset of the bank.

Mr. M. W. Fuller then made an able argument on behalf of the corporators, claiming that the liability was several in favor of each depositor, and citing authorities to sustain his position.

Mr. Ball, also on behalf of some depositors, contended that the Receiver had no rights or powers except those held by the bank, and could not enforce any liability which the bank could not enforce if it were solvent and in full operation. The liability provided by Sec. 9 of the charter was a secondary one, and could not arise until a loss or deficiency in the savings or trust funds was proved. The liability of each stockholder differed; it was only to the creditors, and was additional security given to the creditors over and above the liability of the bank.

Mr. D. J. Schuyler, on the part of some depositors, followed in the same vein. His arguments were not closed, and will be concluded this morning.

The arguments in the Fidelity Savings Bank case, on the motion to enjoin the prosecution of suits against stockholders, was closed yesterday morning. Mr. Rogers concluded his argument, and was followed by Mr. C. L. Easton. The closing arguments were then made by Mr. Hitchcock, and the case taken under advisement by Judge Moore. No intimation was given as to when a decision would be given.

DIVORCES.

Caroline Lipp filed a bill charging her husband, Martin Lipp, with desertion, and asking for a divorce.

And Hannah Eck feels a little dissatisfied with her husband, Johannes. When he began drinking it was bad, to abuse her was worse, but to go with other women was more serious, and when he finally left her over a year ago she felt that she had not lost much. There is a possibility that he may repent and return, but she does not propose to give him a chance, and to prevent it she asks for the usual decree.

Holland M. Richmond also intimates that he has so far consoled himself over the continued absence of his wife Susan that he can think of her without regret as some other man's wife,—at least he does not wish to regard her longer as his own.

Lastly, John D. Murray, having been obliged to keep the fire of love bright in his heart simply by the memory of what his wife Ada was before she deserted him, finds the stock of fuel exhausted, and prays to be allowed to let the flame expire forever.

Judge Moore granted a divorce to Antje Puma from John W. Puma on the ground of cruelty.

Judge Williams granted a divorce to Jennie Anderson from Andrew Anderson on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the case of A. S. Piper and others, owners of the canal-boat Sligo, vs. the tug Mary McLean. This was a libel for damages for collision in the Chicago River in 1876, whereby the canal-boat was sunk. The tug was coming out of Sampson's slip at the time, and did not see the canal-boat, which was going south in tow of a tug, until it was too late to stop. The Judge held the Mary McLean did not exercise proper diligence and care under the circumstances, and held her liable.

George Booth, indicted by the last Grand Jury in the United States District Court for violation of the Post-Office laws, pleaded guilty to the second count, and was fined $30 and costs.

In the case of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, the Receiver filed a petition asking to have the basis on which the policies should be valued, settled. Judge Williams directed the petition to be referred to the Master to take proof.

Judges Gary and Moore will bear motions today, Judge Rogers submitted cases, Judge Booth motions and set case 672, Gates vs. Wilson, Judge Farwell the remaining arguments in the State Savings Bank case, and Judge Williams motions and divorces. Judge Jameson will hold no court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against George W. and Louisa Estes, C. B. Waite, T. H. Bryant, William Brackett, J. L. Estes, A. A. Patton, D. A. J. Jones, A. Newwall, The Union Foundry Works, J. L. Robinson, B. F. Fridley, F. Woodhull, Amande Estes, Nettie Lotzenhiser, Davis Snare, P. Ralish, Sesinine M. Cohen, J. Hepstein, Mary Sheenan, M. Brokeman, J. Hopson, Catherine Thompson, C. Kelly, S. Johnson, J. Hayes, J. Scott, and William Peters to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on the S. 54 feet in width of Lot 12, in Goodrich's Subdivision of Block 130, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

W. W. Ransom, of Toronto, filed a bill against Stephen B. and Margaret R. Bowles, Walter Burnham, Henry Russell, G. C. Fry, W. B. Hastwell, Winslow Busnell, and Aug. Wallbaum to foreclose a mortgage for $7,000, on forty-four acres of land in Riverside, being Blocks 38, 39, 40, and 41, in Kimbark & Hubbard's Subdivision of the S. W. ¼ and the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, 39, 12.

The Clinton Wire Cloth Company filed a bill against William A. Jones and John Booth to restrain them from infringing a certain patent for painting wire cloth.

The United States, for the use of Leopold, Kuh & Co., and others, sued Rose Pieser, Administratrix of Jacob Pieser, for $2,500.

Wendelin Meyer filed a libel against the proceeds of the sale of the schooner E. M. Stanton, claiming $8,050 on a mortgage.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Thomas Wilson, a publisher, of Austin, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts are $55,917.91, with securities worth about $125,000, and the unsecured amount to $31,850. The assets comprise land worth $24,000; bills and notes, $1,500; three scholarships in different institutions, $850; patent-right—an adjustable threshold and weather-guards. The case was referred to the Register.

George B. Griffin, President of the Chicago Wrought-Nail Company, residing in South Evanston, filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. His preferred debts are $79.74; the secured $41,090, and the unsecured $16,527.67. The assets comprise land worth $16,305, but incumbered; notes and accounts, $7,600; also 230 shares of the Wrought-Nail Company, and a patent for improvement in horse-collars. Referred to Register Hibbard.

An Assignee will be chosen for Payson & Canda at 10:30 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

N. H. Walworth and C. H. Reed began a suit for $1,000 against Russell J. Waters and Addie M. Waters.

August Wohlers sued Reinhardt Hageman for $1,200. The same party sued C. P. Schurz and R. Hageman for $1,600.

H. N. Hibbard brought suit for $1,000 against Sophia S. Secrist.

George W. Thilo filed a bill against Elizabeth and Anna Holz, Margaretha and William DeWald, Aaron Gibbs, Joseph Mueller, John Cuzewski, and H. W. Wetherell, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,200 on Sub-Lot 29, in the Subdivision of Lots 153 and 154 of Butterfield's Addition.

Volkman Weck commenced a suit for $3,000 against the Chicago Savings Institution & Trust Company.

The Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company began a suit to recover $5,000 from James A. Simmons.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Emily Stredlidz, minor, a grant of guardianship was made to Isaac D. Stredlidz, under bond for $2,000.

In the estate of A. V. Brown letters of administration were granted to Charles W. Earl, under bond for $4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Price and Frank Wilson were tried for robbery and acquitted. They were held to the Grand Jury on a similar charge.

Walter Davis was found guilty of an assault, and sentence was suspended.

Andrew Ferrier was tried for assaulting Mrs. De Govio, found guilty, and given seven years in the Penitentiary.

Robert Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Michael Sullivan was on trial for robbery.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Hill vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, still on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—279, 280¼, 284, 285, 286, 287, 291, 293, 296, 297. No. 249, Osborne vs. Gregg, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 121 to 135, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 47, 40. No. 45, Gindele vs. Cook, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—412 to 440, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—241, 281 to 300, inclusive, except 284, 290, 291, 295, 299. No. 280, McBean vs. Fox, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No. 518, Fox vs. Lang, still on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—A. S. Piper et al. vs. Tug Mary McLean, $386.25.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Julia B. H. Apthorp vs. Lynde C. Huntington, $3,311.78.—J. D. Smith, Trustee, vs. John W. Free, $173.50.—J. W. Hobson vs. Oliver G. Bryant, $472.84.

JUDGE GARY—Field, Leiter & Co. vs. Abner Taylor, $50.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Barbara Kuhrt vs. Jacob Derr, $601.60.

JUDGE ROGERS—John McKinley vs. William Rowney, $73.86.—Bernhardt Engel vs. same, $84.

ATTEMPT TO "MAKE PEOPLE SWEAT."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 26.—There is a great deal of talk and excitement in business circles this evening on what promises to be exciting and costly litigation. Mr. McBain, wholesale grocer and produce dealer, made complaint in a Justice Court this afternoon against W. R. Burt, President of the Michigan Salt Association; D. G. Holland, Secretary; and J. Ed Meishon, bookeeper, charging them with the larceny of 1,319 barrels salt, valued at $1,187. A warrant was issued and service obtained on Burt and Meishon. Holland was out of town, but is expected home to-night. The parties are cited to appear in the Justice Court at 8:30 to-morrow. The alleged offense on which prosecution is commenced occurred on the 24th of May last. Barnard & Binder, salt manufacturers of Saginaw City, sold the salt mentioned to one Brackway, to satisfy a claim held by him. Brackway sold the salt to J. Stewart & Co. They in turn sold it to McBain. The Michigan Salt Association, represented by Burt, et al., replevied the salt from Stewart, on the ground that Barnard & Binder were members of the Association, and that their product was controlled and owned by the Association, and moved the salt during the night, evidently not aware that McBain had purchased it from Stewart. The Association have since settled for the salt, but McBain claimed they had no legal right to remove his property without his consent and under cover of darkness, and commences prosecution.

BACK TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct 26.—The Auditor, in reference to back taxes, says, in a circular letter to County Clerks: "In making up the tax-books for the current year you will bring forward all unpaid-taxes, whatever their kind or condition, except in those cases where collection has been perpetually enjoined, or the courts have in any other way decided adversely to the validity of the same. Even in cases where such decision has been made, if an appeal has been taken to a higher court, the tax should be brought forward every year up to the time of final decision. The enforcement of the payment of back taxes due from railroads has, in a number of instances, been defeated by reason of the gross neglect of clerks, either through failure to bring the back taxes forward, or through the omission of the proper warrant for collection."

WEST PARK INJUNCTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—Gov. Cullom has not determined what action, if any, he will take in regard to the West Park injunction case. Such legal steps as are necessary the Attorney-General will take. Meantime, the Governor is advised by counsel of eminence that his removal is justified by the Constitution and laws, and his entire course in the premises strictly legal. He has not yet seen the official copy of the injunction, or the papers in the case.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BOOKS.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA, 16 VOLS, HALF-morocco, $100; Knight's Shakspeare, 6 vols $8; Macaulay's England, 5 vols, $4; Bulwer's Works, complete, 25 vols, $1 per vol.; Darwin's Origin of Species, $1.50; Webster's Unabridged, new, $9; Picturesque America, 2 vols, $20; Dickens' complete, 14 vols, $12.50; Ure's Dictionary, 2 vols, $6; all the standard poets, large 8vo., sheep, new, at $2 per vol. SMITH'S Cheap Bookstore, 101 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPÆDIA, REVISED EDItion, 16 vols, only a few more sets left; they never will be sold as cheap again; library leather, brand new $75.00
Half-morocco, old, little worn 40.00
Johnson's Cyclopædia, 4 vols, half morocco 35.00
Britannica, brand new, half morocco 18.00
Chambers', brand new, half morocco 25.00
American Encyclopædia, library leather 7.00
Zell's Encyclopædia 13.00
McClintock & Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, 5 vols, brand new, published at $25 .... 15.00
This is a good chance buy you an encyclopædia at a bargain.
Address or call at CHAPIN'S Cheapest Book-House in the United States, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—APPLETONS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, REvised edition, 16 vols.
Cloth, $60.
Library leather, $75.
Half Morocco, $90.
Johnson's Cyclopedia, 4 vols., half Morocco, $35.
Address Y 68, Tribune office.

$5 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Standard works bring good prices; before you sell your library see CHAPIN, cor. Madison and Dearborn.

8,000 VOLUMES BOOKS AT HALF PRICE. Chambers' Cyclopædia, $27; Zell's Cyclopædia, $17; Views on Journalism, 75 cts; pub., $2.50. Cash paid for books, music, magazines. Down-stairs 102 Madison-st. MILLER'S Cheap Book-Store.

10,000 VOLUMES SECOND-HAND BOOKS wanted in libraries or small lots; highest price; corresponence solicited. SMITH'S Cheap Bookstore, 101 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE, FIRE-PROOF, NEW York safe; have no use for it; cost $300; set your own price. H. C. GOODRICH, 50 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PHYSIOLOGICAL—THE ENTIRE OUTfit, suitable for a lady desiring to lecture upon anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, consisting of fine French manikin, maps, charts, and diagrams, representing every portion of the structure. Address P 100, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR SUBURBAN lots for household furniture for housekeeping. Apply at Room 4, 142 LaSalle-st.

I WANT COUNTRY STOCK OF MERCHANDISE IN good business town in exchange for improved city real estate, clear, and cash. F. S. BAIRD, 140 Madison-st., Room 4.

SEWING MACHINES.

50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTLE machines, warranted, at half the lowest prices. Private loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED — A SMALL-SIZED ROTARY JOB-printing press; must be a good one. Address 348, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. 416 West Washington-st., by T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER—50-FEET FRONT, excellent location on North Side, at very low figures. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SUPERIOR-ST., NEAR Western-av., for $10 per front foot. T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, 20 MINUTES' ride from Wells-st. depot, lots 50x173½ feet for $400 cash, by T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$33 PER ACRE (WANT CASH down), 140-acre farm, just 25 miles south of Court-House in Chicago, all under good fence; good house, 9 rooms, barn, orchard, 40 acres of splendid timber, two miles from three depots; good orchard, never failing spring; the land the best in Illinois; such a bargain will not be offered in Cook County again. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMING LAND IN SEVEN best States, very cheap, on long time. Have good city and suburban clear to trade for land. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENIENT new stone-front houses; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; 927 Monroe-st., 112 Oakley-st., and 401 Warren-av.; keys at 950 Madison-st.; low rent. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house No. 11 Park-av., overlooking Union Park; three boarders now in house paying $100 per month. For full particulars call at house.

TO RENT—BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES, $7, $12, $15, $20; sell on monthly payments; bargains. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$12.50—THAT CHARMING FIVE-room cottage, among nice neighbors, 481 West Huron, near Robey-st., in new order. The only one left. Take Indiana-st. cars. S. T. KING, 97 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH SIX ROOMS, ON Thirty-ninth-st., near Langley-av. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 298 Lake-av., convenient to steam and horse-cars; fine neighborhood, beautiful 50-foot lot; low rent to good tenant. A. G. CONE, corner State and Adams-sts., care W. W. Kimball.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT MORGAN PARK—FINE 2-STORY house, $16 per month. Neat story and a half cottages, $12, $10, and $8. Most accessible city depot and handsomest suburban trains out of Chicago. Apply at 13 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, ILL., NEW house; 8 rooms; rent very low. Inquire of W. H. BRYAN, Station Agent.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, FOUR rooms in second-story, State-st., near Congress, $13 per month. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A WELL-LOCATED STORE ON WEST Madison-st., between May and Ann; now occupied; suitable for most any business; rent low if taken at once. Address B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife (no children), a completely furnished 6 to 9 room house or cottage in good order and in good locality; good tenants and prompt pay; would buy furniture if a bargain. Address E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 120 OR 160 ACRE FARM, good land, within 25 miles of Chicago; state terms and location. Address E 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family south of Fourteenth-st., east of State, by single gentleman. Address E 57, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

AT 8 TO 9 PER CENT, MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate in Chicago and vicinity, or on farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

ALL CASH PAID FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF State Savings bank-books at 99 Washington-st., Room 3.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE, NO. 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS $500, $1,000, $2,000, and $5,000 to loan at 8 per cent, three or five years, on Chicago real estate.

LOAN WANTED OF $3,000 FOR THREE YEARS on city residence property, unincumbered, at low rate of interest, and no commissions. Address E 87, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE years, in sums of $1,000 and over, on farms or brick business blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SANFORD, Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT, $5,000 AND $3,000 upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN AT SEVEN (7) per cent in sums of not less than $15,000 on the best improved city real estate. BRYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A CITY OF 10,000 inhabitants; doing the best business in the place; good reasons for selling; price $3,500. Address COLBURN, BINKS & CO., Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—DAY AND NIGHT BUSINESS OYSter-house and restaurant, very centrally located, connected with paying beer, ale, porter, and liquor bar; oldest and well-known stand; on account of sickness. Address C 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDY TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND general business, either for cash or on time; value $150. Apply to F. PEARSON, 329 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GROCERY, WITH A GOOD cash business; no old stock; satisfactory reason for selling. Address for three days, E 88, Tribune office.

FINE OPENING FOR ENERGETIC MAN WHO desires a safe, permanent, and profitable business (wholesale); must furnish from $5,000 to $10,000. C 8, Tribune office.

NEW CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, and good-will of house; trade $125 per day; reason for selling poor health. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS—AN OFFICE OVER A WELL established neighborhood drug store in a city of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, is at the disposal of a regularly educated, capable practitioner; the right gentleman can do well. Address A. J. HOOD, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A FANCY CARRIAGE TEAM, WEIGHT about 1,000 each; nothing but a first-class team. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP at 597 North Wells-st.

$500 WILL BUY A RECEIPT FOR MAKING a powder that will put on a plate of pure silver most beautifully on brass, copper, iron, and steel, and will polish most elegantly all kinds of silverware; something new, and will sell on sight; pays 400 per cent; just the thing for either lady or gentleman out of employment to travel or stay at home and make $5 to $10 a day. Address E 74, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD ROODS WITH board for couples and single; rates reasonable.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, large and nicely furnished, with board for two; terms moderate.

BOARDING FOR GENT AND WIFE AS COMPAny; stylish house; Union Park; no boarders; appointments A 1; nice home; private; every comfort; $11 to $12. Address C 1, Tribune office.

North Side.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in pleasant neighborhood. Address C 9, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board and good rooms $1.50 per day; boarders for the winter wanted at very low rates.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board with room at very low rates. Day board, $3.50 per week.

SHELDON-COURT HOTEL—BOARD, WITH PLEASant, furnished rooms; terms resonable.

FURS.

DECIDED BARGAINS.
The largest and best stock
ELEGANT FURS.
MINK SETS. SEAL SETS.
SEAL SACQUES.
SEAL HATS. CHILDREN'S FURS.
READ A FEW OF OUR PRICES.
Handsome French seal, lynx, or Alaska muff and boa .... $ 5.00
Handsome mink muff and collar 10.00
Fine mink muff and boa 12.00
Extra quality mink muff and boa 20.00
Very elegant mink muff and boa 25.00
Fine rich and dark mink muff and boa 30.00
Genuine seal-skin muff and boa 12.00
Extra quality seal-skin muff and boa 20.00
Rich wool, Alaska seal-skin muff and boa 25.00
Children's furs, 75c to 5.00
Handsome seal-skin boas 7.00
Handsome mink boas 9.00
Ladies' French seal hats, $1.50, $2 .... 2.75
Genuine seal hats, $7 to 10.00
Genuine seal-skin sacques $60 and upwards.
Black Russia fox muffs and boas 7.50
Extra seal-skin muffs 9.00
C. O. D.
Any article in the line of furs sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.; facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; advances at legal rates; safety vaults.

MACHINERY.

MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE, 12-HORSE portable steam-engine. R. GRATZ, 31 South Canal-st.; or Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS salesman; city men only need apply. 107 to 111 West Madison-st., corner Desplaines.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR A DRUG STORE; one with a little experience preferred; must have good references. Apply at 322 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR A GERMAN wholesale house; must come well recommended. Address, for two days, C 10, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE COOK. APPLY AT southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—GOOD CUSTOM TAILORS TO GO TO the country. Inquire between half-past 7 and 9 o'clock this morning at 188 Madison-st. F. W. ROSENBERY.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CUSTOM COAT-MAKERS. Address HILL & FULLER, Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW GOOD WORKmen to work by the day in exchange for tuition in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Call at office of College, corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS granite letterer; none other need apply. HINSDALE-DOYLE GRANITE CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LABORERS' SOUTH TICKETS AT great reduction; St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, Mobile, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all intermediate points on the Mississippi. Apply to Laborers' Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN OF first-class business ability to take charge of the State of Iowa and hire and train agents to sell our edition of the Bible. He must be between 35 and 45, a man of great energy and self-reliance, and able to control from 25 to 50 good agents. We will guarantee such a man willing to commence at the bottom and work up a large sum the first year and increase it as fast as he increases the business. Give age and full particulars of past experience. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL WATERpens, needles, chromos, pencils, jewelry, photographs, tricks, etc. Over a thousand fast-selling articles, at prices lower than the lowest. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE, fourth year, circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10c. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL OUR OWN manufactured goods by sample; separate articles for business men and families; very useful and profitable. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE BOY, 16 TO 18 years of age, and a good penman, for office work and collecting; son of a Mason preferred; wages not over $4 or $5 per week at first. Address in own handwriting, giving age, residence, father's name and lodge, and references, C 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$5 TO $15 PER DAY SURE—IN any part of the country, at any time of year, on small capital; samples free. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN EXcellent and rapid penman. 192 South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR CITY work among business houses; standard article for office use. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, 333 State-st.

WANTED—AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY, ACquainted with the carriage business, to control sale of a specialty in that line. 49 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND ENERGETIC canvassers to sell "Hawkeystems," by Robert J. Burdett, and "Some Folks," by the author of "Helen's Babies." Address C 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO CARry a small light sample of a staple specialty, on commission. Address E 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK. Call at 181 West Lake-st., Becker's Hotel.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, A competent, honest girl for general housework; no others need apply. 498 Hurlbut-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR CHAMBER work, washing, and ironing; one who can come well recommended. Apply at 690 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO KEEP HOUSE IN ORDER; must be a good washer and ironer; can go home evenings; references required. 493 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good washer and ironer; come prepared to stay. 250 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must understand cooking; no objection to a tidy colored girl. 217 Indiana-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN THE DRESSMAKing trade, at 63 Chicago-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; MUST be competent. Apply at 625 West Washington.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOOK-FOLDERS; AT 112 MONROE-ST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience in an office where the hours are from 8:30 to 5 o'clock; good references; will be satisfied with small pay. E 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper. E 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one for general housework or laundress, and the other for second work. Please call, for two days, at 189 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan to do light housework; small wages. Call at 190 South Jefferson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; AGE 23; health excellent. Good references given and required. Address PATRICK MARTIN, LaSalle, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSES, buggies, express and grocery wagons, single and double harnesses, etc., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st., Saturday, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE; WARranted sound, and one week's trial given; one span bay mares, close-matched; can trot a mile in 3:30; sound and kind, double and single; 2 ponies, very handsome; safe for lady or children. Also the largest stock of new and second-hand buggies, carriages, Clarence sulkies, road wagons, top delivery wagons, express wagons, new and second-hand harness, single and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggies, wagons, etc., let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGgy and harness. Apply at 509 Twenty-ninth-st., between Stewart-av. and Hanover-st., Sunday before 3 p. m., or DANIEL HARDIN.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD, SOUND draught horse to work single; weight about 1,350 pounds. Apply at 182 Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CARD—THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; easy terms.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—HANDSOME CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES. HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE, NEW, 5-POUND FEATHER pillows, only 90 cents each; 8-pound, $1.50 each. W. W. BISHOP, 281 West Madison-st., over Cook & McLain's.

HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE at 1168 Prairie-av. on Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 3 o'clock.

500,000 HOUSEKEEPERS USE IRON BEDsteads. They are the cleanest used, and are recommended by all leading physicians. Chicago Iron Bedstead Company, 49 Wells-st.

MUSICAL.

AT RETAIL AT THE FACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS at prices beyond competition; $50 and upward. Best in the market. Monthly payments, cash, or to rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; $10 monthly until paid for; warranted for five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

ORGANS FOR .... $ 50
ORGANS for 75
ORGANS for 125
$175 .... for a Beautiful New PIANO
235 .... for an Elegant PIANO
300 .... for a strictly First-Class PIANO
Pianos and Organs rented, sold on installments, and exchanged. Best bargains in the city.
STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pianos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

$50 WILL BUY A PARLOR ORGAN WITH stops, swell, etc., in handsome walnut case. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$150 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL TONE ROSEwood pianoforte with carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROUND, BLACK ONYX PIN, WITH pearl in the centre. It was dropped in some store or lost on the street between Field & Leiter's and Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st., on Saturday, Oct. 20. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 455 Michigan-av.

LOST—A GOLD NECK-CHAIN ON GOING FROM Partridge's store on street-cars to No. 1 Park-row. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to No. 1 Park-row.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF COAT lost from our wagon near Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. on Wednesday morning last; man is covered wagon was seen to pick it up. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO the detection of the person or persons who has recently stolen a large silver-plated tray, knives, forks, mugs, and other articles from DAVIES' restaurant, corner West Madison and Peoria-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 369 State-st.

MR. ED. W. HANVEY, MISS CLARA B. WHITney, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Burkart, Rev. Robert Collyer, 186 East Ohio-st., 7:30 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS WANTED—IN A WELL-PAYING manufacturing business; shares $100 each; not less than five shares should be signed; cabinet-makers can find employment; the Company is incorporated. Address E 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A SMALL foundry and machine shop, with or without tools, in a live locality. A shop with water-power preferred. Any one wishing to dispose of such property for cash Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S—N: COMMUNICATION JUST REceived; am surprised in change to be made; am anxious for more information; leave Saturday a. m. (just one year); Thursday here all day; will write soon as I can. BOY.

The Tribune.

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Tri-Weekly, one year	5.00
Parts of a year, per month	.50

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of John T. Raymond. "There's Millions in It." Mesdames Don, Stonecall, etc.; Messrs. Raymond, Learock, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Sardanapalus." Mesdames Hanchett, Letourneur, etc.; Messrs. Morton, Morris, etc. Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of the Campbell Comedy Combination. "How Women Love." Mesdames Rand, Batcheider, etc.; Messrs. Norris, Lake, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Roberts' Pantomime Troupe, "Humpty Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "Wild Bill, the King of the Border Men."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE NO. 209, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock prompt, at their hall, 72 Monroe-st., for business and work. A full attendance is requested. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, provisions being very dull. Mess pork closed 5c per brl lower, at $14.35@14.40 for October and $12.57½@12.60 for January. Lard closed steady, at $8.57½@8.60 for October and $8.22½@8.25 for January. Meats were steady, at 6c per lb for loose shoulders and 7⅛c for do short ribs. Lake freights were quiet and ⅛c lower, at 3c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed easier, at $1.09¼ cash and $1.04 for November. Corn closed steady, at 45⅜c cash and 43⅞c for November. Oats closed quiet, at 24¼c cash and 23⅞c for November. Rye was steady, at 53½c. Barley closed weak, at 58@58½c spot and 58½@59c for November. Hogs were active and firm, at 5@10c advance, closing at $4.85@5.40. Cattle were nominally unchanged. Sales at $2.00@5.20. Sheep were firm and steady. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning, 179 cars wheat, 250 cars and 7,300 bu corn, 48 cars and 2,000 bu oats, 9 cars and 10,300 bu rye, and 62 cars barley. Total (548 cars), 233,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97⅜.

One of the largest fleets of vessels that ever entered Chicago harbor in one day arrived in this port yesterday. In nine hours, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., there were 143 arrivals, and the total from 3 a. m. to 9 p. m. was 161. Of these about 100 brought cargoes of lumber, 37 were loaded with coal, and the remainder with freight of divers descriptions.

The truth of the statement in our Washington dispatches, that a conference of the enemies of the Administration was recently held at the house of Secretary SHERMAN, is reaffirmed this morning. It is considered remarkable that a member of the President's political household should have taken part in a gathering the purpose of which was hostile to the President and his Cabinet, but the assertion is reiterated, and can undoubtedly be substantiated if any of the parties to the conference should demand the proofs.

The investment of Plevna is now complete, and the fate of that stronghold, either by starvation or capture, is, to all appearance, sealed. GOURKO's splendid victory on the Sophia road has been followed up by ample reinforcements, and the Russians now encircle Plevna in numbers which, when augmented by the troops being sent to various points, will soon be sufficient both to prevent the arrival of provision trains and to defeat any attempt at escape by sortie which OSMAN Pasha may be driven to make. The place is not victualed for a protracted siege, and everything points to its downfall and the capture of the Turkish army there intrenched before the closing in of winter necessitates the suspension of military operations.

The superior stone for building purposes, which was reported to exist in unlimited quantities under the surface of JAKE BUNN's rattlesnake nursery at Chester, and which was one of the chief reasons assigned for the location of the Southern Penitentiary at that point, somehow fails to cut any figure in the award of the contracts. The cut stone for the 200 cells of the prison will be taken from the Will County quarries, dressed at Joliet, and shipped by rail 200 miles at the expense of the State. There were undoubtedly reasons for the selection of Chester by the majority of the Commissioners, and for the approval of the site by Gov. CULLOM and his coadjutors on the Board of Review, but the stone-supply was evidently not one of them.

The construction placed upon the President's Civil-Service order by Attorney-General DEVENS, and confirmed by the President in his conversations with Congressmen, is sufficiently clear and reasonable to satisfy any but the most incorrigible of the machine managers. It is distinctly announced that the order is only intended to prevent the packing of caucuses and conventions, and the manipulation of nominations by Federal office-holders in the large cities, but that once the nominations are made, no restrictions whatever are placed upon the officeholder. He may, if he chooses, talk, write, and work for the party and the ticket with such vigor and effect as he is capable of,—in short, be as free to participate in politics as he was before the order was heard of, with the single exception noted.

The County Ring has no intention of giving up the ghost without a few more grabs at the Treasury, as appears from the haste manifested in rushing through certain jobs, the proceeds of which will console the retiring ringsters for their failure to get a new lease of life. They will not succeed so readily as they calculate. By the aid of the honest members of the Board and by a resort to the restraining powers of the Courts, the Ring can be frustrated in its attempt to award all the contracts for inside work on the Court-House which cannot by any possibility be commenced for a year to come; while the thick-stone steal can be defeated by Architect EGAN if he maintains a stubborn opposition. And in the meantime the people will see to it that the power of the Ring is not perpetuated by the elections of a week from Tuesday.

Now that the gas question is safely out of the way, that twin buncombe brother, the Fire ordinance, is to be made to do duty once more. An amendment which contemplates the partial surrounding of the city on the southwestern side, the source of greatest danger, with a cordon of wooden buildings, was introduced in the Common Council last evening by Ald. CULLERTON, and referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys. To increase the chances of another fearful conflagration, and to undo all the good work of the past two years in guarding against the recurrence of the calamities of 1871 and 1874, both of which had their origin in precisely the kind of neighborhoods which Ald. CULLERTON's amendment proposes to multiply, is a measure which should be promptly reported against by the Committee and voted down by the Council. Chicago is in no humor to tolerate any more tinder-box folly of this sort.

The true inwardness of the contest for the Speakership will become apparent as soon as the Committees are announced. Mr. RANDALL, immediately after his election, slipped off to Philadelphia, ostensibly to avoid buttonholing, but in reality, it was believed, to quietly confer with his friend TOM SCOTT as to the composition of the Committees, and more especially that to which the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme will be referred. Since his return Mr. RANDALL has kept his own counsel as to the results of the Philadelphia conference, but it is now stated with positiveness that the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pacific Railroads will be given to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who is the most prominent and pronounced supporter among the Southern members of the TOM SCOTT grab, and who, probably more than any other one person, helped to secure for Mr. RANDALL the Southern votes which elected him Speaker. The confirmation of this reported intention will likewise confirm the statements freely made during the Speakership canvass—that the price of RANDALL's success was his aid in carrying the Texas Pacific bill through the House.

President GRANT's visit to Marshal MACMAHON is one of the picturesque things in history. The two men have many points of resemblance and many opposite characteristics. Their careers have been in some respects strikingly similar. Each was first a successful soldier and afterwards the chief of a great Republic. Each owed his political elevation principally to the popular esteem which his military renown had brought him, and each was unfitted in some degree for the discharge of political duties by his military education. GRANT was in civil life hardly less stubborn than MACMAHON, hardly less confident of his own judgment, and not at all less jealous of his personal prerogative. But as GRANT's military record is much more brilliant than that of MACMAHON, so, unless all present indications fail, will his civil life be regarded as nobler when the lives of both men are finally made up. The American President always stopped on the right side of imprudence; the French President has not always done so. The American had thoroughly at heart the welfare of his countrymen and the permanency of Republican institutions; the Frenchman is chiefly concerned about the Church and the dynasty of the BONAPARTES. It would be a wholesome thing, perhaps, for the two Presidents if they could exchange views freely on political subjects, without reference to official etiquette. Gen. GRANT might give MACMAHON lessons in statecraft; for, though America has wiser politicians than GRANT, it has none stupider than MACMAHON.

LIEB'S CAMPAIGN.

HERMANN LIEB is the central figure of the present local campaign. He is the new "Boss" of the Cook County Democrats, and has acquired his position by means of his good understanding with the corrupt County Board. He ran the Democratic Convention to suit himself. He was nominated by acclamation; nobody dared to put in an appearance against him. He secured the nomination of his man LYNCH over Judge WALLACE, a gentleman of high standing and unimpeachable integrity, whom the respectable Democrats favored to a man. He caused a Central Committee to be appointed that is made up almost exclusively of bummers. He secured the nomination of TOM HOGAN, the Hyde Park policeman, as one of the County Commissioners; and it is significant that the County Ring require the election of only one man who will act with them in order to continue their power. He rewarded with the nomination for Judge a man who, as a member of the Legislature, had prevented the passage of the legislation proposed for smashing the Cook County Ring. A guerrilla in politics,—a few years ago a Republican, yesterday a "Workingman," now a Democrat, a Communist on occasion, and a blatherskite always,—he rallied the bummer element and captured the Democratic organization despite the protest and opposition of the decent men in the party.

But it is not only LIEB's offensive character as a politician, and the danger of dictation from a man whose power rests upon his association with the bummer gang, that make him the most conspicuous figure in the campaign; the fact that he is a candidate for reelection to an office that has been scandalously mismanaged during the four years he has held it also demands his defeat. Prior to 1873 he had been an unimportant political adventurer, but the vicious Know-Nothing combination of that year, which called only men of foreign birth to office, gave him an opening to the County Clerk's office. Ever since he has been in that position he has used it and its patronage as a political asylum, supporting a great crowd of dead-beats to be employed mainly for electioneering purposes, and assessing the cost of their support upon the taxpayers of the county. For a time he ran a newspaper in the German language, and it was understood that his clerks had to pay for it by taking stock; in that case the clerks were only nominally supporting it, for the money came out of the county in the additional clerks and high salaries paid out of the county fund. As a necessary result of this management, or rotten mismanagement, of the office, LIEB has collected around him a lot of ignorant, illiterate, and characterless fellows, who have blotted and blurred the records, who have misspelled and defaced documents, and who have disgraced the county while helping to deplete its Treasury. It is said that a Catholic clergyman recently made a public protest against the carelessness, ignorance, and inaccuracy which characterizes the marriage licenses issued from the Clerk's office, as likely to create the most serious confusion and entail the most lamentable consequences. For clerical work of a kind which most boys 10 years old would be ashamed of, illiterate bummers have been paid $4 a day, or four times as much as day-laborers get for hard, honest work, who have more brains and superior qualifications. Yet LIEB is the "Workingmen's" candidate.

Still more serious abuses are reported from his administration of the office. It has long been publicly rumored that he charges the county the highest price allowed for copying (eight cents per folio), and that he has the work done as a family perquisite for four cents a folio, thus making 100 per cent on the operation, though the law requires that the Clerk shall have no emoluments beyond his salary. The statute is evaded, it is said, by putting this work into the hands of his wife and others of his family, ostensibly allowing them to make the 100 per cent profit. At all events, the system requires the payment of the largest price by the county and returns the most slovenly work; LIEB and his relatives enjoy all the benefits, and the public must endure all the evils, of this manifestly improper use of the office-work. It is inevitable that such management must enormously increase the expenses of running the office, and such appears to be the fact. We are informed that, some time after LIEB was elected, he made a proposition to the County Board to run the entire business of the office for $45,000 a year, and privately told his friends that he could then make a profit of $10,000 a year for himself. This proposition was not accepted, because it would have deprived the County Ring from using the patronage of the office, and of course JACK ROUNTREE advised that it was unlawful. But, instead of keeping down the expenses of the office to $35,000 (as LIEB proposed to do if he could run it as a business of his own), he made it cost $65,000 the very next year, between $70,000 and $80,000 the year following; and we understand the expenses of the current year will amount to more than *one hundred thousand dollars*. Here is a waste, then, according to his own proposition, of $50,000 a year for private and political purposes.

LIEB is altogether too expensive a luxury. It may be that he is the sort of man the Democrats want to boss them, to manipulate their conventions, run their primaries, make up their committees, dictate their nominations, and care for their interests between elections; but in that case they should employ him and pay him out of party funds. Fully one-half, and we hope more than one-half, of the voting population of Cook County are Republicans, and they protest against being assessed their share of an annual waste of $50,000 to maintain LIEB in his supremacy and for the comfort of the County Ring. We are also inclined to think a good many Democrats feel the same way.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE WAR.

The comparative quiet that has characterized the operations of the respective armies in Europe and Asia during the past few weeks is broken at last, and stirring events are transpiring both in Bulgaria and Armenia. The cloud which has hung over the Russians so long seems to have lifted, partially at least, and, although the Turks are not yet defeated, it must be conceded that the former have gained an immense advantage,—an advantage so important that if it is promptly followed up it will lead to final success. Up to within a very recent period the Turks have had the advantage, and had succeeded in pushing the Russians well up to the line of the Danube. The tide, however, has turned. The Czarowitch's army, after being pushed back and kept from cooperating with the Grand Duke's army, finally made a stand upon the Lom, and, securing a strongly intrenched position, acted strictly upon the defensive. MEHEMET ALI made a desperate attack and was repulsed. Although not defeated, and still able to hold his position, he retreated further to the east, towards the Quadrilateral. The Ministry at Constantinople, incensed at his retreat, removed him and placed SULEIMAN Pasha in command, upon his reputation as a desperate fighter which he had won at Shipka. SULEIMAN Pasha, however, does not seem to have fared any better than MEHEMET ALI. He has been in command over three weeks and has not struck a blow. On the other hand, he came to the front, surveyed the Russian position, and, finding it too strong to attack, has fallen back to Rasgrad, exposing himself and leaving Rustchuk open. Meanwhile the Czarowitch's army is in motion, and, if they succeed in pressing him much further back, Gen. ZIMMERMAN's army in the Dobrudscha may play a very important part in the campaign after its long idleness. At Shipka, the Turkish situation is still worse. The Turks have recklessly sacrificed thousands of their best soldiers in the vain attempt to scale the rocky ramparts of the Balkans and drive the Russians out of the Pass which Gen. GOURKO so gallantly captured; but the Russians still hold it, and even if they lose man for man with the Turks they keep the Pass at a very cheap price. In those high altitudes, where snow is already falling, the campaign is virtually over, and it ends in Turkish discomfiture. The road from Bulgaria to Roumelia still remains in Russian possession, and the gallant achievement of that brilliant raider, Gen. GOURKO, is not lost. At Plevna there has been a radical change for the better, and one which may have a decisive influence upon the campaign. With astonishing recklessness and remarkable incapacity the Grand Duke NICHOLAS had nearly sacrificed the campaign when Gen. TODLEBEN assumed command. He committed his first error in allowing OSMAN Pasha to enter and hold Plevna with a small force and gradually concentrate his whole army at that point in a position of unusual strength. In June he threw his army against the Turkish redoubts and lost thousands of men. In September he repeated the costly experiment, and was again repulsed with fearful slaughter, losing in both assaults nearly 30,000 men, and between the two assaults committed the further error of allowing heavy reinforcements and immense convoys of provisions and stores to enter Plevna by the rear, from Sophia. The Turks, however, with every advantage in their favor, have been unable to improve them. They have been cooped up in Plevna, although their rear has been open all the time, the investment never having been complete. They have not once been able to follow up their repulses by moving out and attacking the Russians. The prospect that they can assume the offensive is now darker than ever. Since Gen. TODLEBEN has taken command a slower and more cautious policy has been adopted. The rear of Plevna has been closed by another brilliant movement of Gen. GOURKO, who with a strong cavalry force has captured an important strategic position on the road to Sophia, and at the same time has inflicted a heavy loss upon the Turks in officers, men, and material, bagging a General and his staff, 4,000 soldiers, and a quantity of cannons, rifles, and other war material. If Gen. GOURKO is reinforced so that he can properly strengthen his position, OSMAN Pasha will be hermetically sealed up in Plevna, and must eventually be compelled to attempt to cut his way out or else be starved out. To add to the dangers that now threaten the Turks in Europe, both Greece and Servia have only been waiting for the probability of Russian success to cast in their lot with Russia, and at no time since the war commenced have circumstances conspired so favorable for such an alliance.

The Turkish outlook in Asia is even darker than in Europe. By a sudden change in the tide of events which seems almost miraculous, the Russians, after being driven back well nigh to their frontier, and suffering fearful loss, have turned upon MUKHTAR Pasha, captured one wing of his army, and shattered the other and driven it into Kars, where it is now besieged, while ISMAIL Pasha, with the remnant of the Turkish forces, is retreating with what haste he can, closely followed by Gen. TERGUKASOFF. The Turkish position, therefore, both in Europe and Asia, is seen to be a dangerous if not a desperate one. The Turks are not yet defeated. They still fight with all their old bravery, and will continue to do so to the last; but the advantage is with the Russians, and the toils are gathering round the butchers of Roumelia. The campaign may go over into another year; but if the Russians should win an important victory before winter sets in, or should break up or capture OSMAN Pasha's forces, we may hear before this campaign is over of Turkish proposals for an armistice pending some scheme of mediation by the Great Powers.

INDUSTRIAL POLITICIANS.

When the Industrial Workingmen's party was organized, THE TRIBUNE warned the honest persons concerned in it that they would be sold out by the politicians. The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter. The bargain and sale have been so public that the Industrials themselves have been compelled to recognize the facts. It must be confessed that some of the members of the party are honest, if mistaken, men; they went into it with the idea that it was a great moral institution, and that membership in it would in some mysterious way contribute to their happiness. Through their influence the first compact with the Democracy, in accordance with which the Industrials were to have the Commissioners and the Clerkships and the Democrats everything else, was rejected. The Industrials then said they would not consent to a division of spoils with "Democratic bummers." They would have nothing to do with professional or hack politicians, or with any existing party. They were going "to make a clean sweep," and introduce the Millennium, or a section of it, into Cook County politics. The Conventions have been held and the nominations made. The honest men now have time for reflection. There is much food for reflection. They discover that they have given more to the Democrats without any previous compact than the Democrats dared to claim was an equitable division of the spoils. The Democratic Convention confirmed only the nominations of LYNCH, LIEB, HAINES, PLANT, CASSELMAN, and HOGAN out of the thirteen named by the Industrials. All the persons thus confirmed are dyed-in-the-wool Democrats. As such they were awarded places on the Industrial ticket; and the understanding was that, in return for the compliment tendered them, all the other candidates on that ticket would be accepted by the Democrats. Worse than all else must be to the Industrials the reflection that these men might not have been nominated by the Democrats if they had not previously been promised the support of an influential body of voters. The Industrials have not only failed to nominate their own men, but they have nominated on both tickets some of the worst men in the Democratic party.

This is the upshot of the great moral movement: The Industrials have placed at the head of their ticket as representatives of their principles LYNCH and LIEB,—the one a distiller of no particular distinction, and the other a political bummer. In return for this self-betrayal they have received from the Democrats absolutely nothing. It is not surprising that the mass of the party—if so small a body can be said to possess mass—is not pleased with the result. The meeting of the Central Committee Thursday night gave an opportunity, which was improved by a number of speakers, for the expression of the general disgust. They testified to their good sense by denouncing the sale as corrupt, and declaring that under no circumstances could it be ratified by them or the people they represented. It would be indeed a sublime spectacle to see the hard-fisted voters of Chicago going to the polls in a body to support that eminent champion of reform and high wages, Gen. LIEB, or helping into the office of County Treasurer, as the best friend of the poor workingmen, Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, who has shown fidelity and zeal only in the manufacture of whisky. The bargain has not been ratified, and will not be. The Industrials owe it to themselves to reject the whole ticket.

A sufficient indication of the spirit that governed the Industrial Convention is afforded by the fact that not one Republican was placed on the ticket. So significant a circumstance as this did not, of course, escape the attention of the speakers at Thursday's meeting. Mr. WORMINGTON declared he would support the Republican ticket. Mr. DIXON would rather "cut his mother's throat" than support the Industrial ticket. Mr. GARVEY considered LIEB a "monopolist" and "professional corruptionist." Another speaker asked KERNS to point out the name of a single Republican on the ticket, and Mr. LAHEY summed up the case when he said that the Workingmen's Industrial party was "composed of Democrats." THE TRIBUNE has never questioned this fact. It has urged it upon the workingmen, and is glad to have the opportunity to repeat it on so excellent authority. If the Industrial party is composed of Democrats, workingmen who are not Democrats should keep clear of it, and workingmen who are Democrats may as well remain in their own party and not pretend to be anything else.

The character of the recent Democratic Convention, and of the men who have now acquired undisputed control of the local Democratic organization, is fairly reflected by the County Central Committee elected by the Convention. Of the twenty-three names agreed upon, we believe there are not more than three or four Americans and two or three Germans, while all the rest are Irish, thus carrying out the programme of the foreign Know-Nothing combination. Of the entire twenty-three, there are certainly not half-a-dozen who occupy a reputable standing in the community. For the most part, the Committee is made up of saloon-keepers and political bummers; several of the number are in LIEB's office, and directly subservient to him. Take them as they come, and you find DAVE THORNTON, the notorious saloon-keeper and boss of the gang in the First Ward; PAT CONNOLLY, saloon-keeper of the Second Ward; JOE SLOSSEN, saloon-keeper in the Third Ward; WILLIAM BEST, of the Fourth, who is supposed to be a saloon-keeper; CHARLIE EATON, one of LIEB's dependents, in the Fifth Ward; and so on through the list, which contains three RYANS, who are presumably saloon-keepers, as that is a favorite business with the family. We do not think that so hard a crowd was ever intrusted with the destinies of a political party, and Mr. PERRY H. SMITH must feel especially honored by the company in which he finds himself; he will probably be forced to give up the Chairmanship in favor of DAVE THORNTON.

THE CLAIM BUSINESS.

One of the greatest dangers which has threatened the honest administration of the Government has been the corrupting presentation of claims, and their allowance and payment, not only by Congress, but by the several departments of the Government. After the Mexican War there was a small deluge of claims, of which many were fraudulent. The Whig Administration of Mr. FILLMORE was nearly wrecked by the allowance of two of these claims,—one known as the "GALPHIN" case and the other the "GARDNER" claim. A resolution was passed by Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the claim of the heirs of GALPHIN upon principles of "justice and equity." The Secretary construed this in the most liberal way, and not only allowed the claim but allowed interest thereon,—something unheard of in that day. For years that payment was regarded as a national reproach. About the same time a man named GARDNER worked through the Department a claim for property lost in Mexico, amounting to $300,000, which claim soon after was discovered to be fraudulent. Two such cases happening within a short time of each other was considered a most alarming circumstance. We have progressed much during the intervening thirty years. Nothing indicating official dishonesty startles the public now; on the contrary, such things seem to be expected as part of the regular administration of affairs. It has been but a few years since the celebrated CHORPENNING claim for half a million dollars, though a notorious fraud, was actually so far pushed through the departments that the warrant for the payment was signed, when a member of Congress being privately informed reported the fact to the House, and payment was forbidden by law. The scandalous allowances made by various departments for claims arising under the military and naval service, and for other claims of various kinds, all of them fraudulent, have become familiar to the country. These claims have all been of a character not prohibited by law; but there are other claims of many kinds which the law excludes, and these perhaps aggregate several millions of dollars. Ever since the War there have been efforts made to remove these legal obstructions, and to open the doors of the Treasury to everybody. A Board of Commissioners has been in session over two years hearing and investigating a mass of Southern claims, thousands of which have been rejected as fraudulent as well as illegal.

Under these circumstances it will be a surprise to the country to learn that Senator CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, has offered a bill which enlarges the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and places it within the power of that Court to order the payment from the Treasury of perhaps $5,000,000,000 without appeal or investigation. Here are some of the provisions of the bill. The Court is to have jurisdiction to consider—

> All money claims or demands, of any class or description, cognizable by the head of any Executive Department or Bureau, or any Auditor, Comptroller, Commissioner, or other officer, or by the Southern Claims Commission, which accrued since the 15th day of April, 1861, excepting claims growing out of the internal-revenue, customs, and pension laws, for which special remedies are or may be provided by law: *Provided*, That no claims presented under this provision shall be barred by lapse of time if presented within two years after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That if any claim which has been presented to the Southern Claims Commission shall be presented to the Court of Claims under this act, the evidence taken in such case while pending before the said Commission shall, upon the order of the Court of Claims, be transmitted to said Court, and, if material and relevant, shall be admitted on the trial of said cause.

This scheme goes further and provides—

> That the prohibition of non-intercourse laws shall not be held to defeat the title to the property of any claimant which was acquired in good faith under a permit from the President of the United States, the commanding officer of a military department or district, or where such property was purchased with money, credit, or the proceeds of property which was within the insurrectionary territory before intercourse therewith became unlawful. And any claim which has been rejected because of such defect of title shall be reheard by the Court, on the petition of the claimant, if presented within one year after the passage of this act, and shall be decided as if no judgment had been rendered thereon.

Sec. 9 of the bill provides—

> That every judgment of the Court of Claims from which no appeal lies by law shall be payable immediately.

The country has not yet got through with the claims for compensation due to those who served on the Union side during the War, nor has it made much progress in the claims of those who insist that, while they were living at the South during the War, they were loyal, and they acted in rebellion because coerced; and now, before these are disposed of, Mr. CHRISTIANCY proposes to authorize the Court of Claims to treat the late War as an invasion of the South by a national enemy, against whom the whole people were a unit, and hereafter all citizens sustaining losses from the War are to be treated alike, and, upon proof of loss, are to be paid. Such trifling circumstances as that the claimant was in the service of the Confederate Government, or that his property was lost or destroyed by that army, or in its interest, are not to interfere with his right to be compensated by a paternal Government. When the Court of Claims was established, it was designed that that tribunal should investigate claims judicially, and report to Congress. Congress thereupon, if they agreed with the Court, voted the money to pay the claim, and if not, they refused the appropriation. In this way several cases of dishonest claims allowed by the Court were exposed in Congress, and the money to pay them withheld. This bill, however, takes away this power of revision, and the judgment of the Court is to be final against the United States, and the money must be paid on the order of the Court.

The passage of such a law will be to make the Court of Claims the most comprehensive and absolute tribunal ever established in this or any other country. Its decrees will be absolute, and corrupt Judges or weak ones would find in the opportunities of their position a wealth rivaling and exceeding that of the Comstock lode. Such a power should not be given to any body of men. If, as long as thirty years ago, men perpetrated frauds within the limited circle of claims then allowable, what will be the case when to two or three men is given the power to allow and direct the payment of two or three hundred thousand claims, the proofs of which are to be in the form of affidavits made for the most part by those interested in like claims?

The laws of the United States make ample provision for the collection of any lawful debt due by the Government. A "claim" is not a lawful debt; it is an appeal to the Government to set aside the law, to overrule established principles, and, acting paternally, grant a special favor to the claimant. That is a claim. Mr. CHRISTIANCY's bill, unless it be grossly misrepresented, proposes to delegate this benevolent and parental power of charity to the Court of Claims, and, at a time when the country is struggling under the heavy burdens of extraordinary taxation, to open the doors to claimants for several thousand millions of dollars, payable on demand when so ordered by a majority of an irresponsible and inferior Court. This bill, if it be as represented, is actually worse than the combination of subsidy schemes. It is not only to open the doors, but to take the doors off, and leave free access to the Treasury to all men who can swear up a claim against the United States.

There is one result of the injunction so hastily granted by Judge MOORE in the case of the West Side Park Commissioners which we omitted to mention in commenting upon the subject, but which is of the gravest importance. The Judge required a bond from Messrs. LIPE, HOLDEN, MILLARD, and MUUS of only $2,000; but the original bond given by these gentlemen in assuming the trust has been released as to the consequences of any act subsequent to the Governor's order removing them and the qualification of their successors. By restraining their successors from entering on the duties of the office Judge MOORE has virtually continued the official life of the old Commissioners without providing an adequate bond for the security of the public interests under their control. If there should be any diversion of the park funds by any one of these persons under the present conditions, the public would have only the ridiculously insignificant bond of $2,000 to fall back upon for indemnification, if indeed the new bond could be held to cover a deficiency in the trust. Perhaps this is a matter which did not occur to Judge MOORE, or he would have hesitated to grant an injunction before the other side of the case was presented to him. At all events, he should review his decision to the extent of requiring a sufficient bond from the old Commissioners to protect the interests of the people; otherwise, any abuse of the trust will place a heavy moral responsibility upon his shoulders.

The Industrials nominated a full ticket in Baltimore, and declared that they could elect it easily, if the Republicans would stand back and hold their coats while they went in and thrashed the Bourbon Democracy within an inch of their live. The Republicans, who had stood up often enough to be knocked down by the Baltimore blood-tubs, accordingly took a back seat, and let the boasting Industrials come to the front. The election came off day before yesterday, with the following result:

Kane (Dem.), for Mayor	33,178
Thompson (Indus.), for Mayor	17,368
Democratic majority	15,810

This is almost two to one, and is the worst defeat ever inflicted on an opposition candidate in the Monumental City. The Industrials were scooped in every ward, and did not elect a solitary candidate. The leaders of the Industrials were nearly all Democrats, the same as in this city; they nominated themselves, and gave the Republican element in their faction scarcely a representation on their ticket; notwithstanding which the Republicans furnished nine-tenths of the votes given to their ticket. The pretended Democratic Industrials, when it came to voting, quietly voted the Democratic ticket just as they did in Ohio, with the result above given. The humbugs who call themselves "Greenbackers" and howl for currency-watering inflation ran a ticket, and polled for it the enormous number of 535 votes. The vote for President in Baltimore, last fall, was as follows:

Tilden (Dem.)	32,192
Hayes (Rep.)	22,063
Democratic majority	10,129

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the heavy support they received from the Republicans, they allowed themselves to be beaten nearly 6,000 more than the Republicans were last year. The "Industrial" thing, as an office-getting scheme, is a demonstrated failure.

There are now four tickets before the voters of Cook County, who will be hard to please if they cannot select from among them. The old parties have made the following comparative nominations:

Office.	Rep.	Dem.
Superior Judge	J. A. Jameson.	H. G. Miller.
County Judge	M. B. Loomis.	J. E. Smith.
Probate Judge	J. C. Knickerbocker.	J. C. Haines.
Treasurer	S. H. McCrea.	T. Lynch.
Probate Clerk	S. F. Hanchett.	O. Riechel.
County Clerk	E. F. C. Klokke.	H. Lieb.
Criminal Clerk	John Stephens.	Thos. Barrett.
County Sup't	A. G. Lane.	G. D. Plant.
Commissioners	G. W. Spofford.	A. Schoeninger.
	August Meyer.	W. Tureman.
	E. Burling.	C. Casselman.
	A. Boese.	G. N. Dunphey.
	W. E. Wheeler.	Thomas Rogan.

The new parties, viz.: the Industrials and the Communists, have nominated as follows:

Office.	Ind.	Com.
Superior Judge	J. R. Doolittle	J. A. Jameson.
County Judge	M. R. M. Wallace.	T. Moran.
Probate Judge	J. Chas. Haines	J. Rosenthal.
Treasurer	T. Lynch	F. A. Stauber.
Probate Clerk	T. Kavanaugh	P. Van Patten.
County Clerk	H. Lieb	A. R. Parsons.
Criminal Clerk	H. McLaughlin	F. B. Mattocks.
County Sup't	G. D. Plant	J. McAuliffe.
Commissioners	John McHugh	J. Feltes.
	Julius Jonas	S. Coldwater.
	John McGilvray	L. Thorsmark.
	C. Casselman	Max Nisler.
	T. Hogan	M. V. Barr.

Some of the names on the Industrial ticket will be withdrawn, others will probably be kicked off, and one or two may voluntarily retire.

It isn't often that the eleven obstinate jurors are laid out by that shining light of accommodation known as the twelfth man; but the latter won a glorious victory in a recent trial in New York. A woman was on trial for abusing a little girl, and eleven of the jury favored conviction from the start. The twelfth insisted upon a recommendation to mercy, and when this was refused he pitched into the foreman and threatened to lick the rest seriatim, whereupon they gave way and acceded to his demand. The Court declined to recognize the recommendation under the circumstances, but a precedent has been established which will be of great comfort and avail to the one accommodating man on juries in the future.

Boss LIEB and the unsophisticated LYNCH sent their emissaries to the Industrial bellwethers with a captivating proposition. Said they: "You nominate us—one for County Clerk and the other for County Treasurer—and you can have all the rest of the ticket. Sure thing, hand bring." The bellwethers of the Industrial flock shook hands with the emissaries in ratification of the bargain, and went to work forthwith to carry out their part of the contract. They manipulated the Industrial Convention, and allowed the aforesaid LIEB and LYNCH to pack it with Democratic blowhards and bummers. LIEB and LYNCH were duly nominated by the packed Industrial Convention. After that was done the Industrials proceeded to nominate the men they wanted, viz.: KAVANAUGH, MCLAUGHLIN, MCHUGH, JONAS, and MCGILVRAY. When the Democratic Convention met next day it promptly snapped up LIEB and LYNCH, the two Democratic Bosses, and sat down on the rest of the Industrial ticket and squashed it, and then nominated a full ticket of simon-pure Bourbons throughout. They did not give the Industrials even a smell of the jug. As it is none of our funeral, it is useless to go into mourning over the slaughtered Industrial innocents.

The meeting of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Boston recently brought together some 140 delegates, representing nearly 200 divisions. There were indications of the approaching dissolution of the Brotherhood, or at least of its early decline in influence and importance. The Grand Chief, PETER M. ARTHUR, was the principal speaker. He insisted upon the necessity for united action, and pointed to the results accomplished by the English laborers under JOSEPH ARCH. He thought the railroad strikes were justifiable, and sufficient testimony to the usefulness of the Brotherhood. There are abundant proofs, however, that the Brotherhood has done more harm than good to the individuals concerned in it. The loss in funds occasioned by injudicious strikes which it has ordered would alone be sufficient to pay all differences in wages for a year.

A memorial has been prepared by the National Rifle Association, and will shortly be presented in Congress, urging that a provision be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill encouraging rifle-practice in the army and navy. It asseverates that, notwithstanding the high standard to which small arms have been brought, they are of no more value for warfare in the hands of inefficient soldiers than were the arms in use twenty years ago. To secure proficiency a system of prizes is suggested, whereof the expense will be inconsiderable and the gain to the army in consequence of the competition immeasurable. The memorial will be presented by Representative WILLIS, and strongly backed by the Association.

During the life of M. THIERS he manifested an inglorious weakness for codfish; and when at last his physician demanded that he give up his favorite dish, his wife sternly determined that the demand should be complied with. One of THIERS' more intimate friends was M. MIGNET, the historian, who called daily, always carrying a parcel. On one occasion Madame THIERS dropped in upon the pair to find that the perennial parcel contained a superior article of codfish, upon which the friends were in the habit of regaling themselves. She had always supposed the bundle to contain historical documents, and, from the strength the story is gaining, perhaps she was right.

Collector SIMMONS, of Boston, and his subordinates have steadily refrained from taking any part in the canvass in Massachusetts. Mr. SIMMONS says he is the friend of Gov. RICE, and would do anything in his power to secure the Governor's re-election, but the Civil-Service platform is so stringent on Government officials interfering in campaigns that he, for one, proposes to stay out. The idea that the party is dependent upon the exertions of a few hundred officials he pronounces "to the last degree nonsensical and absurd."

There is a disposition to find excuses for PURROY, the New York politician who cracked the jaw of a brother delegate at a Democratic Convention held somewhere in New York State. Not that the people advocate jaw-cracking as a general proposition, but the victim's name happened to be JONES, and it is suggested that encouragement in this line of industry may in time result in the suppression of the Count JOANNES.

An opponent to the new scheme for governing the City of New York, whereby it is claimed that 60,000 people will be disfranchised, kicks vigorously against losing his vote. He says that, through the collapse of three banks, he has been reduced below the standard of suffrage fixed by the scheme, and he protests against the plan, which, he observes, was originated by six Directors in the banks that ruined him.

In his message to the Mexican Congress, President DIAZ announces satisfactory arrangements with all the friendly Powers except the United States. Still, he thinks "it is to be presumed that the official relations between both Governments may be soon renewed," although he will "admit nothing that may tarnish the dignity or impair the rights of Mexico."

A Brockville (Ontario) editor has succeeded in getting the dead wood on his contemporaries. A man who had taken strychnine staggered into the editor's house, and afforded him a rare opportunity to note the effects and ravages of the poison. He is now in a position to explain in how far the "scoop" was preferable to a doctor under the circumstances.

"The man," observed Recorder HACKETT, of New York, from the bench the other day,—"the man who believes what he sees in the newspapers is an idiot, unfit to be in the jury-box." Considering the amount of puffery unloaded upon HACKETT by the press, it is fair to assume that his present position is tenable.

Gen. SHERMAN is evidently holding himself back until female suffrage has become a fixed fact, when he will make a terrible race for the Presidency on the strength of having kissed his way from San Francisco to New York City.

After separating those two Democratic sheep—LIEB and LYNCH—from the Industrial flock, the Bourbon Convention sat down on the "toiling" goats. What are the "toilers" going to do about it?

For the information of a correspondent who makes the inquiry, we would state that the gentleman who outwitted Mr. EVARTS is DON, not DAN, CAMERON.

Boa-constrictors lick their prey, covering them with slime preparatory to swallowing them whole. That is what LIEB and LYNCH are doing with the "toilers."

The manner in which LIEB and LYNCH roped in the Industrials was a little the neatest thing that has occurred in Cook County politics for many a day.

We would advise the Industrial leaders not to play any more euchre with the LIEB-LYNCH crowd until they learn the little game.

LYNCH has confidence in the potency and power of sod-corn mash on the average Democratic voter.

The two Democratic Bosses, LIEB and LYNCH, got in their work on the Industrials very handsomely.

The poor, simple-minded Industrials went wool-gathering and—came back shorn.

The Industrials have acquired some idea of what is meant by the confidence game.

Sold but not yet delivered—The Industrials to LIEB and LYNCH.

The "toilers" were raised out in the Democratic Convention.

The Jacobin LIEB has become the Democratic Boss.

LIEB played a brace game on the "toilers."

PENNED [...]

That Is the Conditi[...] Turkish Garriso[...] Plevna.

The Investment of the[...] Now Said to Be C[...]plete.

A Series of Russian W[...] Thrown Up on [...] Sides.

The Escape of Osm[...] Believed to Be I[...]sible.

Russian Prospects Mo[...] than for Many M[...]

A Report that Ismail Pasha[...] a Junction with Mu[...]

GOURKO.

HIS BRILLIANT OPERA[...]

[By Cable to The Chicago [...]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CH[...] 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, [...] m.—Gen. Gourko has been h[...] was known that he had been[...] operate in the rear of Plevn[...] Turkish supplies. Recently [...] patches have mentioned var[...] in that quarter, and C[...] has related numerous Rus[...] though these engagements we[...] minor importance. The Rus[...] patch states that Gourko [...] important advantage over [...] southwest of Plevna, that he [...] session of a strong Turkish [...] Telischi, that he has subs[...] himself on the Sofia road, and [...]

ACHMED PASHA, [...] many Turkish officers, and 3,[...] cluding a regiment of cava[...] taken prisoners. This may [...] correct, as the Russian dis[...] ways reliable. The positio[...] pied by Gourko is mo[...] and must greatly interfere, [...] stop, the conveyance of sup[...] The bombardment of that [...] stopped, not having been f[...] attack, as expected. Desult[...] going on along the River Lom[...]

HELD TIGH[...]

THE TURKS IN PLEV[...]

LONDON, Oct. 27—5 a. m.—A[...] gives the following account [...] operations, derived from a Rus[...] from Plevna:

No convoy has entered Ple[...] Gourko took command of th[...] investment is now complete. [...] Guards as they arrived took [...] the Russian left, thus gradu[...] line of investment across [...] to the Sofia road. The invest[...] fantry extends from the Roum[...] northeast of Plevna to the S[...] west. On the west the circle [...] Gen. Gourko's cavalry, which c[...]

CUT OFF ALL S[...]

but the Russians are every d[...] inforcements, and there is e[...] that they intend to surround P[...] of works, as the Germans did [...] sians will soon have troops eno[...] the infantry investment.

The correspondent thinks th[...] son to believe Plevna is

NOT VICTUALED SUFFIC[...]

to stand a siege until spring, a[...] pearances are that Osman Pas[...] probably unsuccessfully, to figh[...]

The correspondent conclude[...] now the question of a second [...] lutely faced, and the prospect [...] ful for the Russians than at any[...] Krudener's defeat in July."

RUSSIAN PLANS

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The im[...] that since the rains the Russi[...] the impossibility of wintering [...] make a desperate effort to red[...] defeat Suleiman Pasha's army [...] into Roumania becomes necess[...]

NEW LOAN.

Turkey, securing the rele[...] Egyptian tribute, is about to [...] loan of £5,000,000, the interest [...] the £280,000.

TURKISH ELECTIO[...]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—[...] the Turkish Chamber have beg[...]

A JUNCTION EFFE[...]

Private dispatches say Ismail [...] a junction with Mukhtar P[...]

FRANCE

MAC MAHON AND G[...]

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Grant [...] the visits of a large number o[...] well-known Frenchmen, incl[...] President MacMahon, when [...] Grant yesterday, said he was [...] make the acquaintance of s[...] dier. He offered to open all t[...] lishments to his inspection, an[...] means of knowing everything [...] tary affairs. Gen. Grant accep[...] thanks.

MAC MAHON'S MES[...]

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Figaro [...] at the Cabinet council yeste[...] the message from President [...] delivered at the opening of [...] Deputies, was approved. It is [...]

GAMBETTA ON THE DANGER[...] TANISM.

From Gambetta's Great Speech [...]

As a politician, I think th[...] times, in their daily and un[...] exchange accusations which a[...] and I believe that in the wa[...] and the heat of parliamentary [...] of reason may be sometime[...] think that the image which [...] present is that of the coun[...] blood. I believe that t[...] of what we have lost and [...] to us would be sufficient [...] the insult of seeing the name[...] invasion and dismemberment [...] public walls as the official [...] Government. I thought tha[...] in the conscience of everybod[...] rior to politics, which would [...] day of election. That remor[...] and invasion. I did not beli[...] by an excess of audacity, wh[...] ton, anybody would go so fa[...] as official candidates me[...] ranks of the wretched [...] caused our disasters a[...] doned us on the day w[...] was advancing on Paris to [...] mutilation of France. It i[...] plain this national contradi[...] sary to understand this collus[...] alliance. At first one is puz[...] would have thus linked toget[...] tion of duty, honor and per[...] come to look closer into the [...] the hand which keeps them [...] hand of Clericalism. The poli[...] to the Republic had neithe[...] nor audacity. Distracte[...] they were powerless even t[...] of the Republic. They [...] agent far more powerful, we[...] ing, far better organized and [...]

PENNED IN.

That Is the Condition of the Turkish Garrison in Plevna.

The Investment of the Place Is Now Said to Be Complete.

A Series of Russian Works to Be Thrown Up on All Sides.

The Escape of Osman Pasha Believed to Be Impossible.

Russian Prospects More Hopeful than for Many Months.

A Report that Ismail Pasha Has Effected a Junction with Mukhtar.

GOURKO.

HIS BRILLIANT OPERATIONS.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Oct. 27—4 a. m.—Gen. Gourko has been heard from. It was known that he had been dispatched to operate in the rear of Plevna to intercept Turkish supplies. Recently Turkish dispatches have mentioned varish skirmishes in that quarter, and Chefhet Pasha has related numerous Russian repulses, though these engagements were evidently of minor importance. The Russian official dispatch states that Gourko has gained an important advantage over the Turks southwest of Plevna, that he has taken possession of a strong Turkish position near Telischi, that he has subsequently placed himself on the Sofia road, and that

ACHMED PASHA,

many Turkish officers, and 3,000 troops, including a regiment of cavalry, have been taken prisoners. This may be accepted as correct, as the Russian dispatches are always reliable. The position now occupied by Gourko is most important, and must greatly interfere, if not wholly stop, the conveyance of supplies to Plevna. The bombardment of that fortress is now stopped, not having been followed by an attack, as expected. Desultory fighting is going on along the River Lom.

HELD TIGHT.

THE TURKS IN PLEVNA.

LONDON, Oct. 27—5 a. m.—A correspondent gives the following account of the Russian operations, derived from a Russian officer just from Plevna:

No convoy has entered Plevna since Gen. Gourko took command of the cavalry. The investment is now complete. The Imperial Guards as they arrived took up positions on the Russian left, thus gradually prolonging the line of investment across the Lovatz road to the Sofia road. The investment by the infantry extends from the Roumanian positions northeast of Plevna to the Sofia road on the west. On the west the circle is completed by Gen. Gourko's cavalry, which can

CUT OFF ALL SUPPLIES,

but the Russians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works, as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry investment.

The correspondent thinks there is every reason to believe Plevna is

NOT VICTUALED SUFFICIENTLY

to stand a siege until spring, and that the appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out.

The correspondent concludes: "I must say now the question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Krudener's defeat in July."

RUSSIAN PLANS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The impression prevails that since the rains the Russians, convinced of the impossibility of wintering in Bulgaria, will make a desperate effort to reduce Plevna and defeat Suleiman Pasha's army before retirement into Roumania becomes necessary.

NEW LOAN.

Turkey, securing the release of £280,000 Egyptian tribute, is about to negotiate a new loan of £5,000,000, the interest to be secured by the £280,000.

TURKISH ELECTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The elections for the Turkish Chamber have begun.

A JUNCTION EFFECTED.

Private dispatches say Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha.

FRANCE.

MAC MAHON AND GRANT.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Grant to-day received the visits of a large number of Americans and well-known Frenchmen, including Leon Say. President MacMahon, when receiving Gen. Grant yesterday, said he was much gratified to make the acquaintance of so illustrious a soldier. He offered to open all the military establishments to his inspection, and to furnish the means of knowing everything concerning military affairs. Gen. Grant accepted the offer with thanks.

MAC MAHON'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The *Figaro* announces that, at the Cabinet council yesterday, a draught of the message from President MacMahon, to be delivered at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, was approved. It is very firm in tone.

GAMBETTA ON THE DANGERS OF ULTRAMONTANISM.

From Gambetta's Great Speech in Paris, Oct. 10.

As a politician, I think that parties may at times, in their daily and unceasing struggles, exchange accusations which are entirely unjust, and I believe that in the warmth of polemics and the heat of parliamentary battle the hinges of reason may be sometimes strained; but I think that the image which ought always to be present is that of the country bathed in its blood. I believe that the remembrance of what we have lost and what is wanting to us would be sufficient to spare us from the insult of seeing the names of the authors of invasion and dismemberment placarded on the public walls as the official candidates of the Government. I thought that there still existed in the conscience of everybody a remorse superior to politics, which would speak to all on the day of election. That remorse was the Empire and invasion. I did not believe it possible that by an excess of audacity, which confounds reason, anybody would go so far as to present to us as official candidates men taken from the ranks of the wretched party which caused our disasters and which abandoned us on the day when the enemy was advancing on Paris to consummate the mutilation of France. It is necessary to explain this national contradiction. It is necessary to understand this collusion, this monstrous alliance. At first one is puzzled to know what could have thus linked together right and violation of duty, honor and perjury; but when we come to look closer into the matter we see that the hand which keeps them together is the hand of Clericalism. The political parties hostile to the Republic had neither solidity, union, nor audacity. Distracted and divided, they were powerless even to delay the march of the Republic. They required another agent far more powerful, wealthy, and persevering, far better organized and equipped, to rally their dispersed ranks under the same flag, to give them a common word of command, to lead them together towards the same object, and to form the debris of the past into a formidable army against the present. They who prepared this league (that is its real name, for should the enterprise succeed you will see the times of the League return), they who have formed this league have received the word of command from a power which pretends to be superior to temporal and secular powers. You know it well; it is called Jesuitism, and has its centre on the sacred hill of old Rome. It is necessary to remind you of certain dates to convince you of the powerful and rapid action of this Ultramontane party. On the 3d of May a Republican Minister threw doubt on the legend of the Pope groaning on the damp straw of a dungeon. On the 4th the Chamber voted an order of the day, demanding the application of our National legislation. On the 11th a word was pronounced which fell like a judgment of fate on the Ministry and Chamber. On the 16th both the Ministry and the Chamber had disappeared. And now judge and instruct yourselves, above all reflect well. They have tried to stifle the truth. They have tried to prevent discussion and investigation. They have not scrupled to resort to prosecutions. In short, the mouth of the country has been shut. The nation knows all this; it has seen everything, and it will condemn them on the 14th of October. I repeat, with all the energy of conviction I possess, I know only of one peril which is of a nature to make my country tremble. It is a danger from which I desire to save the future of France at any price; it is the danger of the Ultramontane policy which, under the respected cloak of religion, enables thousands of agents of all colors, gray, white, black, and yellow, to aspire to temporal domination. We have seen them start from the humble village school, and, thanks to the concessions of a Government blind enough to abandon to them the best part of its strength, rise to the secondary schools, and then to the upper schools. Ah! they feel that if they can only lay hands on the brain of the rising generation, if they can only get time to mold the youth of France after their own model, they can afford to wait a little. They can mysteriously traverse crises that are toto vehement, and then afterwards raise their heads with audacity. It is this that we see. They are extending the net in which they desire to imprison this country; not only to seize hold of and govern the country itself, but to perpetuate a policy inaugurated centuries ago, and which tends to subordinate the civil and secular element to the theocratic authority of a sole chief, who pretends to be infallible, in such a way that the campaign he directs against the intelligence of France is directed at the same time against the intelligence of the whole world, against the very principles of modern civilization. It is in France that the Ultramontanes have resolved to take refuge as in a last fortress. All the European Powers have successively escaped from their domination. Old Austria has shaken off the yoke of the Concordat of 1855. Italy has known how, without infringing on the guarantees she had promised to the Chief of Christianity, to bring them to reason, and to make herself respected. Spain, turning round on her bed of sorrow, has given them most cruel blows. Germany is multiplying her effort to deliver her Southern provinces from the old influences of the Ultramontane party. Holland, an old country of free thought, and England, with her Saxon vigor, are resisting the encroachments of Clericalism. And it is at the very time the whole of Europe is on guard against this offensive campaign of the Clerical party, that that party chooses France for its seat of action. France appears to the Ultramontanes to be a domain which they are bound to conquer. They choose France as their throne of domination, and then expect to spread their power from thence over the whole of Europe, which rejects them. When I regard Europe and seek to discover what she fears the most, the thought comes to me that it would be a France fallen into the the political hands of the agents of Ultramontanism, of theocracy, and the Syllabus. When I see that Europe entertains this fear, allow me to reveal to you my own apprehensions. I do not fear that enlightened universal suffrage will fail to do justice to the attempts which are directed against its sovereignty; but fear that universal suffrage, surprised and intimidated, may not everywhere take into sufficient account the lessons of the past. You must all of you bear in mind this great question, namely, that on the morrow of the vote the vanquished must not be only such or such a party hostile to the Republic, but the party which leads all others, the party which covers them, the party which drills them and pushes them to battle, the party which we consider the great enemy. I have already said, "*Le cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi.*" It belongs to universal suffrage to declare, in the face of the world, "*Le cléricalisme, voilà le vaincu.*"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Lower House of the Diet to-day discussed the furloughs granted Bismarck and offered Count Von Eulenburg. Fridenthal, Minister of Agriculture, and Camphaucer, Minister of Finance, declared that the Ministry adhered to the policy of internal reform, and were ready to resign if the House considered them no longer equal to their duties. The debate was adjourned.

TRAGEDY IN COURT.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—During the trial to-day of a person named Sanftleben, charged with embezzlement, Maj.-Gen. Hartung shot himself in court in consequence of a witness accusing him of theft. The affair caused much extitement.

BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Bank of New Caledonia has failed. The note circulation is 1,500,000 francs. European debts, 2,000,000 francs.

JOINED THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The American masons recently landed have joined the strikers. The Staffordshire colliers have voted a strike.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—Chinese authorities have officially taken possession of the railway between Woo Sung and Shanghai, and stopped all traffic thereon.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, cloudy, rainy weather, warmer, easterly winds, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.77	53	100	N. W., gentle	.04	Lt. rain.
11:18a. m.	29.77	55	87	N. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
2:00p. m.	29.74	55	87	N. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
3:53p. m.	29.73	55	87	E., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
9:00p. m.	29.77	55	87	N. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
10:18p. m.	29.77	55	87	N. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer. 56; minimum 52.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.95	43	E., fresh		Fair.
Buffalo	29.91	40	N. E., brisk	.03	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	29.82	32	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Cleveland	29.86	50	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Davenport	29.77	56	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Detroit	29.88	43	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Duluth	29.71	49	E., gentle	.03	Hy. rain.
Escanaba	29.89	45	S. E., fresh	.01	Lt. rain.
Grand Haven	29.86	47	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.90	40	N. E., gent.		Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.74	55	S. E., fresh		Foggy.
Leavenworth	29.66	55	S., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	29.87	46	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.85	49	E., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.63	56	S. E., gent.		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.85	48	N. E., brisk	.02	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.71	46	W., fresh		Cloudy.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Grand Division Sons of Temprance resumed its regular business at 9 o'clock a. m., Harriet E. Gervis, G. W. P., in the chair. The Committee on Benevolent Society reported, and officers were elected as follows: President, Volney Armour, of Mount Carroll; Secretary, W. C. Snyder, of Fulton; Treasurer, Thomas Moulding, Chicago.

One hundred members for the Benevolent Society, within sixty days, were guaranteed by the representatives present, thus giving an impetus to this mutual insurance department of the work.

At the afternoon session the officers of the Grand Division for the ensuing year were elected and installed as follows: Grand W. P., the Rev. J. Nate, Chicago; G. W. A., W. P. Andrews, Amboy; G. Scribe, Dr. R. L. Leonard, Chicago; G. Treasurer, C. W. Denning, Amboy; G. Con., Daniel Keck, Montgomery; G. Sentinel, J. R. Rosebrough, Amboy.

The Grand Division closed at 5 p. m., to meet at Montgomery the fourth Tuesday in April next.

In the evening a mass-meeting was held in the Congregational Church, which was crowded to overflowing with the best people of Amboy and the surrounding country, who had assembled to listen to the announced speakers.

P. M. Van Court presented the financial aspect of the temperance question, picturing the waste of resources and diverting of money from the legitimate channels of trade by the dram-shop system.

Harriet E. Gervis, the first lady P. G. W. P. of Illinois, then took the rostrum and held the audience spell-bound for a half hour by her eloquence and beautiful word-pictures upon the subject of total abstinence.

Several speeches followed, interspersed by music from Dr. Leonard and Miss DeGeer.

At 10 o'clock p. m. the meeting closed, and the "Sons" proceeded to the hall, where an experience-meeting was continued until midnight, which was full of enthusiasm.

Thus closed one of the most successful sessions of the Grand Division of Illinois.

FIRES.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—A mysterious fire to-day destroyed the saw-mill building and machinery attached to the Wheeler & Wilson cabinet sewing-machine factory. Loss, $5,000: insured for $1,000.

AT SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 26.—A new house and barn in Saginaw City, owned by Fred Storch, burned to the ground this morning. Supposed incendiarism. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,700.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 332 at 8:15 last evening was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the residence of Mrs. J. Cooke, No. 159 Halsted street. Damage nominal.

CASUALTIES.

WHALING DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—The whaling bark Dawn, from the Artic Ocean, brings news that on Sept. 11 the bark Three Brothers, Capt. Owens, of New Bedford, was abandoned in the ice near Point Barrow. The crew escaped, and were distributed among other vessels of the fleet.

On Sept. 11 the British bark W. H. Farnsworth was crushed in the ice, filled, capsized, and sunk in twenty minutes. The crew were saved.

There is no news of the crews of the fleet abandoned last season. With the exception of two Kanakas from the bark Acors Barnes, who made their way to land, all are supposed to have perished.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 26.—The loss is announced of the whalers Rainbow and Farnsworth and disaster to others in the Arctic.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—William Schwing, a foreman of some department in the Peru City Plow Factory, and an esteemed citizen, was instantly crushed to death yesterday by the falling of a wall in process of repairs at that establishment. He leaves a family.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Traveling Man Relieved of $1,700 Cash.

No sooner do the police ferret out and arrest organized bands of highwaymen than other bands take their places, and begin predatory night excursions. The Romain gang have been but a week or two in jail, and now the police are perplexed with the antics of another and even more successful gang. The only job reported thus far foots up in amount more than the combined amount of all the highway robberies for a year past, and is beyond doubt the "fattest trick" of the year in every respect. Thursday evening was the time, and Centre avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets, the location, and the amount is somewhat more than $1,700. The name of the victim and his identity are suppressed for the present for prudential reasons. Suffice it to say that he is a wealthy traveling man, and is not altogether a stranger in the city. In fact, he comes here frequently, being attracted by a lovable sister, who is married, and who lives in the immediate vicinity of the place of the robbery. He had been spending several days at the house of the sister, and running across an old acquaintance had several drinks at a neighboring saloon, and they did not quit each other's company until the traveling man was pretty far gone with "booze." After separating, the traveling-man wended his way from saloon to saloon, and in so doing probably exposed his roll of wealth. Certain it is, he was followed and headed off by three highwaymen. Walking south on Centre avenue, at about 11:30 Thursday night, he met three men going north. It was the work of a single moment for one to throw his arms around his neck and pinion him fast, while the second presented a revolver, and the third went through his pockets and relieved him of a $1,000 United States bond and some $700 in cash. Dealing him several blows in order to stun him, they made their escape.

As to who the highwaymen are there is considerable discussion. There is one of the Romain gang still at large, and it may be that he has had the boldness to form the nucleus of the new gang. But prior to the robberies done by Romain there were several tricks taken by two experts, the most important of which was the robbery of David Bingle on Franklin street, but suddenly this gang disappeared. They probably left town for a few days, and, finding no danger close at hand, have made bold to return. The descriptions are by no means accurate, but they are sufficiently close to connect the different robberies.

SCANDAL.

The Uncanny Concannon Gets Up a Dubious Yarn to Shield the Foolish St. Louis School-Marm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A large crowd, composed principally of ladies, assembled in the room of the School Board this afternoon to hear further testimony for the defense in the case against Mrs. Ella Kelly, the pretty school-mistress charged with improper conduct with Charles Concannon. Mrs. Kelly herself was present, all smiles, and looking as handsome as ever. The first witness was Concannon himself, who made a brief statement, in which he denied that there had ever been imprudent relations between him and Mrs. Kelly. He had simply acted the part of a friend, willing to aid a lady who deserved encouragement. He had known her since she was a little girl, and after her graduation at the Normal assisted her in getting a position as a teacher in the Everett School. He had not been in the habit of going with Mrs. Kelly, never escorted her to school, and had never taken her riding, as had been charged against him. He had been riding with her before either of them were married, but not since. He lived in the same block with her, and they had been neighbors many years, and, in passing her house, or in casually meeting her in the neighborhood, he had exchanged courtesies with her, or walked a short distance with her if they happened to be going in the same direction; but they had never met by appointment, and there was not a particle of truth in the story told by Mrs. O'Brien, that he habitually waited for her at a point opposite her house. He acknowledged that he slept at Mrs. Kelly's house one night, but under such circumstances as to make the act eminently proper. On that particular night he happened to get intoxicated, and knew that if he went home in that condition there would be a family row, and so he asked permission of Mrs. Kelly to stop at her house. There were at the house that night Mrs. Kelly's mother, sister, and brother-in-law, all of whom knew he was there, and the reason therefor. Concannon gave what appeared to be a very thin explanation of the letter found in his pocket by his wife, said to have been written to him by Mrs. Kelly. These letters were written to him by what he called a female attache of Barnum's circus named Lou Decker, whom he casually met while Barnum was here, and this female attache, so-called, became so enamored of him that she persisted in sending him love-letters and billets-doux. These letters are all dated in St. Louis, and run through a period of several months, though Barnum bloomed here only a week, and there was nothing going to show that he did not take this Lou Decker and all his other Deckers along with him. Concannon denied that he had struck or kicked his wife on the occasion of her attack on Mrs. Kelley with a cowhide. He had only interfered gently but firmly to prevent a very great outrage on an estimable lady who was innocent of wrong. This whole thing, he said, was due to the inordinate and unreasonable jealousy of his wife, who had conceived the idea that he was unfaithful to her, and had dogged his footsteps to catch him in some act of infidelity. Mrs. Kelly was simply the victim of this blind jealousy. Concannon was the only witness whose testimony was of special interest. Several lady school-teachers testified to the good social standing and respectability of Mrs. Kelly. They had known her intimately for many years, and had never known anything derogatory to her as a lady. The Committee adjourned until Monday, when other testimony may be heard, though an opinion may be given without additional evidence.

THE SCOURGE, CONSUMPTION

Shall Chicago Own a Palatial Fortress Against Its Assaults?

Further Concerning the Projected Grand Sanitarium for the Cure of Throat and Lung Sufferers.

A Necessary Hospital on a Noble Scale.

Chicago, natural home of all that is intelligently progressive, has a broadspread fame for its quickness to appreciate and make permanent use of everything which can tend toward human advancement. Our city now has it within its power to possess an institution which will both enhance its cosmopolitan reputation and add to its attractiveness and material welfare. The project is in good hands, and as it develops we can guarantee that it will prove worthy of the practical attention and co-operation of our most enterprising citizens.

The plan is for a large infirmary or hospital for the treatment of sufferers from all forms of pulmonary affections. The word hospital is used in this connection rather for the want of a better one than to exactly indicate the character of the enterprise. The establishment would not be a hospital in the ordinary sense at all; but would be a spacious and elegant retreat where all victims of throat and lung distempers would be cared for upon a system at once novel, pleasant, and sensible. Dr. Robert Hunter, one of the most eminent authorities and successful practitioners in disorders of this character in America, has perfected plans for a grand Sanitarium, in which ladies and gentlemen, young and old, children and adults, afflicted with pulmonary complaints, may be easily and permanently cured.

His project, to state the case in a nutshell, is to establish the climatic and other surroundings of consumption-defying lands right here in Chicago. This he will achieve by the erection of a noble building, quadrangular in form, and of sufficient area to allow a grand court in the centre of perhaps one hundred feet square. This court will be covered with stained glass, through which the genial sun will pass to the space below, as well as into the private rooms opening off the court. Here will reside the patients, with all the congenial surroundings of charming society, an appropriate and varied cuisine, balsamatic shrubs and choice exotic plants, medicated atmosphere, and the personal attention of Dr. Hunter himself, assisted by a competent corps of experienced Professors.

The plan is as feasible as it is brilliant. Here would be no banishment to distant countries, with the attendant dangers and exposures of prolonged travel and the cold indifference of strangers, for the poor sufferers. Instead, there would be a safe and convenient haven of refuge for them in a great city of their own nation. They would be among friends, with luxurious surroundings, and under the treatment of a conceded master of their maladies. Instead of having to go to Santa Barbara, Denver, Milan, and San Diego, those places, with many additional advantages, would be brought to them, to all practical effect. Recovery and increased longevity and health would be the certain result.

Europe, older and more experienced than we, has many resorts for the special cure of throat and lung diseases. London alone contains four. The United States has, as yet, none, but Dr. Hunter's superb project will give us one on a grander scale, and with more improved accessories, than exists anywhere in the world. Chicago's central geographical location, unrivaled accessibility, and other sterling advantages, make it pre-eminently the point for such an institution. Sheltered safely within this imposing resort, the bronchial and consumptive sufferer could laugh at the worst assaults of boisterous winter, and could defy the changes of temperature and raw air without, until new health and strength should be insured.

Of Dr. Hunter's fitness for this great work we need hardly speak. His contributions to the literature of his profession are known the world over, and are standard alike among medical men and the people. We have now on our desk a fresh treatise by him, just published by D. B. Cooke & Co., in which he epitomizes the chief causes of all pulmonary afflictions, and gives the condensed observations regarding their origin and treatment gathered during his long and successful battling with them. The treatise is concise, forcible, and interesting, and we particularly commend it to the attention of all sufferers from the scourge, consumption, or its scarcely less terrible allies, bronchitis, asthma, and catarrh. Dr. Hunter believes, and has proved in his practice, that these fearful diseases are perfectly curable, holding that, except in the most advanced cases, health can be again secured.

No man living knows better what he writes about. No man living is better fitted to discuss and treat these dread disorders, or to superintend the construction and management of the projected grand Sanitarium for the relief and cure of pulmonary sufferers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—A special cable from London to the *Globe* says: "The Grand Trunk to-night shows a reduction of $69,000 in working expenses, after paying all preference charges. This leaves a balance of $781,000 to be added to the capital account. The President announces a full report of the negotiations with Mr. Childers at the meeting. He believes the understanding established between the various Presidents will result favorably to the proprietors."

At the Dominion Manufacturers' Convention to-day W. H. Howland was elected President for the ensuing year. A resolution was passed urging the adoption of a patriotic national policy, favoring protection, and pledging the meeting to support only those candidates for the House of Commons who will support such a policy. A resolution also passed in favor of an international exhibition in Canada, and the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Manufactures and Commerce.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—Prof. Hird was examined to-day before the Fishery Commission on behalf of the British Government. His evidence was altogether of a scientific character, and most valuable and interesting.

The formal opening of the winter session of Dalhousie College was held in the House of Assembly Chamber, in the Provincial Building, to-day, when addresses were delivered by Sir William Young, Prof. Lawson, and the Rev. George W. Grant. The gentlemen connected with the Fishery Commission were present, and speeches were made by the Hon. Dwight Foster and R. H. Dana, of Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Inquiry is being made here regarding William R. Cooper, who made away with $70,000 which he received on forged checks from San Francisco banks.

PRESIDENT HAYES' RICHMOND VISIT.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—The programme for the reception and entertainment of President Hayes is arranged. The President and party will reach the city Tuesday on a special tryin, which will stop at Monroe Park, where the welcoming speech will be made by Acting-Mayor Meredith. After a response by the President, the party will be escorted by the military, fire department, etc., to the Exchange Hotel, where at night a reception will be held. On Wednesday the President visits the State Fair, and will be welcomed to Virginia by Gov. Kemper, and at night a State reception will be held at the Executive Mansion. On Thursday a review of the military at the fair grounds, competitive drill, and excursion to the Dutch Gap Canal, returning to Washington at night. The President will be accorded an ovation.

GEN. FORREST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Gen. Forrest is still in a critical condition, and has been reduced by chronic diarrhea until he scarcely weighs a hundred pounds.

A NEGLECTFUL LIVER.

The bile has a three-fold part assigned to it by the great manager, Nature. It assists in the digestive process, acts as a coloring agent of the blood, and is essential to the evacuative function. When the liver grows torpid, complete chaos ensues in the stomach and bowels; the bile is injected into the circulation in large quantities, and constipation and indigestion are produced. Pains under the right shoulder-blade and through the right side, headaches, vertigo, yellowness of the skin, furred tongue, and nausea also follow. But these and other symptoms of biliousness, and the disorders which accompany it, are entirely removed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that benign rectifier of organic disturbance, and remedy for physical weakness. Intermittent and remittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, rheumatism, gout, and other maladies, also yield to the remedial influence of the great corrective and invigorant. It is the people's chosen remedy.

A fearful bunion—unable to wear a shoe for two years; Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia destroyed it. MARIA ESTERBROOK, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

Business Man's Magazine, 48 pages: $1 a year, 10 cents a copy, by mail or newsdealer. Nov. No. ready. James P. Scott 69 Dearborn-st.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir: Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson-st.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from General Debility and Nervous Prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and, under its persistent use, I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and, as long as I live, I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey-st., Alleghany, Pa.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from the Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir: About ten years ago, my health failed through the depleting effects of Dyspepsia; nearly a year later, I was attacked by Typhoid-Fever, in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large, deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard, I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and, for nine months, I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling, as large as my fist, gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with Scrofula or Kidney Disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
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Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co.	sold	174,088	119,190	92,827	103,740	108,997
Howe Machine Co.	sold	145,000	no ret's	est.35,000	est.25,000	109,294
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	sold	49,554	40,114	22,700	21,452	23,587
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	sold	33,639	15,881	13,710	14,522	12,758
American B. H. &c. Sewing Mach'e Co.	sold	18,930	14,182	13,529	14,406	17,937
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	sold	42,444	21,769	20,495	21,993	14,425
Remington Sewing Machine Co.	sold	4,982	9,183	17,608	25,110	12,716
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	sold	11,901	7,446	6,292	6,103	5,750
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	sold	22,666	21,247	17,525	9,508	no ret's.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	sold	15,793	8,960	5,517	4,892	2,978

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FINANCE AND TRAE.

Discounts Decreasing---Country Currency Movement Slow.

An Indignant English Editor on Erie---Currency in the Treasury.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Hogs Firmer---Provisions Dull and Steady.

Spot Corn and Oats Scarce and Stronger—Wheat Easier—Barley Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Business was dull in all departments of finance. Discount lines hardly maintain themselves at their usual level, and the supplies of new paper are not sufficient to absorb the funds that are idle. The complaints about collection are loud and general. Trade has slackened to such an extent that very little first-class commercial paper is offered the banks. Some demand for accommodation is experienced from those who are discounting their own paper. The country banks are not as liberal in their applications for rediscounts as they have been, and the same diminuendo movement is to be seen in their orders for currency. New York exchange was firm between banks at par@25c per $1,000 premium. The clearings were $3,100,000.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE ERIE ROAD.

London World, Oct. 3.

The upward movement in the securities of the Erie Railroad Company seems to have vitality in it; for, though the common stock has been a little unsteady, the bonds have advanced during the last few days, and that is a sure sign that confidence in the future of the line is extending. It is simply a disgrace to the present management that interest has not been paid upon the bonds long before now; there has been plenty of money earned for the purpose, but it has been recklessly squandered. Why should it cost more to "run" this railroad than the New York Central? The next time the shareholders are called together, one or other of them should compel a plain answer to that question, instead of shutting their eyes and opening their mouths and swallowing everything that the managers of the meeting have prepared beforehand for them. Erie ought never to have been forced into bankruptcy; and so long as it remains in the hands of Jewett & Co. it will never pay a single sixpence to the English proprietors. These are two facts which cannot be too clearly kept in sight. The New York papers now state that Gen. Sickles is at work at some plan for "reconstructing" the line. Gen. Sickles managed to turn out Fisk and Gould, but whether he will be equally successful in his alleged operations against Jewett & Co. we have no means of judging. One thing is quite certain: the Jewett party are nothing like so strongly intrenched now as the Fisk and Gould party were a few years ago. It seems also probable that, in one way or other, a resolute effort will be made to rescue the road from its present scandalous state, and to place it on a sound basis once more. It must profit largely by the good business this fall. But will the proceeds go into the Company's exchequer, or be swallowed up in all sorts of mysterious and irregular "charges," the secret history of which will be known only to Receiver Jewett?

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The Comptroller of the Currency denies the statement attributed to him that the the National-Bank circulation will be increased four or five millions of dollars this month. He asserts that the amount to be issued this month will not exceed two millions of dollars. Last month there was taken out about $1,250,000, and in November he calculates that there will be about $2,000,000 taken out. This is not more than is to be expected in the aggregate in the fall months, when the crops have to be moved. The Comptroller declares that all the talk early in the summer of retiring greenbacks through extraordinary issues of National-Bank notes rested upon just this basis: that he expected a large demand in the fall, and he told some of the bank Presidents that he wished they would let him know in the summer how much they wanted in the fall, so he could get the notes ready; or rather that he wished they would take out the notes they wanted as soon as they could. He said there was no combination; no hinting at any combination. He expected to put out a good deal this fall, and he wanted to get it off his hands. He said further that he was not putting out any more than he expected, and that the quantity now going out is not unusual for the crop months.

CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY.

In the official statement of the currency funds in the Treasury on Oct. 12, it appeared that $7,987,683 of Government funds were resting in National-Bank depositories. It was quite generally supposed that this sum represented currency that had been deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury with the banks to keep the loan market easy. The explanation is now authoritatively given that these deposits are only the ordinary collections of internal revenue officers placed for convenience in depository banks in different parts of the country, and always subject to the draft of the Treasury. This arrangement has been in existence several years.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

The creditors of the great bankrupt house of A. & W. Sprague & Co. are very much dissatisfied with the administration of the estate by the Trustee, Zachariah Chaffee. Efforts are being made to secure the co-operation of a sufficient number of the creditors to appeal, with some prospect of success, to the courts for relief. Only three installments of interest have been paid out of seven that are due, and the creditors are entirely in the dark as to the management of the property, which really belongs to them. At the time of suspension the assets of the firm were stated at $19,495,247, and their liabilities at $11,475,443. At the present time the liabilities, in round numbers, are $8,500,000.

WATERING MINING STOCK.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives an instance of how mining stock property is watered: "The shares in the Silver Hill were ordered to be doubled over a year ago, but the edict was not carried into effect until the 10th instant. Just prior to the issue of the new stock, a new company was incorporated under the name of St. Louis, and 1,200 feet of the Silver Hill claim was set apart to the new corporation. The new mine is also divided into 108,000 shares, same as the Silver Hill. Thus, by a slight twist of the wrist, but not in the direction of the pocket, 54,000 shares has been increased to 216,000 shares, and the Silver Hillers are happy."

THE DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY.

No one knows the exact amount of the debt of New York City. There are about a dozen independent laws under which bonds can be issued by the Board of Apportionment. Mayor Wickham stated, when in office, that he could not ascertain the precise indebtedness of the city. But for the year ending Aug. 1, 1877, Comptroller Kelly stated that the funded or permanent debt was $121,319,183.80, less $29,667,568.59 in the Sinking Fund, or a net permanent debt of $91,651,651.21.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROAD.

Controller Fairbanks, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, furnishes us the following statement of gross earnings for the third week in October, 1877, 15th to 21st, inclusive.

Freight	$48,934.80
Passenger	17,653.56
Mail, express, etc.	3,179.04
Total	$69,767.40
Corresponding period last year	$76,183.16

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅝@102¾ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅜@97⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481½	486
Paris	521¼	518¾
Belgium	521¼	518¾
Switzerland	521¼	518¾
Germany	94¼	95¼
Holland	39⅝	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110¼	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65	105¼	105⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67	107⅝	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68	109	109⅜
United States 10-40s	108	108⅜
United States new 5s of '81	107⅜	107⅝
United States new 4½s	106	106⅜
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102⅜	102⅝
United States currency 6s	120⅜	120⅝

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. sewerage	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. water loan	*106½	*107½
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
North Chicago 7 ₽ ct. bonds (L. Park)	* 96	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ₽ cents	*102	*104

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Gold throughout the day, 102¾. Carrying rates, ½@1, and borrowing flat to 2.

Silver at London 55 3-16. Here, silver bars, 123⅜ in greenbacks and 120¼ in gold. Silver coin ⅛@⅜ discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong at an advance of ⅛@2, the latter in Quicksilver preferred, as compared with the closing figures yesterday. A weak feeling soon sat in, and prices declined ⅛@2¾ in the entire list. After midday there was partial recovery, but, during the last hour, stocks were weak, and at the close the lowest prices of the day were generally current. Purchases of New Jersey Southern by a prominent German banking-house gave rise to talk, including a report that Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, had made arrangements with some of the large holders of stock to obtain control of the road for the purpose of getting into New York by the new route. Transactions aggregated 186,000 shares, of which 5,000 were New York Central, 1,800 Erie, 44,600 Lake Shore, 7,800 Northwestern common, 8,700 preferred, 16,400 St. Paul common, 5,800 preferred, 5,300 Ohios, 25,700 Lackawanna, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 2,800 Michigan Central, 32,600 Western Union, 3,600 Quicksilver preferred, and 2,700 New Jersey Southern.

Money, 6@7, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5.

Customs receipts, $283,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $386,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $929,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 481; short, 485½.

Clearings, $16,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅛	New 4 per cent	102⅛
Coupons, '65, new	105⅝	10-40s	107⅞
Coupons, '68	109⅞	Coupons	108¼
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	120½
New 4½s	104⅝		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	81¾	Northwestern pfd	64⅞
Quicksilver	17⅛	C. C. C. & I	42½
Quicksilver pfd	40⅛	New Jersey Central	16⅛
Pacific Mail	23⅛	Rock Island	101⅛
Mariposa	101⅛	St. Paul	34⅞
Mariposa pfd	101⅛	St. Paul preferred	68⅛
Adams Express	97	Wabash	15⅜
Wells-Fargo	84¾	Fort Wayne	90
American Express	54	Terre Haute	6
United States Express	45	Terre Haute pfd	17
New York Central	106⅛	Chicago & Alton	81⅛
Erie	12⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	103⅛
Erie pfd	23⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	9⅛
Harlem	143	D., L. & W	51⅞
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	19
Michigan Central	65⅛	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	127	C., B. & Q	102⅛
Union Pacific	67⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo	11⅛
Lake Shore	68⅞	Central Pacific bonds	105⅞
Illinois Central	76⅛	Union Pacific bonds	105⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	77⅛	U. P. land-grant	103
Northwestern	36⅛	U. P. sinking-fund	94⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¼	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee, new	42¼	Missouri	106⅛
Virginia, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The following are the quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	12¼	Kentuck	6¾
Belcher	5¼	Leopard	1
Best & Belcher	18¾	Mexican	10
Bullion	8¾	Northern Belle	15¾
Consolidated Virginia	27	Overman	16⅞
California	27	Ophir	14¾
Chollar	30	Raymond & Ely	9⅛
Confidence	6	Silver Hill	11¾
Caledonia	3	Savage	8¼
Crown Point	5¼	Segregated Belcher	37
Exchequer	9⅛	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Gould & Curry	8⅜	Union Consolidated	5⅛
Hale & Norcross	6¾	Yellow Jacket	8
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	45¾
Julia Consolidated	2	Grand Prize	13⅛
Justice	10⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Gold, 102⅝@103.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 493½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Consols, money and account, 96 5-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 105; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106⅜.

New York Central, 106½; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 23½.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Rentes, 106f 62½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Clybourn av, 164 ft s e of Larrabee st, n e f, 28x105 ft, dated Aug. 16	$3,000
Clybourn av, s e of the above, n e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 24	1,225
Calumet av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 21¼x125½ ft, with building, dated Oct. 25	4,800
Calumet av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 21¼x125½ ft, with building, dated Oct. 25	4,800
West Taylor st, s e cor of Newberry st, n f, 58x100 ft, dated July 9, 1873	3,400
West Seventeenth st, 331 ft e of Centre av, s f, 24x124 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 25	1,575
Fulton st, 25 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25x150 ft, with building, dated Oct. 22	3,500
West Polk st, 246½ ft w of Central Park av, s f, 75x125 ft, dated Sept. 19	1,400
Michigan av, 128¾ ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x143 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 19	2,000
West Huron st, 52 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 2	1,200
Milwaukee av, 270 ft n w of Oakley st, s w f, 44x100 ft, dated Oct. 24	2,000
Drake av, 208 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 26x122 ft, dated Oct. 24	300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, near Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x101 ft, dated Oct. 24	800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	13,180	10,724	10,278	10,774
Wheat, bu	61,107	70,399	45,441	169,658
Corn, bu	98,283	154,323	128,548	32,894
Oats, bu	43,437	50,155	75,037	28,124
Rye, bu	16,301	8,992	....	45,178
Barley, bu	21,528	27,485	43,714	18,038
Grass seed, lbs	163,744	226,076	90,129	232,245
Flax seed, lbs	259,250	259,870	350,400	183,620
B. corn, lbs	198,175	108,200	145,857	142,114
C. meats, lbs	110,840	102,329	1,153,730	1,192,168
Beef, tcs	500	....	....	206
Beef, brls	....	....	334	282
Pork, brls	140	....	445	1,476
Lard, lbs	6,100	312,860	96,190	373,425
Tallow, lbs	54,747	20,475	105,700	42,000
Butter, lbs	116,739	102,728	181,610	76,765
Dressed hogs	3	8	....	....
Live hogs, No.	15,755	21,579	4,532	3,829
Cattle, No.	5,317	3,270	2,825	1,421
Sheep, No.	1,315	1,546	429	698
Hides, lbs	86,993	117,224	222,770	163,975
Highwin's, brls	50	233	50	123
Wool, lbs	72,334	235,479	26,000	128,666
Potatoes, bu	11,833	11,448	24	6,248
Coal, tons	2,964	11,387	1,608	1,937
Hay, tons	100	70	30	157
Lumber, m. ft.	1,781	2,770	3,183	3,228
Shingles, m.	2,235	1,060	315	1,070
Salt, brls	3,989	1,387	1,305	1,229
Poultry, lbs	....	95	....	....
Poultry, coops	27	28	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	85	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	663	438	363	416
Cheese, bxs	5,148	1,661	1,953	429
Green A., brls	2,449	12,547	....	746
Beans, bu	438	120	334	141

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3,397 bu wheat, 4,541 bu corn, 1,245 bu oats, 5,773 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 31 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 1 spring, 101 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (179 wheat); 45 cars high-mixed corn, 152 cars and 7,300 bu No. 2 do, 52 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (250 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 19 cars No. 2 white, 25 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 oats, 6 cars rejected (48 oats); 8 cars and 10,300 bu No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 1 barley, 17 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars extra No. 3 do, 9 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 14 cars feed (62 barley). Total (548 cars), 233,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,628 bu wheat, 126,724 bu corn, 46,420 bu oats, 233 bu rye, 71,147 bu barley.

Is there a corner in wheat for October in this market? This is a question more difficult to answer than to ask. Certainly no one is able to tell who is running the corner, if there be one in existence. It may be that there is no organization about it, and yet that there is a big shortage on October wheat. There have been two close deals already on this crop, and a good many people have been looking to see history again repeat itself. For this reason they bought along intending to hold till near the close of this month, in order to take advantage of what some one else was going to do. The number of "fives" that are being nursed on this account is large enough to cause anxiety on the part of the shorts, and to account for the existence of a big October premium, even without a special move on the part of a leading operator. If this should prove to be the sole cause of the pressure, then it depends as much on chance as on anything else whether the strength will be maintained to the close of trading next Wednesday or disappear previously.

It is by no means certain, however, that there is not a big squeeze in preparation for the shorts. There are some whispers to the effect that several parties are short to a prominent operator, who has thus far evinced no disposition to settle. It is not probable that the quantity thus out in any one direction could be large without the fact and the individual being known; so that, in any event, we are not likely to have a corner involving much wheat. But there is so very little wheat here that can be delivered on contracts, and so little coming in, with a prospect of further disagreeable weather, that it would not be very expensive to "put on the screws" for this month, and perhaps also for November. If there be really such a movement on foot for October, then we may look to see a free outward movement early next week. Present low lake freights invite shipment, as they permit wheat at present prices to be shipped to New York for November delivery, with very little, if any, loss, and, our bins being cleared out, the shorts would have to settle, or fall back on reserved rights under the rules.

There is also a pressure in corn, cash lots selling nearly 2c per bu above the price for November delivery. This does not, however, appear to be due to a corner, but to the fact that stocks in store are very small, while the freights are very low, as compared with the rail rates that will be the rule next month. For this reason, even rejected sold higher yesterday than the price of No. 2 for November, and high mixed commanded a high additional premium.

Pork and lard for this month are well controlled, if not cornered; but it is believed that the shorts are nearly all filled in. It is not unusual to see these articles sell much higher in October than the prices for the year, the latter being understood to be new product; while up to this date pork and lard must be old to be regular for delivery before the opening of the regular packing season.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the quantities of grain in sight as dated:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Oct. 20, '77	11,322,164	10,439,577	3,850,969	2,622,437
Oct. 13, '77	10,974,544	10,558,764	4,150,341	2,403,731
Oct. 6, '77	10,180,758	11,362,559	4,062,663	2,114,639
Sept. 29, '77	8,478,049	11,238,348	3,802,968	1,489,853
Oct. 21, '76	10,440,056	10,088,858	3,257,085	3,243,245

In transit from lake ports towards the seaboard, 7,034,400 bu wheat, of which 2,500,752 was on the New York canals. Also 534,237 bu was on the New York canals at latest advices.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the summer packing of the West to date at 2,430,000 hogs, against 2,160,000 head to same date last year.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Provisions were tame and steady, with an advance in hogs. Wheat was rather weak for futures, while prices for this month were moderately well sustained, in spite of discouraging advices. Corn exhibited little change in futures, but was locally weak, being unable to advance with helping weather here and strength in Europe, while cash lots were much stronger. Oats were higher, on account of scarcity. Rye steady, and barley weak. Lake freights were again lower, with only a light business at the decline.

Only a moderate volume of business was accomplished in the dry-goods market, the demand being chiefly in the shape of mail orders, and for the most part confined to such articles and such amounts as were needed for to "freshen up" stocks. The general market preserves a steady and firm tone. Groceries were quiet, though considering the weather and the wretched condition of the roads in the interior the amount of goods distributed was reasonably large. Excepting a reduction in soft sugars of an ⅛c, there were no price-changes, though coffees were much stronger and had an advancing tendency. Teas are receiving more attention than heretofore, and the general tone of the market has improved. Rice, sirups, molasses, spices, soaps, etc., remained unchanged. The dried-fruit market was strong for most descriptions, especially for prunes, currants, and apples. Fish were in fair demand, and all kinds were firm. No. 1 whitefish and round Labrador herring were advanced, the former to $4.25@4.50 per ½ brl, and the latter to $6.50 per brl. No changes were noted in prices of butter and cheese, though the latter was quoted easier. Oils were quiet, with linseed and turpentine ruling weak and unsettled. Bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were without marked change.

The lumber market was less active and steady. The bad weather interfered with business. The fleet was coming in, and, as it seemed to be a large one, the few buyers at the docks bought little lumber. A portion of the fleet has been sold to arrive, and goes through to the yard docks. The country demand, though smaller than ten days ago, is still good, and dealers are constantly receiving fresh orders, frequently from unexpected quarters. The broom-corn market was firm under a good demand, with moderate supplies of new corn. The wool-dealers reported a quiet and steady market. Seeds were quiet, and timothy ruled weak under fair offerings, with a limited inquiry. Hides were more active and steadier. The late decline has brought out a few orders, and the downward tendency of the market seems to have been arrested. Potatoes were dull and lower. The receipts were heavy, and few buyers appeared in the market.

Lake freights are dull and nominally easier. Carriers asked 3⅛c on corn to Buffalo, being the same as the previous day, but it was stated that 3c was accepted. Room was taken for 88,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, and 45,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 18⅛@19c on wheat and 17½@18c on corn.

Rail freights were steady at the recent advance. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Boxed meats were quoted 5c, and loose meats 10c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

Last Tuesday about 75 grain-laden vessels (exclusive of propellers) entered the port of Buffalo, having on board grain worth nearly $2,000,000. The following were the quantities carried:

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,100,000
Corn	850,000
Oats	220,000
Barley	110,000
Rye	16,000
Total	2,296,000

GOODS RECEIVED

Chicago Customs, Oct. 18, 1877: L. Rightmayer, 500 tons of salt; William Howe, 80 tons of stone; Winslow Wright, 2 cases containing earthenware, copper, and bronze; E. B. Carauchare, 12 cases of champagne; Emil Haas, 1 trunk brushes; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 1,400 bags of salt; James S. Kirk & Co., 11 casks of soda ash. Amount collected, $593.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull in the aggregate, the volume of sales being unusually small for a day near the close of October. Hogs were quoted higher, and there was little change in the tone of advices from other points; but the market seemed to be bare of orders, except for a few meats to go South. The English inquiry is remarkably light thus far.

MESS PORK—Was very quiet, and easier. Futures declined about 2½c per brl, while this month sold at the same figure as Thursday, though 10c lower than the quotation of Thursday afternoon. Sales were limited to 500 brls seller October at $14.40; 500 brls seller November at $12.70; 750 brls seller the year at $12.47½@12.50; and 3,000 brls seller January at $12.60@12.65. Total, 4,750 brls. The market closed tame at $14.00 for new, spot; $14.37½@14.40 seller October, or round lots of old spot; $12.70@12.72½ for November; $12.45@12.47½ seller the year; and $12.60½@12.62½ seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.25@11.50, and extra prime do at $9.00@9.50.

LARD—Was very quiet, and there was no material change in prices. The market was almost entirely nominal throughout. Sales were limited to 150 tcs (new) cash at $8.37½; and 250 tcs seller January at $8.25. The market closed steady at $8.35@8.37½ for new; $8.60@8.65 for round lots of old spot or seller October; $8.15@8.17½ seller the year; and $8.22½@8.25 seller January.

MEATS—Were in good demand for shipment, and those old enough to ship were quoted firm, being scarce, as the weather is too warm to permit the shipment South of meats less than about twenty-five days in salt. Green descriptions were quoted tame, the weather not being favorable for handling. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅛c cash, and 6c seller first week in November; 40 boxes do on private terms; 120,000 lbs short ribs at $7.20@7.25 per 100 lbs; 240 boxes do on private terms; 16,000 lbs long clears at 7⅛c; 40 boxes do on private terms; 100 brls bacon hams at 12⅛c; and 5,000 lbs bacon long clears at 9c, loose. There were rumors of other transactions which were not made public. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	7	6⅞	7¼
Loose, cured	6	7	7	7¼
Boxed	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝
October, loose	6	7⅜	6⅞	7¼
November, boxed	5⅞	7	6¾	7⅛
December, boxed	5	6⅞	6¾	7

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅛c cash; 7⅛c seller October; 6⅞c for December; and 6⅞@7c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8@8⅛c; long cut hams, 9@9⅛c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10@10⅜c; do seller December, 8⅛@8⅛c. Green hams, 7⅛@8c cash and 7⅛@7⅛c for December. Green shoulders for December, 4⅛@4⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅛@7⅞c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clears, 11⅛@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $14.00@15.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅛@7⅛c for city, and 7⅛@7⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was some inquiry early by shippers for superfines, but light offerings prevented them from bearing prices to meet their own views, and they withdrew. There was a light local demand for good flours, which were relatively firm, while low grades were tame, and some quoted them unsalable. The receipts continue rather large. Sales were reported of 500 brls winter at $6.12½@6.60; 600 brls spring extras, partly at $5.12½; 200 brls spring supers at $3.00@3.90, and 50 brls buckwheat flour at $6.50 for new. Total, 1,350 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.75@7.00; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@3.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, $5.25@5.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.50@7.00; patent springs, $7.00@8.00; low grade, $3.00@3.50; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and easier. Sales were 300 tons at $10.25 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.00 per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $14.00 per ton free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and unsettled. The market for next month declined ⅝c, and closed ⅜c lower than Thursday afternoon, while this month's deliveries advanced ⅜c, and declined ⅛c, closing ⅛c lower. The British markets were generally quoted easier, with "more peace talk" and higher consols, while New York was dull in sympathy with free offerings at previous prices. Our receipts were again small, and the weather here was bad, which fact partially counteracted the depressing effect of European advices. There was a good demand early for cash lots, chiefly from October shorts, as shippers wanted very little, but the inquiry was not sustained. One or two round lots were bought by parties who expected a profit in holding till the close of the month. The market for futures was generally rather dull. There were very few orders from the outside, and the trading seemed to be mostly done "on the scalp," the shorts not caring to fill, while the wet weather made local operators mostly unwilling to sell at a decline less they should be again caught napping, as has been the rule with the market during the last three months. Seller November opened at $1.04⅛@1.04¾, sold down to $1.04⅜, advanced to $1.05, declined to $1.04¼, and closed at $1.04⅜. Seller December was quiet at about ½c under the above range, closing at $1.03⅜. Seller the year sold at $1.03⅝@1.04⅛, closing at the inside. Seller the month sold at $1.09@1.10, closing, with cash No. 2 spring, at $1.09⅞. No. 1 do closed at $1.10, and rejected do at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 154,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.09⅝@1.10; 7,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.05@1.05½; 800 bu rejected at 95c; and 800 bu by sample at 98c@$1.08 on track. Total, 166,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 800 bu red, by sample, at $1.17 free on board cars.

HARD WHEAT—Was in moderate demand and firmer. Sales aggregated 6,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.14@1.15, chiefly at the inside, and 800 bu by sample at $1.16 free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and irregular. There was not much life in futures, and they ruled easier, November closing ⅛c lower than the previous afternoon. Cash lots were strong, advancing ½c, and closing ⅜c higher. Liverpool was reported strong and London firm, but quotations were off (29s 3d), and New York was dull, while our receipts showed an increase. The news was not favorable, on the whole, to strength in the speculative department, but the fact of very small stocks in store made cash corn scarce, and the low rates of lake freights were an inducement to shippers to operate, for which reason they took hold more freely, while there was some inquiry to fill shorts for this month. It is generally expected that the new corn will be kept back from market by the rain till a rather late date, but the bears say that there is enough old corn behind to meet all demands at present. Seller November opened at 43⅜c, and closed at 43¼c. Seller the year sold at 41⅛@41⅜c, seller January at 40c, and seller May at 42⅝c. Seller the month opened at 44⅝c, and advanced to 45½c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 45⅜c. High mixed closed at 46⅛c, and rejected at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu high mixed at 45@45⅛c; 169,800 bu No. 3 at 44⅛@45⅛c; 17,200 bu rejected at 43⅛@44c; 6,000 bu by sample at 44@45c on track; and 400 bu new do at 36c. Total, 211,400 bu.

OATS—Were in fair demand and firm under light offerings. Cash oats were wanted for shipment, and being very scarce buyers bid up prices ½c, the market closing ⅝c higher than on Thursday evening. A demand from shorts was also reported. The longer futures were rather quiet, but firmer. The receipts were fair and the shipments liberal. The market weakened near the close, New York coming in dull, and the sun gave faint signs of coming out. November sold at 23⅜@23⅜c, and closed at this range. December sold at 23⅞@24c, and closed at 24c. Cash opened at 24c, and rose to 24⅛c, closing at 24⅛c. October followed No. 2. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 white at 24⅛@25c; 28,600 bu No. 2 at 24@24⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 21½@21⅝c; 10,200 bu by sample at 24@28c on track; and 6,600 bu do at 25@27c free on board. Total, 50,200 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request, the trading being chiefly in No. 2, which was wanted to fill shipping orders. Sales were made at 53⅛c. The market closed firm. November was quiet at 54@54⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 53⅛c; 520 bu by sample at 50@54⅛c on track. Total, 4,120 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, and ⅛@¼c lower. The receipts and shipments were fair, and freight-room was engaged for about 45,000 bu. Futures were quiet. November sold at 59c and closed at 58⅜@59c. December opened at 60⅛c and closed at 60@60⅛c. Transfers were made at a difference of 1¼@1½c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 sold at 58⅛c, and regular was offered at the same figure. The low grades were steady at 43c for extra No. 3, 38⅛c for No. 3, and 37c for feed. Samples were a little more active. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 58⅛c; 400 bu extra No. 3 at 43c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 38⅛c; 2,400 bu feed at 37c; 7,200 bu by sample at 38@70c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 50@68c delivered. Total, 15,200 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—165,000 bu at $1.04⅛@1.04⅜ for November and $1.03⅜@1.03⅜ for December.

Corn—50,000 bu at 43⅜@43⅜c for November, 41⅛c for the year, and 42⅜c for May.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and steady, at $12.57½@12.60 for January, $12.65@12.70 for November, and $14.35@14.40 for October. Sales 250 brls seller the year at $12.45.

Lard was steady at $8.57½@8.60 for October and $8.22½@8.25 for January. Sales 750 tcs seller October at $8.57½, and seller the year at $8.17½.

Meats—Sales 40,000 lbs short-ribs at 7⅛c; 60,000 lbs long clears at 7⅛c.

Wheat was quiet and easier. November sold at $1.04@1.04¾, and closed at $1.04@1.04¼. December sold at $1.03¼@1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾. Seller the year closed at $1.03⅜. October sold at $1.09½@1.09¾, and closed at the inside.

Corn was steady at 43⅛@43⅜c for November, closing at the inside. May sold at 42⅛@42⅜c, and the year at 41⅛c.

Oats were quiet at 23⅛c for November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.04@2.14.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a good demand and a strong market. The bad weather has had the effect to reduce the receipts, and the stock of new corn is not accumulating. We quote: Green hurl, 5⅛@6c; medium hurl, 4⅛@5c; red-tipped do, 4⅛@4⅜c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5⅛c; red-tipped, with do, 4⅛@4⅜c; red do, 3⅛@4c; inside brush, 4@4⅜c; inferior brush, 3⅛@4c; crooked, 2⅛@3⅛c.

BUTTER—The market was without pronounced change. The outward movement proves about sufficient to absorb any surplus over and above the legitimate wants of the local trade, and, as the stocks in store are comparatively light, the market maintains a fairly firm tone. The average quality of the receipts is good, the proportion of choice grades being more than usually prominent. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30@32c; good to choice grades, 20@26c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9⅛@14c.

BAGGING—Was quoted in moderate demand, and steady. Stocks of grain-bags are small and are held with confidence. We repeat our list: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A, 23⅛c; Lewiston, 21⅛c; Otter Creek, 20⅛c; American, 19⅛c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@14⅛c; do, double, 24@24⅛c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at $1.05@1.10, and lard tierces at $1.25@1.30. The demand is light.

CHEESE—At the East slightly lower prices prevail, and as a result there is less strength to the market here, but for fine goods (the supply of which is small) very full prices are insisted upon. We continue to quote good to choicest factory at 12⅛@13⅛c, and lower grades at 9@11⅛c.

COAL—Trade was reported quiet, with prices ranging as before. We again quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were firm at 17c, and some dealers were asking 18c for fresh stock.

FISH—Whitefish continue firm and advancing, No. 1 now being quoted at $4.25@4.50. An advance in round Labrador herring of 50c per brl was also noted. For other fish previous quotations were retained. There was a fair local and country demand at annexed prices: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; family whitefish, $2.75@3.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.50; No. 1 shore, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian split stockfish, 12⅛c per lb; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes, currants, raisins, apples, and in fact nearly all descriptions of foreign and domestic fruits are unqualifiedly firm. Trade is better than is usually witnessed at this season of the year. Following are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6⅛c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8⅛@9c; French do, 14@14⅛c; raisins, layers, old, $1.60@1.65; do, new, $2.20@2.25; loose, Muscatel, $1.90@2.00; do new, $2.35@2.40; Valencia, new, 9⅛@10c; Zante currants, 7⅛@7⅛c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 6⅛@7⅛c; Southern, 5@5⅛c; Southern sliced, 7@7⅛c; peaches, halves, 7@7⅛c; do, pared, 12@13c; blackberries, new, 8⅛@9⅛c; raspberries, 27@28c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12⅛@13c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19⅛c; French walnuts, 9⅛@10c; Naples walnuts, 13⅛@14c; Brazils, 5⅛@6c; pecans, Texas, 6⅛@7c; second quality do, 5⅛@6c; do, Missouri, 6@6⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5⅛c; Tennessee peanuts, 4@4⅛c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in moderate demand and steady. The offerings are fair but consist of common and poorly packed stock. Choice winter fruit is firm. Grapes are dull, the season being nearly over, and the fruit now offered is generally inferior, having been injured by frost. Quotations: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; winter do, $2.50@3.00 per brl in lots; pears, 50@65c per basket; New York do, $5.00@8.00 per brl; Concord grapes, $2.40 per case, or 25@50c per basket; Catawba do, $2.25@2.50 per case; quinces, $5.00@7.00 per brl; cranberries, cultivated, $8.00@9.50; wild, $6.50@7.50; Malaga lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; Louisiana oranges, $8.00 per box; California pears, $2.75@3.50 per box. Malaga grapes, $8.00@10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Coffees were stronger, the advance at the East of ⅛c giving prices an upward tendency. Sugars remain dull and soft grades were "off" an ⅛c. Hards are scarce and remain firm at previous quotations. Sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and other lines were about steady. There was only a moderate general demand, the unfavorable weather and the unsettled condition of the country roads militating against an active movement. We now quote as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 6⅛@7⅛c; Louisiana, 6⅛@7⅛c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 27⅛@28⅛c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; choice and fancy Rio, 22⅛@23c; good to prime, 21⅛@22⅛c; common to fair, 19@20c; roasting, 17⅛@18c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11⅜c; crushed, 11⅛@11⅛c; granulated, 10⅝@10⅜c; powdered, 11@11⅛c; A standard, 10⅜@10⅜c; do No. 2, 10@10⅛c; extra C, 9⅞@9⅝c; C No. 1, 9⅛@9⅝c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9⅛c; yellow, 8⅛@8⅛c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 53@55c; California honey drips, 50@52c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 55@60c; do, prime, 50@55c; common to good, 45@50c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17⅛c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15⅛@16c; nutmegs, No 1, $1.00@1.05; do No. 2, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5⅛c; German mottled, 6@6⅛c; Blue Lily, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 5⅛c; White Rose, 5⅛@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5⅛@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was fairly active and steady. Prime upland sold at $8.25 on track. The receipts were fair, but the storm threatened to reduce them again and the market closed firm in consequence. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed, $7.50; upland prairie, $8.00@8.25. No. 2 prairie, $6.50@7.00; slough, $5.00.

HIDES—Were steadier. Dealers and tanners seem disposed to buy at present prices, and it is thought that the bottom has been reached, though the Boston market is still reported to be much depressed, and 9c is talked of there as the limit for Western stock. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 7⅛c; steers, 8c; green-cured light, 9⅛c; heavy, 8⅛c; damaged, 7⅛c; part cured, 8⅛c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12⅛@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12⅛c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c; sheep pelts wool estimated at 30c.

HOPS—The demand is light at 8@10c. New York hops are quoted at 10@12c. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth, and dealers are delivering hops to brewers in accordance with the contracts made early in the season. The American crop is believed to be one-fifth to one-third larger than last year.

OILS—The market was quiet, and for most kinds steady. Linseed and turpentine were easy. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19⅛c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23⅛c; head-light, 175 deg. test, 23⅛c; Michigan legal test, 27⅛c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No 1, 69c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 56@58c; boiled, 59@61c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $1.90; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 39c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in better request and firmer. The offerings were fair, but fine stock sold readily to the city trade. Turkeys advanced to 10c, and geese to $9.00. Game was steady: Old and large spring chickens, $2.75@3.00 per doz; springs, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, $8.00@9.00; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25; partridges, $2.50; quail, $1.60@1.75; wild ducks, $1.00@2.50; venison, 11@12⅛c.

POTATOES—Were dull and weak under large receipts, over 11,000 bu being reported in, and receivers were anxious to sell in order to avoid paying demurrage for holding the cars on track. The bad weather, though expected to reduce receipts in future, had little effect yesterday. Western Peachblows sold at 38@40c, and Eastern, Michigan, or Indiana were quoted at 45@48c. Choice russets sold at 35c delivered. Early Rose were quoted at 35@40c. Sweet potatoes were in large supply and dull at $2.00@3.00 per brl, the outside for fine Jerseys.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull and weaker. Outside orders to buy are very scarce, and local dealers do not want to take hold while the market seems to be on the decline. Prime was quoted at $1.22½@1.25, and inferior seed at $1.12½@1.20. Clover was easier, being more plenty. Sales were made at $4.90@5.05. Flax sold at $1.27@1.30. A small lot of prime red top sold at 75c.

SALT—The demand was fair, and the market steady. Receipts continue liberal, and the stock here is ample. Quotations: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—Trade has improved some of late, and the market shows a healthier tone. The demand seems to be running more on good to choice grades than formerly, common and inferior goods being to a great extent neglected. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest 73@78c.

WOOD—Was quoted firm at unchanged prices—maple at $6.00@6.50, and beech at $5.50@6.00. Slabs sold at $4.00@4.50.

WHISKY—Was quiet at the decline of Thursday. Sale was reported of 50 brls (raw) at $1.07 per gallon.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady. The receipts are light, and for a few days past have been exceeded by the shipments. Following are the quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine washed, 22@25c; fine fleeced, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 38@39c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 38@41c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the principal Eastern points:

Chicago to—	Fourth class. Cents.	Grain. Cents.	Flour. Cents.	Boxed meats. Cents.	Seeds. Cents.
New York	40	40	80	45	50
Baltimore	37	37	74	42	47
Philadelphia	38	38	76	43	48
Boston & N. England	45	45	90	50	55
Albany	35	35	70	40	45
Montreal	35	35	70	40	45

Loose meats 5c per 100 lbs above boxed.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,011	3,769	550
Tuesday	3,009	9,227	698
Wednesday	3,480	17,017	1,471
Thursday	5,317	15,755	1,315
Friday	3,089	10,933	616
Total	17,906	56,701	4,650
Same time last week	18,728	58,600	5,671
Week before last	22,398	70,957	6,210
Shipments—			
Monday	581	1,399	....
Tuesday	444	2,131	855
Wednesday	2,600	3,937	400
Thursday	2,825	5,432	429
Total	6,450	11,899	1,684

CATTLE—Very few prime native steers were included in the day's receipts, but it was just as well that that was the case, for there was next to no inquiry for that class, the attention of shippers being principally directed to Texas, Colorado, and Wyoming cattle, and light pony steers, in which there was quite a brisk movement at fairly sustained prices. For stockers also there was considerable inquiry, and suitable lots were readily disposed of at as good figures as prevailed on any day of the week, but for prime shipping steers and common native cows and mixed lots of butchers' stuff the course of the market has rarely been more unsatisfactory to sellers. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.30 for scalawags to $5.20 for choice beeves. There were barely three sales above $4.75, viz.: 31 head at $5.00, 17 at $5.05, and 27 at $5.20. Groves Bros. sold the latter bunch. Several large droves of Wyoming cattle were disposed of at $3.12½@4.50 for poor to extra. Cows sold principally at $2.55@2.90, and stockers at $2.75@3.40. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.30@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.60@3.40
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.50@6.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	1,374	$5.20	57 Texas	1,068	$3.37½
17	1,346	5.05	35 stockers	900	3.25
31	1,314	5.00	22 Texas	978	3.15
15	1,303	4.75	14	1,087	3.10
15	1,289	4.75	17 Texas	910	3.05
55	1,295	4.70	35 Wyo'ng	962	3.30
29	1,283	4.65	40 Wyo'ng	959	3.30
18	1,368	4.65	81 Colorado	947	3.00
30	1,274	4.55	19 Texas	999	3.00
16	1,378	4.50	76 Wyo'ng	978	3.12½
26	1,600	4.50	148 Wyo'ng	964	3.00
18	1,275	4.50	33 Texas	983	2.90
131 Wyo'ng	1,155	4.50	18 cows	749	2.90
50 Wyo'ng	1,128	4.25	18 Col. cows	978	2.85
51 Wyo'ng	1,069	4.00	14 cows	875	2.80
41	1,162	4.25	18 cows	944	2.80
16	1,062	4.25	10	1,047	2.75
19	1,083	4.12½	14	1,065	2.75
20	1,100	4.05	20 cows	927	2.62½
113 Wyo'ng	1,052	4.00	10 cows	954	2.60
25 stockers	1,084	3.55	20	927	2.62½
12	1,185	3.55	20 stockers	942	2.55
43 Colorado	997	3.50	11 stockers	951	2.55
20 stockers	971	3.40	24	850	2.40
10 stockers	908	3.40	21	829	2.40
40 Texas	1,018	3.37½	23	812	2.30
27 cows	1,009	3.25	33	840	2.30
173 Texas	935	3.20	42	871	2.30

HOGS—The market was fairly active and stronger. Both packers and shippers showed more inclination to invest than has characterized their operations of late, and, as the supply was light, holders found it comparatively no difficult matter to advance prices. Opening sales were at an improvement of 5c on light and 10c in heavy grades, and the advance was easily maintained to the close of the day. The offerings were rather above the recent average in point of quality, only a small percentage of the supply averaging less than 225 lbs, while droves averaging from 300 to 350 were frequently met with. The market closed firm at $4.90@5.05 for light, and at $4.80@5.40 for common to fancy heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	340	$5.45	173	243	$5.10	46	200	$4.95
45	340	5.40	59	250	5.00	53	174	4.95
44	310	5.30	134	180	5.00	45	200	4.95
40	362	5.30	121	228	5.02½	51	199	4.95
32	279	5.25	25	232	5.00	36	233	4.95
28	283	5.25	33	311	5.00	144	268	4.90
50	335	5.25	39	196	5.00	63	207	4.90
40	307	5.20	48	293	5.00	47	205	4.90
21	289	5.20	35	211	5.00	24	202	4.90
57	326	5.20	41	272	5.00	82	211	4.90
45	327	5.20	85	213	5.00	36	215	4.90
50	302	5.15	55	270	5.00	60	204	4.90
78	282	5.12½	105	279	5.00	54	284	4.90
33	259	5.10	48	280	5.00	56	268	4.90
50	286	5.10	24	258	5.00	54	263	4.90
20	287	5.10	20	333	5.00	45	205	4.90
45	333	5.10	41	301	5.00	24	280	4.90
53	297	5.10	73	294	5.00	54	288	4.85
60	279	5.10	26	274	4.95	38	260	4.85
46	354	5.15	43	282	4.95	36	269	4.85
51	316	5.15	50	288	4.95	25	274	4.85
43	181	5.05	60	271	4.95	58	209	4.80
46	291	5.05	64	257	4.95	21	300	4.75
49	287	5.05	60	271	4.95	31	227	4.70
20	252	5.05	56	269	4.90	30	294	4.60
59	240	5.05	32	280	4.90	22	197	4.40

SHEEP—There was a light supply, a light demand, and a firm market. We quote poor to common at $3.00@3.25; medium at $3.40@3.65; and good to choice at $3.75@4.50. A flock of extra sheep, averaging 160 lbs, fetched $5.90.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	83	$3.00	90	95	$3.80	30	103	$4.05
42	89	3.75	22	160	5.90			

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Oct. 25, 5,168 head, or 168 cars through and 136 cars yard stock, against 7,416 head, or 253 cars through and 185 cars yard the week before; receipts light both of local and other stock, with market slow at about 15c to 20c advance, and all sold; quality mostly common to fair; only a few extra shipped on in first hands: best, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, $5.37@5.60; good, 1,300 to 1,400, $5.15@5.30; fair, 1,200 to 1,300, $4.65@4.90; common, 1,000 to 1,100, $4.25@4.50; stockers, 700 to 900, $3.50@4.00; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.75@3.76; sales for the week, 1,862 head, against 2,324 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,830 head, against 16,170 last week; supply liberal, but little activity in the trade; prices off from last Wednesday to Monday; a little better since up to yesterday, when, with heavy receipts on Tuesday night, prices were off again 10c to 15c on Yorkers, at which all were sold; Philadelphias, 10c to 20c off, with several loads unsold; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; best Yorkers, $5.25@5.35; common Yorkers, $5.00@5.10; roughs, $4.60@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,100 head, against 16,200 last week; run light, and prices ⅛c better; best, 100 to 110, $4.80@5.20; good, 80 to 90, $4.00@4.50; common, 70 to 80, $3.25@3.75; prospects only fair.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 394 cars; last week, 496; the falling off in receipts had no bearing on the market, which opened at last week's closing prices, and ruled steady up to the close; demand has been confined to supply of Eastern and local trade wants, which were about equal to those of last week, New York supplied from other sources, and Brighton's wants limited; supply has been equal to requirements of trade, which, though moderate, has been steady and satisfactory.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 70 cars, three less than last week; sheep in moderate demand; steady; prices, 4@5⅛c; lambs slightly improved in value, with a good demand; full ⅛c advance, partly for New York sales at 5@6c, closing strong.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,570, making 5,800 for four days, against 4,450 same time last week; average grade medium; demand very moderate and sales slow at yesterday's prices for good and extra steers, and a fractional reduction on lower grades; less than 200 taken for export; no fresh beef sent out yesterday; 50 live cattle sent to London.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600, making 18,600 for four days, against 15,240 same time last week; market dull and depressed; sheep, 4⅛@5⅛c; lambs, 5⅛@6⅛c, with one car-load choice Canada lambs at $6.31 per 100 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,400, making 16,770 for four days, against 17,270 same time last week; market very quiet; live hogs, $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs for State, and $5.70@5.80 for Western; sales include 190 State hogs, 240 lbs average, at $5.50; and 120 do, 241 lbs, at $5.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; light, $4.50@4.80; packing, $4.75@5.00; butchers', $5.00@5.25.

CATTLE—Steady on light receipts; a shade firmer; choice shipping steers, $5.00@5.35; fair to good, $4.00@4.75; native cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; feeding steers, $3.50@3.75; Texans, $2.25@3.50.

SHEEP—Scarce and wanted for good; common unsalable; butchers', $2.75@4.00; shipping muttons, $3.75@4.37½.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 1,900; cattle, 800; sheep, 200.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612; for the week thus far, 9,588; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through, and yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,200; for the week, 9,400; quiet and a shade weaker; Western sheep, $4.30@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,850; for the week, 18,050; dull and weak; Yorkers, $5.00@5.25; heavy, $5.20@5.30; common grades neglected.

RECEIPTS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts at the Union Pacific Stock-Yards here, during the past twenty-four hours, 1,000; shipments, 1,000,—all feeders for the Iowa market.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—HOGS—Demand light, but holders firm; common, $4.00@4.65; light, $4.75@4.90; packing, $4.85@5.10; butchers', $5.10@5.20; receipts, 1,752; shipments, 1,480.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The fleet was arriving, and the weather was unfavorable for out-door work. A few sales were made early, but buyers soon retired. Large receipts are expected, but a good deal of stuff will go through to the yard docks. Piece stuff was steady at $8.75; common inch at $9.00@10.00, and the better grades at $11.00@14.00. Shingles were firm at $2.15@2.35, and lath at $1.35@1.40. A sale was reported at $1.50.

The following sales were reported: Cargo schr Sardinia, from White Lake, 160,000 ft strips and boards at $14.50; barge Allen, from Grand Haven, 1,200,000 "B" and "A" shingles, at $2.25; 200,000 No. 1 shingles at $1.00; barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 190,000 ft mill-run strips and boards at $12.00; schr Otter, from Montague, 175,000 ft strips and boards at $11.00; schr Belle Brown, from Cheboygan, 231,000 ft strips and boards at $11.50; 9,000 lath at $1.50.

Lumber freights were easy at $1.75@1.87½ to Manistee or Menominee, $1.62½ to Ludington, and $1.50 to Muskegon. The offerings were larger, the decline in grain freights having caused many vessels to forsake the grain to join the lumber fleet.

The yard market was active and steady. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	29.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50
Flooring, A	26.00
Flooring, B	23.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	15.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	35.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	17.00
Common stock boards	14.00@15.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1, 14@16 ft	11.00@12.00
Fencing do, 12 to 20 feet	10.50@11.50
Fencing No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.50@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@11.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	10.00@11.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.70@2.00
Shingles "A" standard	2.30@2.40
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.40@2.70

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 68s; Western, 48s 6d. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short ribs, new, 41s 6d; long clear, 40s 6d; short clear, 41s 6d; shoulders, 38s; hams, 50s. Lard, 45s 6d. Prime mess beef, 90s; India mess beef, 97s; extra India mess, 104s; cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; spring, 10s 9d@11s 7d. Corn strong at 29s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 53s 6d; fair average red winter, 55s 6d; fair average California, 62@63s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 58s. Nearly due, 61s. Country markets for wheat—English, a shade easier; French, firm. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29s 6d. Arrivals off coast—Wheat moderate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 2d; white, No. 1, 13s 1d; No. 2, 12s 8d; club, No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 13s. Corn, 29s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Latest.—COTTON—Quieter; 6 9-16@6⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 40,000 qrs; American, 27,000; California white, 12s 8d@13s; do club, 12s 11d@13s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d@11s 2d; do winter, 10s 6d@11s 2d. Flour—Extra New York, 29s. Corn—Western mixed, 29s@29s 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 38s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 47s 6d. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 45s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d; short do, 41s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s 9d; refined, 12s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—COTTON—Sales of the week, 79,000 bales, of which exporters took 6,000; speculators took 4,000; total stock, 425,000; American, 176,000; receipts, 57,000; American, 11,000; actual export, 7,000; amount afloat, 115,000; American, 87,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 3,000; American sales, 45,000.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—TALLOW—56s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—33¼f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Fairly active business in spring wheat, in good part for shipment, but at a reduction of about 1c per bu, closing weak; strictly prime No. 1 spring scarce and held with firmness, but inactive; winter wheat quite moderately sought, and dealings indicating a partial decline of 1@2c per bu; 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.30½@1.31; 24,000 bu at $1.31; 64,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.31@1.31½, mainly at $1.31, as against $1.32 for strictly prime yesterday; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.23@1.24; 24,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at $1.31; 40,000 bu do November options at $1.30@1.30½. Corn unusually active, opening weaker, but closing more firmly, particularly for early delivery; export purchases on a liberal scale; mixed Western, ungraded, at 60@62½c. Rye in good demand, with No. 2 Western quoted at 71@72c. Oats in less request, and quoted a shade lower under more urgent offerings: mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 34@35c; white Western, 4,900 bu at 37@39½c; No. 2 Chicago, 5,000 bu at 36⅛c; white, boat-loads quoted at about 37c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in moderate demand for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, and quoted steady, with sales reported of 110 brls at $14.30@14.40; other kinds quiet; Western prime mess, choice, $13.00, and for forward delivery, Western mess in less request, with October options quoted $14.25; November, $13.80@13.95; December, $13.80@13.95; seller remainder of the year, $13.80@13.95; January, $13.80@13.95, with sales reported of 250 brls October options at $14.25, and 250 brls January at $13.95. Cut meats quiet at former rates. Bacon quoted as before. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery, but rather weaker in price. Sales of 500 tcs prime at $8.90, closing at $8.90; 70 tcs new from dock at $8.87½, for forward delivery fairly active; October option quoted at $8.90; November, $8.82½; December, $8.72½; seller the remainder of the year at $8.70@8.72½; January, $8.77½; February, nominal; sales of 1,000 tcs October at $8.90@8.92½; 250 tcs November at $8.82½; 1,000 tcs December at $8.72½; 750 tcs January at $8.77½; 250 tcs February at $8.87½. Refined dull; quoted for the Continent at $9.12½@9.25, with no sales reported.

TALLOW—Quiet; quoted at $7.75 for prime city, with sales reported of 60,000 lbs, chiefly at $7.75 for prime.

SUGARS—Freer offering of raw on a reduced basis of 8@8⅛c for fair to good refining Cuba, with a moderately active inquiry reported; refined quiet; quoted down to 10⅜c for cut loaf, and 10⅝c for crushed.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.11, with no sales reported; of alcohol 25 brls sold at $2.09.

FREIGHTS—Berth freight movement fairly active, generally on a steady basis as to rates. In chartering business, somewhat brisker, with the advantage as to rates slightly in favor of shippers in view of more liberal offerings of tonnage through recent free arrivals; for Liverpool engagements by steam 24,000 bu grain on private terms, quoted at 10½d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅛@11⅝c; futures firm; October, 11.27@11.28c; November, 11.14@11.15c; December, 11.12c; January, 11.17@11.18c; February, 11.30@11.31c; March, 11.43c; May, 11.69@11.70c; June, 11.81@11.83c.

FLOUR—In buyers' favor; light trade; receipts, 17,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@4.25; common to good extra, $5.50@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@6.75; fancy, $6.80@8.37½; extra Ohio, $5.30@7.50; St. Louis, $5.55@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.40@9.50. Rye flour dull; $4.00@4.50.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.55@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 488,000 bu; lower; light trade; No. 2 Northwest, $1.31; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31@1.31½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.31; No. 1 spring, hard, $1.35; ungraded, red winter, $1.41; white Michigan, $1.54⅛; No. 2 amber, $1.41; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.50; No. 2 red winter, $1.42½@1.43. Rye firm; demand active; No. 2 Western, 71½c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Canada, 87c; malt unchanged. Corn—Demand active; receipts, 87,000 bu; steam mixed, October, 61⅛@62⅛c; No. 2, October, 61⅝@62¼. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 117,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 33@37c; white do, 34@43c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, 15¾@19⅛c in gold; jobbing, 15⅛@21c in gold. Sugar—Market dull; nominally unchanged. Molasses unchanged; moderate demand. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 8⅛c; refined, 14⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7⅜c.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firmer; 34c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 21@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; closed heavy; new mess, $14.30@14.40. Beef steady; Western long clear middles quiet; 8⅛c. Lard—quiet; less firm; prime steam, $8.96.

BUTTER—Western, 11@22c.

CHEESE—Heavy; 7@12¾.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm; $1.11.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—WOOL—Quiet but firm; supply light, but equal to the demand; prices unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, $1.44@1.48; red, $1.42@1.43; white, $1.48@1.50. Corn quiet; yellow, 62@62½c; mixed, 61@61½c. Oats firm: white Western, 35@36c; mixed do, 30@34c. Rye quiet; 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 30@33c; Western Reserve, 24@28c.

EGGS—Firm; Western fancy, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 14⅛@14⅜c; crude, 11@11⅛c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Market quiet; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.50; XXX, $5.75@6.00; choice, $6.50@7.00.

GRAIN—Corn fair demand; yellow, 60c; white, 63@65c. Oats quiet; St. Louis, 37@38c; Galena, 39c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.60.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $16.50@17.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.25@14.50. Lard quiet; tierce, $9.50@9.62½; keg, $9.75@10.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c. Bacon quiet but firm; 8c; clear rib, 9⅛@10c; hams, sugar-cured, quiet; 13@14⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana rectified, $1.08@1.09; Western, $1.06@1.11.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand active, and prices have advanced; cargoes, 16⅛@20c in gold. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common, 8⅛@8⅝c; prime, 8⅝c; yellow clarified, 9⅛c. Molasses in good demand; common, 40c; prime, 53@55c. Rice firm and unchanged, 5@6⅛c.

BRAN—Market dull; $1.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.32; extra do, $1.34; amber Michigan, spot, $1.29; No. 1 red winter, spot and October or November, $1.27½; No. 3 red, $1.17½; rejected Wabash, $1.04; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, $1.27. Corn easier; high-mixed, 48½c; No. 2, spot, 48c; October, 48⅛c; November, 47½c; rejected, 47½c; damaged, 45½c; do new, 40c. Rye, No. 2, 56⅛@57c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 28c; Michigan, 26⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Held at $4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 120 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.32½; extra do, $1.34½; amber Michigan, spot and November, $1.29½; December, $1.29½; No. 2 red winter, October, $1.27; December, $1.27½; No. 3 red, $1.18; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.25. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot, 48½c; November, 47½c; damaged, 45½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and easier; Western steamer, $1.29; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.40; November, $1.40½; December, $1.42½. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and October, 60½c; November, 60½c; December, 59½c; steamer, 56c bid. Oats fairly active and steady; Western white, 33@35c; do mixed, 32@33c. Rye quiet at 65@68c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice Western scarce and firm at 21@23c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 8⅛@8⅜c; refined, 14@14½c.

COFFEE—Firm; more active and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Steady, with fair demand; sales 1,400 bales; middlings, 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unsettled; buyers demanding concessions.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer but slow; No. 2 red fall, $1.30 cash; $1.27@1.27½ November; $1.25⅝@1.26 December; November do, $1.14⅜ cash. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 43@43⅛ cash; 42⅛c November; 40c December. Oats dull; 25⅛@25⅜c November. Rye dull; 53c on track. Barley dull; buyers standing off.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $12.75. Lard dull; $8.37½@8.50. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; packed summer, $6.75@7.62½; $7.75; $8.00. Bacon higher for sides; $7.75; $9.25@9.37½; $9.62½@9.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5, bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, $1.20@1.30. Corn dull; 45@48c; new, 37c. Oats quiet but firm; 27@31c. Rye dull; 59@60c. Barley quiet but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet but steady; $14.00. Lard easier; steam, $8.30; kettle, $9.00@9.25. Bulk meats—No offerings. Bacon strong; sides, $9.25@9.75.

WHISKY—Steady with a good demand; $1.07.

BUTTER—In fair demand; fancy creamery, 33c; prime to choice Western Reserve, 23@25c; Central Ohio, 18@22c.

LINSEED OIL—Dull; 58c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; opened at a decline of ⅛c; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.09⅜; October, $1.09⅜; November, $1.05⅛; December, $1.04⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05¼. Corn firm; No. 2 nominal; 45⅛c. Oats firm; higher; No. 2, 24⅛c. Rye higher; scarce; No. 1, 54⅛c. Barley lower; unsettled; No. 2 spring, 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4@4⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 124,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 131,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Firmer; 11c.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn—Market dull; white, 54c; mixed, 52c. Oats—Market dull; white, 31c; mixed, 30c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $14.00@14.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅛c. Lard firm and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, dull and nominal. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, $11.00; do kegs, $11.25.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.07.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, $1.25@1.26. Corn, 42@43c; sales December at 37c. Rye, 52½@53c. Oats, 22@25c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 6⅛@7c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; hams, 11@11⅛c. Lard—Steam, 8⅛c; kettle, $9.50@10.00.

HOGS—A shade firmer; $4.65@4.80; receipts, 2,600.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Inactive; asking rates unchanged. Corn—Neglected and lower; asking 51⅛c for No. No. mixed Western. Oats—Inactive; asking 30c for No. 2 Chicago.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; opened at 11c, now 10c for wheat; 9⅛c, now 9c for corn to New York.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 65@70c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 and extra white, 42⅛@48c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 38⅛@39⅛c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36@38c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat, $1.31. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 26.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 100 brls at $1.06½.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 158,000 bales; last year, 175,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 556,000; last year, 780,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 51,000; last year, 64,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 154,000; last year, 235,000; stock at all United States ports, 381,000; last year, 309,000; stock at all interior towns, 42,000; last year, 64,000; stock at Liverpool, 425,000; last year, 544,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 87,000; last year, 87,000.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Dull at 10⅝c; stock, 45,838 bales; weekly net receipts, 19,879; gross receipts, 19,999; sales, 7,044; coastwise, 9,278; to Great Britain, 8,890; Channel, 80.

MOBILE, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling, 10⅝c; stock, 21,123 bales; weekly net receipts, 14,097; sales, 11,700; exports coastwise, 8,407.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Firm; stock, 53,777 bales; weekly net receipts, 22,750; sales, 17,000; exports to Great Britain, 36; France, 850; the Continent, 5,613.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Steady, with improved demand; middling, 10 11-16c; stock, 60,367 bales; weekly net receipts, 27,097; gross receipts, 27,944; sales, 14,439; to Great Britain, 7,843; coastwise, 6,316.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—COTTON—In good demand; sales, 6,550 bales; good ordinary, 10@10⅛c; low middling, 10⅜@10⅝c; middling, 10⅞@10¾c; good middling, 11⅛@11⅜c; middling fair, 11⅝@12c; fair, 12⅛@12⅜c; receipts, net, 7,251 bales; gross, 8,219; exports to Liverpool, 6,344; stock, 93,336; week's sales, 32,500; receipts, net, 42,238; gross, 53,186; exports to Liverpool, 18,623; Havre, 2,313; Malaga, 579; New York, 4,689.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Business quiet with package houses; cotton goods moving slowly, but brown and colored cottons steady in price; prints dull; Southbridge shirting prints opened at 5⅛c, ginghams in good demand; foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 12⅛c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, $2.40 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 14⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal.

MORE MONEY FOR THE STATE-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 25.—Wishing to vote intelligently on the question of the State-House appropriation to be submitted to the people of this State for their approval or disapproval at our next election, would like to know if the $532,000 asked for is not already levied and will be collected with the next collection of State tax, whether the vote be for or against appropriation? If this is true, would it not be better to vote *for* appropriation, and have it applied on the State-House, than to have it manipulated by the "Ring" at Springfield for an indefinite period?

Did not the Attorney-General give an opinion in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives in 1873, deciding that the bond signed by the citizens of Springfield was a valid bond, and could be collected?

The people are not in a mood to be trifled with on this question, and, I take it, are not anxious to furnish a half million and more for Bunn & Co. to trade on for a few years to come. Tell us what to do. INQUIRER.

ANSWER—If the people refuse to vote the special State-House tax on themselves of $532,000 for the purposes contemplated, it will never be collected; there would be no object in collecting it; there being no use for the appropriation, no money would be raised. Injunctions would issue in every county which would prevent the collection of a dollar. Any court of competent jurisdiction would enjoin the attempt to collect of a dead tax. If the people disapprove the appropriation, the bowels will fall out of it. The assertion of the Jake Bunnites in Springfield, that the $532,000 will be collected, notwithstanding its rejection, is all bosh. The money can only be obtained by the mode prescribed by the Constitution, viz.: by virtue of a direct vote of approval by a majority of all the citizens voting at the general election. If the proposition is voted down, it is simply ridiculous to affirm that an unconstitutional special tax could be collected. Not a dollar of the levy can be forcibly obtained; not a dollar of it will ever be paid in by the taxpayers except by voluntary contribution.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Out of the World.

Duluth Minnesotian.

Some half dozen Scotchmen passed through here this week, on their way from Mackenzie's River, which is 1,300 miles to the northwest from Duluth, and which runs into the Arctic Ocean. They went to that barren country some ten years ago, from the islands to the north of Scotland, by ship, direct to Hudson's Bay, and until they got to Fisher's Landing on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, on their return, they had never seen a railroad. They knew nothing about the Franco-Prussian war, in fact they had been practically out of the world.

MARINE NEW[S]

An Unusually Large Fle[et of Ves]sels in Port.

One Hundred and Forty-[...] Arrive Within Nine [...]

Nautical Haps and Mishaps, Lake [Navi]gation Notes, Etc.

ARRIVAL OF A LARG[E ...]

An immense fleet of vessels arrive[d] yesterday, and the harbor is jam[med ...] every available dock on the river a[...] being occupied, and some craft are [...] in the basin between the breakwate[r ...] obtain a landing-place at the w[...] lumber market last night vessels we[re ...] of seven or eight, and occupying th[...] South Side from Fifth avenue to La[...] tugs were very busy all day, and the[y ...] were nearly worn out with hard wo[rk ...]

Maj. Fitch, of the Night Clearin[g ...] that 143 vessels of all kinds had arri[ved ...] hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. yeste[rday ...] the largest number he had known t[o ...] the same time in the course of elev[en ...] 3 a. m. to 7 p. m. the arrivals a[...] which is said to be the greatest n[...] entered this port since October, 18[...] sels accumulated on account of the [...] the harbor caused by the fire.

Of the crafts that came in 150 w[...] and eleven were steamers. Ninety[...] cargoes of lumber, thirty-on[e ...] cedar posts, three railroad ties, tw[o ...] ore, two salt, and one potatoes. T[...] were headed by the schr Helvetia, [...] 5:10 a. m. The lumber [...] to arrive rapidly after 7 [...] as late as 9:30 last night were still [...] pers who had not regular landing p[...] plexed in finding docks where they [...] for any reasonable length of time, [...] or down the river and branches wa[...] ous on account of the liability of co[...] vessels that lay stretched across the [...] ing only narrow channels for others [...]

Street travel was seriously inter[rupted ...] and many long waits occurred, [...] Clark street bridge, where the car[...] an unusually long time last evening [...] tions must be the order until the b[...] again.

The grain-carriers had good weath[er ...] but some of them experienced a hea[vy ...] Huron Wednesday.

All the vessels that have arriv[ed ...] with any mishaps so far as could [...] and fortunately reached their doc[ks ...] isions.

Among the arrivals were the sch[r ...] rom Toronto, and the schr Havana[...] oth with cargoes of barley for Co[...] Buck's malt-house.

Capt. Fagin, of the new schr Cha[...] ports that he made the passage up [...] in three days and sixteen hours, w[...] craft to be a fast sailer.

What effect the arrival of so ma[ny ...] have on the freight market remains [...] it is not likely that the supply of so[...] will have other than a rather depres[sing ...]

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicag[o Tribune.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The [...] schr Kilderhouse was much less da[maged ...] ported. After the removal of the [...] hatches, the balance of the cargo [...] fair condition and taken out at [...] Elevator.

Canal freights declined to-day to [...] and 9c on corn to New York. Ca[nal ...] ments reported at upper-lake po[rts ...] offerings of canal-boats.

About 3,000 bushels of barley w[...] damaged of the cargo of the schr W[...] waite.

To the Western Associated [Press.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—H[...] winds since yesterday have made t[...] low at this end of the lake.

Charters—Schrs John Kelderhouse [...] cago at 30c; Celia Jeffray, stave-bo[lts ...] Bay to Black Rock at $1.50 per co[rd ...] way, coal to Detroit at 30c; Miami [...] Toledo at 20c; Clayton Belle, salt t[o ...] 30c; Hartford and Lillie Pratt, c[...] 25c; Bertie Calkins, brimstone to C[...] on board.

Clearances—Props General Germ[...] James Fisk, Jr., Chicago; W. Han[...] Craig, Duluth; Toledo, 500 brls sal[t ...] barks Nelson Mill, 70 tons coal, Chi[...] St. Joseph; schrs Niagara, 150 tons [...] 150 tons coal; N. J. Wilcox, 180 tons [...] er, A. L. Andrews, Nabob, B. Calkin[s ...] B. Jones, Chicago; Hartford, 550 t[...] troit; Miami Bell, 150 tons coal; Co[...] Telegraph, Toledo; Jeffray, Kingst[on ...] salt, 200 brls apples, Port Huron[...] Jesse Hoyt, 195 tons coal, Milwa[ukee ...] Queen, Erie, 125 tons marble for S[...]

NAUTICAL HAPS AND [...]

Capt. McMaugh, of the prop Oc[...] rived here last evening from Montre[al ...] he towed up from St. Catharines th[...] with stone ballast for a crib on Mid[...] Wednesday night left the schooner [...] the latter place. The wind was blow[ing ...] the east, and a heavy sea was runni[ng ...] and Capt. McMaugh feels a little an[xious ...] tow, which belongs to Sylvester [...] Catharines, who is also owner of th[...]

Port Rowan advices report a [...] schooner lying at anchor Wednesda[y ...] off Long Point, flying signals of dis[tress ...] went to her assistance from Port C[...]

The prop City of Toledo, it appea[rs ...] the "Sisters," St. Lawrence Ri[ver ...] docked at Ogdensburg to repair dam[age ...]

While entering Lock 13, Welle[...] Wednesday, the prop Canada broke [...] went into dry-dock at St. Catharine[s ...]

The tug Martin Green met with a [...] yesterday, by the breaking of her [...] outside. She was towed in by the [...] the damage repaired shortly afterw[ards ...]

The schr Sylvester Neelon, of [...] arrived here last evening. There[...] the G. M. Neelon that lost her rud[der ...] about in the vicinity of Long Point [...]

The trouble with the Canadian sch[...] that she lost her rudder and was flo[...] in the sea off Long Point. The tug [...] her in charge.

The schr Three Bells, which left [...] Monday night, put back, having los[t ...]

The schr Sligo, which sailed f[...] borne on Monday, ran back Tuesd[ay ...] ing. She went to Port Robinson to [...]

THE LATE JAM AT BU[FFALO ...]

The *Express* of Thursday says: [...] in working order were generally [...] transferring grain to canal-boats, [...] much less activity and execution [...] cause of the lack of store-room and [...] of getting boats. Besides, the cro[wded ...] of the harbor impeded work. Ve[ssels ...] be moved from the elevator docks a[...] discharged with any degree of dispa[tch ...] was strong, requiring two tugs to [...] the tugs were in demand all day [...] from one dock to another."

The *Commercial* says that, at 5 o'[clock ...] day morning, there were lying in [...] fifty-two three-masted large sailing [...] two-masted schooners, and ninetee[n ...] (making 101 in all), having a c[...] ranging from 40,000 to 60,000 [...] gentleman who rose with the lark c[...]

AN EMPHATIC PRO[TEST ...]

Capt. William Chamberlain, of t[...] of this port, wishes to enter a very [...] test against the practice of dumpin[g ...] from the Cheboygan River in the an[...] under the lee of Cheboygan Point [...] inst. his vessel ran hard on the [...] formed, and pounded away two da[ys ...] ting released. Her steering-gear w[...] and the bottom more or less dama[ged ...] ings have been dumped in five fath[oms ...] so that in several places the depth [...] duced to twelve feet. Other ve[ssels ...] similar experiences, and the obstru[ction ...] be removed or official warning give[n ...] ners to keep clear of them.

LAKE FREIGHT[S.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The marke[t ...] lower, corn being taken for Bu[ffalo ...] and wheat at 3½c. The charters f[...] Prop Badger State, wheat through [...] barley on private terms; barges Ke[...] ter, wheat at 3½c and corn and bar[ley ...] barge Waubaushene takes corn [...] Muskoka, which will load wheat. [...] wood. Capacity, 88,000 bu wh[eat ...] corn, and 45,000 bu barley.

ELSEWHERE—Charters were m[ade ...] Thursday at 5½c on wheat to Osw[ego ...] corn to the same port. Corn was [...] at 2½c.

At Cleveland, Thursday, there [...] demand for iron-ore vessels, most [...] having made sufficient contracts fo[r ...] of the season. There was some [...] vessels at quoted rates.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicag[o Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Charte[rs ...] schr Porter, 46,500 bu wheat, 4c [...] Vanderbilt, 40,000 bu wheat thr[ough ...] burg; Champlain, 12,000 bu wheat [...] Twenty cargoes of wheat, agg[regating ...] bu, were shipped by lake for the [...] day.

GREEN BAY STRAIG[HT ...]

A contract has been made by [...] Dredge Company with T. W. Tayl[or ...] ent of Light-House Repairs, to [...] repairs at the straight-cut at Gree[n ...] pairs include strengthening the [...]

MARINE NEWS.

An Unusually Large Fleet of Vessels in Port.

One Hundred and Forty-three Craft Arrive Within Nine Hours.

Nautical Haps and Mishaps, Lake Freights, Navigation Notes, Etc.

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE FLEET.

An immense fleet of vessels arrived in this port yesterday, and the harbor is jammed to excess, every available dock on the river and in the slips being occupied, and some craft are lying at anchor in the basin between the breakwaters, awaiting to obtain a landing-place at the wharves. On the lumber market last night vessels were lying in tiers of seven or eight, and occupying the river on the South Side from Fifth avenue to Lake street. The tugs were very busy all day, and the bridge-tenders were nearly worn out with hard work.

Maj. Fitch, of the Night Clearing Office, stated that 143 vessels of all kinds had arrived between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday, which was the largest number he had known to arrive within the same time in the course of eleven years. From 3 a. m. to 7 p. m. the arrivals aggregated 161, which is said to be the greatest number that has entered this port since October, 1871, when vessels accumulated on account of the obstructions in the harbor caused by the fire.

Of the crafts that came in 150 were sail vessels and eleven were steamers. Ninety-eight brought cargoes of lumber, thirty-one coal, seven cedar posts, three railroad ties, two bark, two iron ore, two salt, and one potatoes. The lower lakes were headed by the schr Helvetia, which arrived at 5:10 a. m. The lumber vessels began to arrive rapidly after 7 a. m., and as late as 9:30 last night were still coming. Skippers who had not regular landing places were perplexed in finding docks where they could remain for any reasonable length of time, and towing up or down the river and branches was almost dangerous on account of the liability of collision with the vessels that lay stretched across the streams, leaving only narrow channels for others to pass.

Street travel was seriously interrupted all day, and many long waits occurred, particularly at Clark street bridge, where the cars were detained an unusually long time last evening. These detentions must be the order until the big fleet gets out again.

The grain-carriers had good weather on this lake, but some of them experienced a heavy gale on Lake Huron Wednesday.

All the vessels that have arrived did not meet with any mishaps so far as could be ascertained, and fortunately reached their docks without collisions.

Among the arrivals were the schr T. C. Street, from Toronto, and the schr Havana, from Oswego, both with cargoes of barley for County-Treasurer Huck's malt-house.

Capt. Fagin, of the new schr Charles Foster, reports that he made the passage up from Sandusky in three days and sixteen hours, which shows that craft to be a fast sailer.

What effect the arrival of so many vessels will have on the freight market remains to be seen, but it is not likely that the supply of so much tonnage will have other than a rather depressing effect.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The cargo of the schr Kilderhouse was much less damaged than reported. After the removal of the wet corn at the hatches, the balance of the cargo was found in a fair condition and taken out at the Richmond Elevator.

Canal freights declined to-day to 10c on wheat and 9c on corn to New York. Cause, light shipments reported at upper-lake ports and liberal offerings of canal-boats.

About 3,000 bushels of barley were found badly damaged of the cargo of the schr William Crosthwaite.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Heavy northeast winds since yesterday have made the water very low at this end of the lake.

Charters—Schrs John Kelderhouse, coal to Chicago at 30c; Celia Jeffray, stave-bolts from Pigeon Bay to Black Rock at $1.50 per cord; Col. Hathaway, coal to Detroit at 30c; Miami Belle, coal to Toledo at 20c; Clayton Belle, salt to Cleveland at 30c; Hartford and Lillie Pratt, coal to Detroit at 25c; Bertie Calkins, brimstone to Cleveland at 50c on board.

Clearances—Props General Germania, Saginaw; James Fisk, Jr., Chicago; W. Hancock, and A. L. Craig, Duluth; Toledo, 500 brls salt, Green Bay; barks Nelson Mill, 70 tons coal, Chicago; Darley, St. Joseph; schrs Niagara, 150 tons coal; Sunrise, 150 tons coal; N. J. Wilcox, 180 tons coal; Kingfisher, A. L. Andrews, Nabob, B. Calkins, L. Cooper, C. B. Jones, Chicago; Hartford, 550 tons coal, Detroit; Miami Bell, 150 tons coal; Conneaut, Maize, Telegraph, Toledo; Jeffray, Kingsville, 220 brls salt, 200 brls apples, Port Huron; Henderson, Jesse Hoyt, 195 tons coal, Milwaukee; Harvest Queen, Erie, 125 tons marble for Saginaw.

NAUTICAL HAPS AND MISHAPS.

Capt. McMaugh, of the prop Ocean, which arrived here last evening from Montreal, reports that he towed up from St. Catharines the schr Augusta, with stone ballast for a crib on Middle Island, and Wednesday night left the schooner at anchor off the latter place. The wind was blowing a gale from the east, and a heavy sea was running at the time, and Capt. McMaugh feels a little anxious about his tow, which belongs to Sylvester Neelon, of St. Catharines, who is also owner of the Ocean.

Port Rowan advices report a three-masted schooner lying at anchor Wednesday, three miles off Long Point, flying signals of distress. A tug went to her assistance from Port Colborne.

The prop City of Toledo, it appears, struck upon the "Sisters," St. Lawrence River. She was docked at Ogdensburg to repair damages.

While entering Lock 13, Welland Canal, on Wednesday, the prop Canada broke her wheel, and went into dry-dock at St. Catharines.

The tug Martin Green met with a slight mishap yesterday, by the breaking of her link-pin, while outside. She was towed in by the Richards, and the damage repaired shortly afterward.

The schr Sylvester Neelon, of St. Catharines, arrived here last evening. Therefore it must be the G. M. Neelon that lost her rudder and drifted about in the vicinity of Long Point lately.

The trouble with the Canadian schr Neelon was that she lost her rudder and was floundering about in the sea off Long Point. The tug Satellite took her in charge.

The schr Three Bells, which left Port Colborne Monday night, put back, having lost her topsail.

The schr Sligo, which sailed from Port Colborne on Monday, ran back Tuesday night, leaking. She went to Port Robinson to be docked.

THE LATE JAM AT BUFFALO.

The *Express* of Thursday says: "The elevators in working order were generally busy yesterday transferring grain to canal-boats, but there was much less activity and execution than usual because of the lack of store-room and the difficulty of getting boats. Besides, the crowded condition of the harbor impeded work. Vessels could not be moved from the elevator docks after having been discharged with any degree of dispatch. The wind was strong, requiring two tugs to one vessel, and the tugs were in demand all day moving vessels from one dock to another."

The *Commercial* says that, at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, there were lying in Buffalo River fifty-two three-masted large sailing vessels, thirty two-masted schooners, and nineteen steam vessels (making 101 in all), having a carrying capacity ranging from 40,000 to 60,000 bu of grain. A gentleman who rose with the lark counted them.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Capt. William Chamberlain, of the schr Owasco, of this port, wishes to enter a very emphatic protest against the practice of dumping the dredgings from the Cheboygan River in the anchorage grounds under the lee of Cheboygan Point. On the 10th inst. his vessel ran hard on the "lumps" thus formed, and pounded away two days before getting released. Her steering-gear was carried away and the bottom more or less damaged. The dredgings have been dumped in five fathoms of water, so that in several places the depth has been reduced to twelve feet. Other vessels have had similar experiences, and the obstructions ought to be removed or official warning given to lake mariners to keep clear of them.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The market was dull and lower, corn being taken for Buffalo at 3c and and wheat at 3½c. The charters for Buffalo were: Prop Badger State, wheat through; schr Russian, barley on private terms; barges Ketcham and Rutter, wheat at 3½c and corn and barley at 3c. The barge Waubanshene takes corn instead of the Muskoka, which will load wheat, both to Collingwood. Capacity, 88,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, and 45,000 bu barley.

ELSEWHERE—Charters were made at Toledo Thursday at 5½c on wheat to Oswego, and 5c on corn to the same port. Corn was taken for Buffalo at 3½c.

At Cleveland, Thursday, there was very little demand for iron-ore vessels, most of the shippers having made sufficient contracts for the remainder of the season. There was some demand for coal vessels at quoted rates.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Charters—To Buffalo, schr Porter, 46,500 bu wheat, 4c; props Arabia, Vanderbilt, 40,000 bu wheat through to Ogdensburg; Champlain, 12,000 bu wheat through.

Twenty cargoes of wheat, aggregating 567,458 bu, were shipped by lake for the week ending to-day.

GREEN BAY STRAIGHT-CUT.

A contract has been made by the Green Bay Dredge Company with T. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Light-House Repairs, to make necessary repairs at the straight-cut at Green Bay. The repairs include strengthening the breakwater and making additional protection to the light-house keeper's dwelling, which has been several times endangered during heavy storms. The Green Bay *Advocate* says the whole island is fast washing away, and the probability is that in a very few years there will be scarcely a sandbar left to mark its site.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Arrivals—Props Annie Young, Japan, Chicago; schr Allegheny, Milwaukee; schr Cataract, Buffalo; schrs Erie, Stewart, Port Colborne.

Departures—Prop D. Ballentine, schr Allegheny, Chicago; scor Cataract, Port Colborne; Prop Mayflower, Dunkirk.

The barge Standard, of the prop Araxes' tow, which was supposed to have been lost, came into port to-day.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 26.—Down—Props Waverly, Antelope and barges; schrs Michigan, Northman, Ellen Spry, Camden.

Up—Props Fayette, J. Bertschey, Holland, Oneida, Sanilac, Superior and consort, S. Chamberlain and consort, J. F. Card, H. D. Coffinberry and barges; schrs Riverside, Cape Horn, J. Freiter.

Wind—Northeast, brisk. Weather cloudy, with rain.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 26.—Arrived—Prop R. J. Hackett; schrs W. McGregor, J. C. Harrison, Trenton.

Cleared—Prop Egyptian; schrs Pelican, Bahama.
Passed up—Prop Missouri.
Down—Prop Pacific.
Wind—Southeast.
Weather cold and cloudy.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.

The gross receipts for tolls on the New York canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 are returned at $1,044,250.92, against $1,482,652.81 for the same time in 1876. The deficiency, it is expected, will reach $1,400,000, of which $1,200,000 must be made up by taxation. Unless the people of the State consent to the levy of a tax for their maintenance, it seems probable that the canals must go into bankruptcy.

WELL DONE.

The Buffalo *Courier* of Thursday speaks thus of a Chicago lumber-lugger: "The schr Grace M. Filer, a Lake Michigan lumber-vessel, arrived here yesterday from Chicago, loaded with wheat. As she passed down the river it was remarked by some experts that she was water-logged. After her cargo was discharged it was found to be fifteen bushels over, and not a kernel wet. How is that for 'rafting' grain from Chicago?"

THE DON CAMERON.

The Government officials advertise for sale the wreck of the river stmr J. Donald Cameron, sunk in the Missouri River, forty miles below Sioux City. It will be recollected that Capt. Peter Falcon, the submarine diver of this port, took a look at her and found her back broken. She was a new steamer, and was on her maiden trip when she struck a snag and went down.

THEY COMPLAIN.

Many vessel-masters who entered port during the blow Tuesday complain bitterly of the barges and other vessels riding at anchor under the new breakwater, waiting for fair weather to go up the lake. These crafts so obstructed the harbor that it was almost impossible to come in under the lee of the breakwater without collision. This is a nuisance that ought not to be tolerated.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. 25th:

Eastward—Prop Milwaukee, Toledo to Ogdensburg; schr Brooklyn, to Kingston; Nellie Wilder, to Ogdensburg; John Magee, to Oswego; H. Peters, to Oswego.

Westward—None.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Midgie, Ottawa, 4,840 lbs seed; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 1,300 bu corn, 1,600 bu oats, 3,000 lbs seed.

Cleared—Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 3,000 feet lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,316 bu wheat.

POINT AU PELEE LIGHT.

The Captain of the schr James F. Joy reports that he was unable to see the Point au Pelee light a week ago last Thursday night. This is the second complaint that has been made lately of that light, and an immediate investigation should be made by the Canadian authorities.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Capt. August Schuenmann has taken command of the schr W. H. Hinsdale, and Capt. H. S. Reed of the schr Phœnix.... The schr Sylvester Neelon brought salt, yesterday, from Kincardine, and the Mary Copley a similar cargo from Oswego.... A cargo of potatoes was brought from Benton Harbor yesterday by the little schr Clara. .... The wind was east yesterday, and fair for sailing on Lake Michigan.

OTHER PORTS.—The schr Wabash has laid up at Toledo.... The revenue cutter Fessenden was at Sandusky Wednesday last.... The stmr Fred Kelley and consort cleared with wheat from Green Bay for Buffalo on Wednesday.... Capt. Thomas Wilson, of the stmr D. M. Wilson, is ill with typhoid fever at Cleveland.... The schr Beals has been released from the shore near Erie, and towed to Buffalo for repairs. She was not damaged seriously. .. The schr Elvina was eighteen days reaching Buffalo from Milwaukee, while another sail-vessel was only five days making the trip between the same ports.... The prop Potomac, Capt. Carlisle, cleared from Milwaukee Wednesday night for Buffalo with 8,500 brls of flour. This is the largest cargo of flour shipped this season, so the *Sentinel* says.... It is seriously feared that the harbor of refuge at Rond Eau will be destroyed. The Rond Eau is the best on the north shore of Lake Erie, and it is a misfortune to have it rendered useless.... The crew of the life-saving station near Thunder Bay saved the crews of the schrs J. B. Kitchen and Lake Forest while those vessels were laboring heavily off White-Fish Point during the recent blow.... The old schr Bay State, that had been lying at Buffalo for several years, was recently resurrected, and took on a cargo of wheat at this port and went down the lakes in the gales, arriving at the former port all right, and with her cargo in good order.... Oswego *Palladium:* Capt. Amasa Stowell has shipped a new hand —a youngster, 'tis true, but oh how strong! Weight 11¼ lbs. Capt. Stowell don't believe in the modern plan of sailing with small crews. Nothing like plenty of hands in a squall.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; props B. H. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries; Raleigh, Buffalo, coal; Favorite, Menominee, towing; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Badger State, Buffalo, sundries; Newburg, Buffalo, sundries; J. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore; Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing; Russia, Montreal, light; Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; Ocean, Montreal, salt; schrs Kate Winslow, Buffalo, coal; Uranus, Menominee, lumber; T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; Sonora, Menominee, lumber; Ella Ellinwood, White River, lumber; L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; Minerva, Port Sherman, lumber; Ida, Muskegon, lumber; O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber; J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber; Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; M. Mueller, Muskegon, lumber; A. L. Potter, Escanaba, iron ore; G. Barber, White Lake, lumber; Coral, White Lake, lumber; Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber; Otter, White Lake, lumber; Australia, Muskegon, lumber; G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber; Sardinia, White Lake, lumber; Joseph Dresden, White Lake, lumber; Topsy, Muskegon, lumber; Noquebay, Peshtigo, lumber; Advance, Peshtigo, lumber; Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber; City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber; Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber; Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber; G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; Regulator, White Lake, lumber; Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; Marinette, Menekaunee, lumber; El Dorado, Menekaunee, lumber; D. L. Filer, Menekaunee, lumber; E. R. Blake, Muskegon, lumber; Helvetia, Buffalo, coal; Game Cock, Ludington, lumber; Four Brothers, Holland, lumber; Mercury, Ludington, lumber; Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber; C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; Peshtigo, Cleveland, coal; Maggie McRae, Kingston, stone; Magic, Pentwater, lumber; Minnie Slauson, Cleveland, coal; H. B. Burger, Ludington, lumber; Galatine, Fair Haven, coal; F. W. Gifford, Cleveland, coal; Andrew Jackson, Manistee, lumber; Westchester, Muskegon, lumber; Black Hawk, Buffalo, lumber; F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, coal; Higgie & Jones, Duncan City, lumber; S. Anderson, Sandusky, coal; Speed, White Lake, lumber; Driver, Holland, posts; Nellie Redington, Buffalo, coal; Monterey, Bay City, lumber; Charles Foster, Sandusky, coal; R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber; W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon, ties; schrs Charlie Hibbard, White Lake, posts; Elva, Holland, lumber; Advance, White Lake, lumber; North Star, Pentwater, lumber; Kate L. Bruce, Buffalo, coal; Mary Copley, Oswego, salt; Annie O. Hanson, Muskegon, lumber; E. M. Portch, Oconto, lumber; D. J. Davis, Pentwater, bark; Belle Brown, Cheboygan, lumber; Radical, Jacksonport, posts; J. M. Hutchinson, Erie, coal; H. Rand, Kewaunee, posts; J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber; Bridgewater, Buffalo, coal; Day Spring, Grimm's Pier, bark; Lotus, Cleveland, coal; Skylark, Charlotte, coal; Sea Gem, Ford River, lumber; Maria Martin, Ashtabula, coal; Butcher Boy, Buffalo, coal; Z. G. Simmons, Ludington, lumber; Amoskeag, Ford River, lumber; Jennie Mullin, Ludington, lumber; William Home, Cleveland, coal; J. M. Forrest, Stony Creek, posts; Morning Light, Cleveland, coal; Perry Hannah, Carlton, ties; Jenny Lind, Muskegon, lumber; Queen City, Buffalo, coal; Sylvester Neelon, Kincardine, salt; J. B. Newland, White Lake, lumber; Lavinda, White Lake, lumber; Col. Ellsworth, Cleveland, coal; C. J. Wells, Erie, coal; Reindeer, Sturgeon Bay, posts; Live Oak, Manistee, lumber; Florida, Oswego, coal; Joses, Muskegon, lumber; Havana, Oswego, barley; Itasca, Charlotte, coal; M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber; Barbarian, Ludington, lumber; Montcalm, Cleveland, coal; S. Bates, Manistee, lumber; Ætna, Cleveland, coal; A. J. Mowry, Ludington, lumber; Mont Blanc, Cleveland, coal; Pelicitous, Manistee, lumber; St. Lawrence, Buffalo, coal; City of Manitowoc, Fairhaven, coal; Clipper City, Manistee, lumber; North Star, White Lake, lumber; Zach Chandler, Buffalo, coal; W. H. Rounds, Fair Haven, coal; H. P. Baldwin, Erie, coal; America, Manistee, lumber; Emeline, Manistee, lumber; C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber; Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; Mariner, Manistee, lumber; T. C. Street, Toronto, barley; S. A. Wood, Cleveland, coal; R. Howlett, Muskegon, lumber; C. A. King, Duncan City, lumber; C. Nilsson, Cheboygan, lumber; W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber; Racine, Ludington, lumber; Tom Paine, Saugatuck, lumber; William Sturges, Manistee, lumber; Glad Tidings, White Lake, lumber; J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, coal; Ketchum, Bay du Noc, posts; Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber; Selt, Ludington, lumber; Clara, Benton Harbor, potatoes; M. E. Packard, Muskegon, lumber; scows Milton, White Lake, lumber; White Oak, Ludington, lumber; Forest, Ludington, lumber; Mary Helen, White Lake, ties; D. G. Williams, Muskegon, lumber; bark Montmorenci, Tawas, lumber.

Clearances—Schr Alert, Peshtigo, 1,219 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 900 lbs hams, and sundries; schr John B. Wilbur, Buffalo, 26,487 bu barley; prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 52 brls flour—Port Huron, 1,000 lbs lard, and sundries—Cheboygan, 5 brls flour, and sundries; prop John Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, 49,893 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour, 12,000 lbs meats, 525 bags timothy seed, 50 brls pork, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 40 brls pork, 33 brls sugar, and sundries; prop Russia, Buffalo, 4,529 bu wheat, 27,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 9,832 bu barley, 3,650 bags timothy seed, 80,000 lbs lard; prop Favorite, Menominee, 9 brls beef, and sundries.

SHORT-HORNS.

Fourth Sale of Blooded Cattle at Paris, Ky., Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 26.—The sale of Short-Horns, the property of F. J. Barbee, to-day, at the Glen Echo Herd, attracted a large crowd. Bidding was spirited, and prices ruled much better than at the three former sales. The sale was conducted by Col. L. P. Muir, and the following is a complete report. Where no State is mentioned, Kentucky is understood:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1. Constance 9th, red, calved February, 1877, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28,439), from Constance 7th, by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23,718); Thomas & Smith, North Middletown; $310.

2. Constance 8th, red, calved March, 1876, by Baron Hubback 3d (27,947), from Constance 7th, by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23,718); same buyer; $220.

3. Constance 7th, red-roan, calved September, 1866, by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23,718), from Constance 2d, by Duke of Airdrie (12,730); John W. Burgess, Lexington; $205.

4. La Belle, red, calved April, 1872, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920, from 2d Belle of Flat Creek, by Earl of Barrington, 23,017; Archie L. Hamilton, Mount Sterling; $500.

5. Oxford Duchess, imp., red, calved April, 1870, by 2d Baron Oxford (25,376), from Duchess of Northumberland, by Duke, 15,908; withdrawn.

6. Cannondale 5th, red, calved December, 1875, by Weehawken, 5,620, from Cannondale 2d, by Lord Blythe (22,126); J. W. Burgess; $140.

7. Orphan Nell, of Glen Echo, red, calved September, 1876, by 4th Duke of Thorndale, 8,031, from Orphan Nell of Pattersondale, by Louan Duke, 10,395; D. S. Allen, Flat Rock; $135.

8. Lady of Tyne 2d, imp., red, calved February, 1875, by Baron of Knowlmere (30,474), from Lady of Tyne, by Watchman 2d (27,756); R. H. Ellison, Manchester, O.; $130.

9. Lady of Tyne, imp., red roan, calved March, 1871, by Watchman 2d (27,756), from Wild Poppy, by Duke of Tyne (17,751); B. S. Letton, Paris; $170.

10. Mazurka Lass, red, calved November, 1874, by Mazurka Lad (15,928), from Lack-a-Day 2d, by 8th Duke of Thorndale (8,030); H. B. Adair, Paris; $130.

11. Mazurka Lass 2d, red, calved February, 1877, by Sir Marmaduke, *5,846, from Mazurka Lass, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928; J. S. Kirker, Manchester, O.; $95.

12. Lack-a-Day 2d, roan, calved January, 1870, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 8,030, from Lack-a-day, by Franklin, 8,152; J. T. Devoir, Ripley, O.; $140.

13. Queen of Glen Echo, roan, calved December, 1876, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928, from Lack-a-day 2d, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 8,030; W. B. Smith, Paris; $80.

14. Woodbine 7th, red roan, calved July, 1876, by 3d Duke of Oneida, 9,927, from Woodbine 2d, by Muscatoon, 7,057; F. Ganehill, Centreville; $130.

15. La Belle 2d, red and white, calved March, 1876, by 2d Grand Duke of Clark, from La Belle, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; Thomas & Smith; $260.

16. Woodbine 2d, red, calved August, 1869, by Muscatoon, 7,057, from Woodbine, by Duke Frederick (30,910); A. H. Davenport, Lexington; $165.

17. Louan Duchess 15th, red roan, July, 1873, by 21st Duke of Airdrie, 13,873, from London Duchess 5th, by 2d Duke of Geneva (23,752); A. L. Hamilton; $157.

18. Lady Chesterford 14th, read roan, calved May, 1874, by King William, 12,242, from Lady Chesterford 10th, by Capt. Sale, 7,659; R. H. Ellison; $85.

19. Lady Gwynne of Glen Echo, red and white, calved July, 1877, by Thorndale, 13,031, from 2d Lady Gwynne, by 9th Duke of Thorndale, 5,609; withdrawn.

20. Jennie Lee, roan, calved May, 1875, by Waterloo, 25,128, from Jennie, by Thurman, 25,009; William Nolcine, Paris; $125.

21. May Queen, red and white, calved May, 1873, by Forrest Napair, 11,973, from Minnesota 2d, by Prince Tom, 7,151; H. Pence, Ripley, O.; $195.

22. Marigold 2d, red, calved April, 1875, by Oxford Airdrie, 12,546, from Marigold, by Oxford Duke, 18,775; J. Scott, Paris; $140.

23. Mary 2d, roan, calved November, 1870, by Beck's Duke, 11,349, from Mary, by Duke El Hakim, 5,524; William H. Nolcine; $55.

24. Maud 3d, roan, calved December, 1872, by Oxford Airdrie, 12,546, from Maud, by Earl of Gloster, 6,707; H. B. Forrester, Hutchinson Station; $85.

25. Athlone Beauty, red-roan, calved March, 1875, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928, from Hope 5th, by Duke, 5,521; withdrawn.

26. Maud 6th, roan, calved January, 1877, by Oxford Airdrie, 12,546, from Maud 3d, by Oxford Airdrie, 12,546; B. S. Letton; $65.

27. Wildair of Athlone, red, calved March, 1876, by Tribie Duke, 18,565, from Pride of Athlone, by Airdrie Duke, 5,306; J. E. Sudduth, Stoney Point; $155.

28. Mary 3d, roan, calved October, 1876, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928, from Mary 2d, by Beck's Duke, 11,349; J. Lucas, Leesburg; $40.

29. Belle Marion 7th, roan, calved October, 1876, by Oxford Beau 2d (32,012), from Belle Marion 4th, by Rosy Duke, son of Baroness, 10,907; W. B. Smith, Paris; $770.

30. London Duchess of Glen Echo 2d, roan, calved December, 1876, by Oxford Beau 2d, 32,012, from London Duchess, 15, by 21st Duke of Airdrie, 13,873; B. F. Bedford, Paris; $770.

31. 3d Duchess of Gloster, red, calved March, 1873, by Cyclone, 11,585, from Duchess of Gloster, by Master Gloster, 5,001; J. Scott; $215.

32. 4th Duchess of Gloster, red, calved October, 1876, by 3d Duke of Oneida, 9,927, from 3d Duchess of Gloster, by Cyclone, 11,585; J. A. Howerton, Paris; $125.

33. Clifton Belle 2d, red, calved July, 1875, by Joe Airdrie, 10,288, from Lady Grace, by Mozark, 8,676; H. B. Forrester; $40.

34. Clifton Belle 3d, red, calved July, 1876, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Lady Grace, by Mozark, 8,676; W. B. Smith; $120.

35. May Queen 2d, red, calved October, 1876, by Royal Cherub, 20,896, from May Queen, by Forrest Napier, 11,973; G. S. Kirker; $130.

36. Lord Chesterford 15th, roan, calved November, 1876, by 17th Duke of Airdrie, 6,629, from Lady Chesterford 14th, by King William, 12,242; E. W. Martin, Robinson's Station; $35.

37. Lily of the Valley, red, calved October, 1870, by Burnside, 4,618, from Conquest, by John Morgan, 5,840; J. Smith Kenny, Paris; $305.

38. London Duchess of Glen Echo 1st, red, calved December, 1876, by Oxford Beau 2d (32,012), from London Duchess 15th, by 21st Duke of Airdrie, 13,873; B. F. Bedford; $700.

39. Fancy 2d, red and white, calved May, 1873, by Fourteenth Duke of Airdrie, 7,879, from Fancy by Joe Johnson, 8,411; James Russell, Paris; $800.

40. Orphan Nell of Pattersondale, red, calved June, 1872, by Louan Duke, 10,395, from Orphan Nell 8th, by 16th Duke of Airdrie, 7,880; H. B. Adair; $135.

41. Sophronia 2d, red, calved June, 1876, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Sophronia, by Adair 2d, 7,456; J. T. Swiney, Louisville; $130.

42. Alice B, roan, calved December, 1875, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Princess Lady Gordon 2d, by imp. Prince Leopold, 6,057; Nathan Bayless, Paris; $95.

43. Alice B 2d, roan, calved November, 1876, by Bob Walker, 11,417, from Princess Lady Gordon 2d, by imp. Prince Leopold, 6,057; J. T. Lucas; $40.

44. 20th Rose of Richland, red, calved September, 1874, by Combination, 13,698, from 2d Rose of Richmond, by Derby, 7,800; J. Smith Kinney; $270.

45. Princess Lady Gordon 2d, roan, calved March, 1870, by imp. Prince Leopold, 6,057, from Lady Gordon, by Hiawatha, 1,663; withdrawn.

46. Gypsy, roan, calved August, 1875, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Lady Gordon, by Hiawatha, 1,663; J. T. Swiney; $85.

47. Princeton's Gem, red, calved April, 1872, by Princeton Woods, 10,695, from Beauty Spot, by Red Rover, 6,105; withdrawn.

48. Princeton's Gem 2d, red, calved October, 1876, by Duke Vanmeter, 11,872, from Princeton's Gem, by Princeton Woods, 10,695; Nathan Bayless; $90.

49. Fancy 3d, red and white, calved October, 1875, by 11th Duke of Goodness, 13,946, from Fancy 2d, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7,879; H. B. Forrester; $105.

50. Fancy 4th, red and white, calved August, 1876, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Fancy 2d, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7,879; B. S. Letton; $95.

51. Rose of Sharon of Waverly, roan, calved June, 1872, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 8,030, from Moldore, by Duke of Richland, 9,940; withdrawn.

52. Rose of Sharon of Waverly 2d, red, calved August, 1876, by 2d Duke of Oneida, 9,926, from Rose of Sharon, of Waverly, by 8th Duke of Thorndale, 8,030; W. H. Fisher, Paris; $305.

53. Lady Goodness 7th, red, calved July, 1875, by Airdrie 2d, 7,456, from Lady Goodness 6th, by Red Duke, 6,086; J. M. Russell; $130.

54. Lady Goodness 8th, red, calved May, 1876, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Lady Goodness 6th, by Red Duke, 6,086; R. H. Ellison; $125.

55. Miss Price 8th, red and white, calved June, 1874, by Duke of Seaham, 14,081, from Miss Price 4th, by Gen. Stewart, 17,161; J. Ross, Paris; $95.

56. Lady Goodness 4th, red, calved July, 1869, by Sockburn Duke, 9,128, from Lady Goodness 2d, by Spotted Bolton, 11,005; $275.

57. Vista 3d, roan, calved October, 1874, by Geneva Challenger, 14,306, from Vesta, by John Liver, 5,843; John Ross; $125.

58. Indian Princess 10th, roan, calved May, 1868, by Orphan Boy 5th, 7,081, from Indian Princess 6th, by Victor 7th, 6,274; J. Smith Kinney; $35.

59. Stately 13th, roan, calved October, 1870, by Royal Crown, 10,916, from Stately 11th, by Hiawatha, 1,663; W. M. Taylor, Paris; $90.

60. Lady Goodness 12th, red, calved April, 1877, sired by Victor, from Lady Goodness 11th, by Duke of Bloomfield, 11,689; same buyer; $80.

61. Lady Goodness 13th, red, calved March, 1877, by Thorndale, 13,031, from Lady Goodness 4th, by Sockburn Duke, 9,128; A. H. Davenport; $75.

62. 2d Duchess of Kirkleavington, red, calved January, 1872, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958), from Kirkleavington 13th, by St. Valentine (35,459); Canada West Breeders' Association, Toronto; $1,225.

63. 3d Duchess of Kirkleavington, red-roan, calved April 1877, by 14th Duke of Airdrie, 7,879, from 2d Duchess of Kirkleavington, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30,958); same buyer; $1,225.

64. Lady Verde 2d, roan, calved October, 1876, by Airdrie Geneva, *4,689, from Lady Verde, by Mary's Champion, 5,483; B. S. Letton; $80.

65. Vesta 4th, roan, calved January, 1877, by imp. Prime Minister, ——, from Vesta 2d, by Geneva Challenger, 14,306; same buyer; $55.

66. Lady Verde, red and white, calved June, 1873, by Mary's Champion, *5,483, from Bettie Climax, by Climax, 5,453; John Ross; $75.

67. Minnie 4th, red, calved November, 1876, from Minnie 2d, by Airdrie 2d, 7,456; H. B. Forrester; $105.

68. Princeton Belle 3d, red, calved December, 1876, by Duke Vanmeter, 11,872, from Princeton Belle 2d, by Princeton Woods, 10,695; John Ross; $50.

69. Belle Princeton 2d, red, calved February, 1872, by Princeton Woods, 10,695, from Mollie, by Duke of Bourbon, 3,949; E. W. Martin, Cynthiana; $130.

70. Geneva Cherry, red, calved July, 1868, by 2d Duke of Geneva, 5,562, from Cherry 4th, by Woodland Duke, 4,490; H. B. Adair; $55.

71. Lady Jane 4th, red, calved June, 1876, by Northumberland, 12,510, from Geneva's Cherry, by 2d Duke of Geneva, 5,562; B. S. Letton; $100.

72. Sophronia, red, calved March, 1873, by Airdrie 2d, 7,456, from Ethel, by Airdrie 2d, 7,456; B. F. Rogers, Versailles; $165.

BULLS.

1. Thorndale, red, calved March, 1871, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, 8,031, from Roan Duchess, 6, by Noble Duke, 8,702; S. R. Brown, Bufford, O.; $100.

2. Derby Duke, red, calved May, 1877, by 5th Duke of Hillhurst, 22,805, from 20th Rosa of Richmond, by Combination, 13,698; Mason Johnson, Millersburg; $80.

3. 27th Duke of Goodness, red, calved May, 1875, by 14th Duke of Thorndale (28,459), from 17th Duchess of Goodness, by Basil Duke, 6,434; William Steele, Greensburg, Pa.; $200.

4. Percy Lad, red, calved August, 1876, by 2d Duke of Oneida, 9,926, from Lily of the Valley, by Burnside, 4,618; J. Scott; $75.

5. Gen. Tyner, roan, calved February, 1877, by Bob Walker, 11,417, from Stately 13th, by Royal Crown, 10,916; H. H. Corbin, Paris; $55.

6. Gen. Custer, roan, calved March, 1876, by Marquis of Bute, 14,866, from Stately 13th, by Royal Crown, 10,916; S. Spears, Hagerstown, Ind.; $85.

7. Beau of Glen Echo, roan, calved November, 1876, by Oxford Beau 2d (32,012), from Miss Price 8th, by Duke of Seanam, 14,081; E. S. Kirker; $60.

Mr. O. A. Gilman afterward disposed of a few head, varying in price from $250 down to $100, the majority of them going to Illinois and Ohio.

TURF SPORTS.

Races at Baltimore.

PIMLICO, Oct. 26.—The Bowie-stakes race, four-mile heats, was the affair of the day here, and it became so because Kentucky had sent her favorite son Ten Broeck beyond the mountains to show that blue grass and blue-blood meant something else than sentiment. He was the big horse of the race, and was bigger by comparison or contrast with his companions—Algerine, 105 pounds; Ambush, 108; Barricade, 108. The respective jockeys were Walker, Evans, Hughes, and Hayward. Ten Broeck, with 114 pounds, was the favorite in the pools at $450 to $110 for Algerine, and $45 for the field.

At the start Ambush got off first, Barricade second, and Ten Broeck third, Algerine fourth. They ran slowly around the turn, up the back stretch, and to the upper turn without change, but on the fourth quarter Ten Broeck went up second under a heavy pull. They finished the first mile without change of positions, but on the turn of the second mile Ten Broeck was pulled back to third place, Ambush still leading by eight lengths. On the back stretch Ten Broeck again went up to second, with Barricade third, and Algerine last. They moved easily around the second mile, and Ambush had increased his advantage to twelve lengths, when they passed the stand, and finished the second mile. At the first quarter of the third-mile Ambush had increased the distance between himself and Ten Broeck to twenty lengths, but at the half-mile Ten Broeck went forward, and reduced the advantage to six lengths when they had completed the third mile. Going around the first turn on the fourth mile Ambush fell back, and Barricade went to the front at the quarter, and at the half-mile showed half a length ahead of Ambush, with Ten Broeck third and Algerine last. At the three-quarter pole Ten Broeck was half a length in front of Barricade, and he came down the home stretch and to the finish under a pull two lengths ahead of Barricade, with Ambush and Algerine distanced. Time, 7:41¼.

Ten Broeck was the favorite now five to one. He and Barricade started on the second heat with Barricade two lengths in front, and at the quarter he had increased the advantage to eight lengths, and they ran that way to the three-quarter pole, when Ten Broeck went up somewhat, and they ran along thus through the second and third miles, the advantage of Barricade being three lengths at the end of the third mile. Ten Broeck then went forward, and at the quarter captured his contestant. At the half-mile he was two lengths in front, and at the third quarter had increased it to ten lengths. He came home under a pull, four lengths the winner of the heat and race. Time, 7:40.

Time of first heat per mile, 2:06¾, 1:58, 1:51¾, 1:50¾; second heat, 1:58¼, 1:54, 1:53¾, 1:54.

The other events were:

Handicap, 1¼ miles, was won by Lady Salyers, Kenney second, Kingbolt third. Time, 2:12¾.

The Breckenridge stakes for 3-year-olds, two miles, was won by Vera Cruz, St. James second, Wash Booth third. Time, 3:40¼.

The Compensation purse, mile heats, brought to the starting-post Gallagher's Mary, Lady Salyers, Madge, Burgoo, Bertram, and W. J. Higgins. The first heat Bertram won, Mary second, Lady Salyers third. Time, 1:45. Second heat, Burgoo first, Mary second, W. J. Higgins third. Bertram fell at the turn. Time, 1:46½.

The two-mile heats match between Kilburn and Rappahannock was won by the latter. Time, 3:39½, 3:42.

The mile heat hurdle race match between Fredericktown and Risk was won by the former in two straight heats. Time, 1:54, 1:56½.

Ten Broeck and Parole run at Jerome Park, New York, Nov. 3, the same distance and same weights as at Pimlico Wednesday last.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Commissioners of the Southern Penitentiary to-day awarded the contract for the construction of the prison at Chester to Boltis & Nelson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., at their bid, and to the Joliet Penitentiary for cut stone for the 200 cells for $14,000. This appears to have been a sort of compromise award, both the Joliet Penitentiary and Boltis & Nelson claiming to be the lowest bidders for the entire construction, hence a division of the work satisfactory to both. Deducting the $14,000 for cell stone, the award to the Fort Wayne firm to construct the building is at the price of $85,000. The contracts are already being drawn up, and the Commissioners says the work will be at once entered upon. It is somewhat of a commentary on the location that Chester, alleged to have such excellent stone, goes away to Joliet for cell stone for its prison. The contractor agrees to employ prison labor at 65 cents a day on the building, and to immediately put up a two-story brick, 40x200 feet, afterwards to be used as a work-shop, in which to accommodate 200 convict laborers, by Christmas time. Only the Warden's house and one wing of cells are expected to be built now out of the present appropriation of $200,000.

CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26.—Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mrs. B. L. Mayhew, and Mrs. Judson are doing a great benevolent work in relieving the necessities of the many almost destitute people living in the vicinity of the State Penitentiary. The two first-named ladies are respectively the wife of the Warden and Deputy-Warden of the prison, and Mrs. Judson is the Matron. The city has done little or nothing for its poor, and, as the rolling-mill men have been unemployed for several months, a large number of families are actually suffering for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The charity of the ladies mentioned is as boundless as it is noble, and is freely dispensed among these poor families. They solicit cash contributions from the employes of the Penitentiary, make up articles of clothing, purchase provisions, and assist the needy in many other ways. Women scantily clothed, children in rags and pinched with hunger, visit the institution every day, and are sent away fed and clothed. Not long ago, Mrs. Judson bought, with money from her own purse, a large amount of groceries, provisions, and fuel for one poor woman, a widow with four children, besides clothing for the latter. And this is only one of the many similar charitable acts of these generous women, which put to shame the criminal negligence of our municipal authorities.

EDWIN ADAMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Morton was to have administered Communion to Edwin Adams at his request to-day, but he was too weak to receive it. Dr. Morton has found him calm and serene, perfectly conscious of his approaching end, and fearless of death. He had a bad night, and was very low to-day, but succeeded in swallowing a little nourishment at noon, and was a little better towards night, when he had a terrible coughing turn, and was again prostrated. He can no longer speak out loud. Yesterday he saw Mr. Henry Floyd, of New York, also H. Wright Sanford. His only words to the latter were, "Give my love to the boys." Scores of telegrams of cheer and sympathy were received to-day from all over the country.

POLITICAL.

THE BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Dispatch to New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—The result of the election to-day is a surprise even to the victorious Democrats. The Workingmen developed nothing like the strength expected of them, but they are loudly claiming to-night that they were defrauded at the polls and in counting the vote. It is certain the registry lists were manipulated to this end, and hundreds of Workingmen found on going to the polls that their names could not be found on them. There is evidence also of fraud in the fact that the Democratic judges would not allow an inspection of the ballot-boxes before the voting commenced, and in a number of wards they badly violated the law by refusing to permit outside parties in the rooms while the ballots were being counted. This was done so that there could be no detection of "pudding" tickets, which were largely voted. Many of the judges were men of notoriously bad character and accomplished ballot-box stuffers; still, with all these circumstances going to show fraud, Kane's majority is so heavy that it is generally conceded that he could have been elected without dishonest practices. The effort to bring out the Republicans en masses to support the Workingmen's ticket was far from being a success, as Thompson's full vote is 5,000 less than that of Hayes' last year. The colored people mainly kept out of the contest, while very many Republicans voted for Kane to defeat the Communistic party. The rabid utterances of the speakers, who on the hustings talked of "shooting hell-born capitalists," and hinted at lamp posts and pistols, did the movement great harm, more than Thompson's conciliatory speeches would repair. The election passed off quietly, and arrests were remarkably few.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—Frank Landers, ex-Congressman, and H. N. Spaan delivered speeches to-night to a small meeting of so-called workingmen. A series of resolutions was adopted demanding the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of silver, and numerous benefits for the laborer; also, protecting against any increase in the army. The fellows at the meeting have not forgotten the effect of the appearance of the soldiers during the July riots, and don't want the experience repeated.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 26.—To-night, at Turner Hall, Colin Campbell, the candidate for Governor on the Social-Democratic ticket, delivered a Communistic speech to a large audience, followed by an address in German by Joseph Brucker, of Milwaukee, editor of the *Socialist.*

TAMMANY NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Tammany to-night nominated Augustus Schell to oppose John Morrissey for Senator.

CRIME.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26.—In the Circuit Court today George Keer, George Onners, Frank Edgar, Michael Hogan, and Peter Ward, all boys under 17 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each. They are members of a gang of "hoodlums" who have been breaking into freight-cars at this place and stealing therefrom, during the past few months, to the great annoyance of the managers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. William Van Allen, another of the gang, was tried yesterday by a jury, found guilty, and sent up for two years and six months. It is believed that the gang is now thoroughly broken up.

This morning Judge McRoberts dismissed all the Braidwood coal cases for non-compliance with a rule requiring certain costs to be refunded in each case, which had been advanced by the counsel for the miners in order to perfect the record. The counsel for the companies appealed from this decision, and the Supreme or Appellate Court will probably settle the point as to the correctness of the rule.

Coroner McBride held an inquest to-day on the body of an unknown man which was taken from the canal at Lockport this morning. The body had evidently been in the water nearly ten days. The skull was fractured, and a portion of the skull-bone about two inches square was found imbedded in the brain. The corpse was not identified, nor was anything found on the body to indicate its identity. There is every reason to believe that the man was murdered, and the jury, in fact, returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 25.—The village of Palestine, Darke County, thirty miles from Dayton, is in a state of wild excitement. Daniel Pitman, a leading lawyer of the town, was recently assassinated while riding on the public highway. Several respectable women, within the last two months, have been outraged, and a number of others publicly insulted, by an organized gang of outlaws infesting the community, all efforts to detect them proving unavailing. This morning, at 2 o'clock, Wesley Guyer, an old resident of town, living on the outskirts, was roused by cries at the door of his house. Some one asked to see him, and he went to the door to find who it was, and found a large gang of men assembled in front of the house, wearing masks and carrying rifles. Before he could escape a volley was fired, rousing the entire neighborhood. The assassins scattered at once, and Guyer was found by his neighbors riddled with bullets and dying. Forty balls were counted, most of them passing through his body, others shattering the doorway of the house. The entire country is in an uproar of excitement, with a determination to bring the villains to justice. No trace of them has yet been discovered.

A PRETENDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—A singular fraud has been developed here. About two weeks ago a man called on the grocery firm of William Glenn & Sons, and, representing himself as their correspondent in Detroit, J. Q. Fox, obtained samples of goods and authority to travel for them in the northern part of Ohio. He then went to Compton, Ault & Co., a woodenware firm, and, giving the same name, but representing himself as a former salesman of William Witherby, of Detroit, sought samples and authority to travel. He also obtained samples from Maddox Brothers, grocers, and afterwards visited Louisville on the same business, referring to William Glenn & Sons. Compton, Ault & Co. wrote to Witherby, at Detroit, and learned that he had never employed such a man. Glenn & Sons, hearing nothing from the man, wrote to his address at Detroit, and learned that their Mr. Fox had never been to Cincinnati, and knew nothing of the pretender. The man was discovered here to-night in a tea-house in which he appears to be interested, and was arrested. He hints that he was acting under direction of the tea-house.

A SWEDISH SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A Swedish banker named Christian Roos has been arrested on a charge of swinding a sailor out of $1,000 which were left with Roos for transmission to Sweden. The arrest brings to light some sixty other charges, made mostly by Swedish servant girls who placed their earnings in Roos' hands to be forwarded to their relatives. Systematic swindling is alleged, Roos having issued drafts on Ash Berger & Co., of Stockholm, who would refuse payment with some plausible excuse. The banker would put the girls and ignorant customers off from month to month. He denies the charges, and claims that the Stockholm bankers pocketed the money. He is held for trial.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 26.—The killing of Wesley Geyer Wednesday night, at Palestine, near Greenville, forty miles from Dayton, has occasioned much excitement in that neighborhood. The murdered man bore a bad reputation, and had been charged with horse-stealing. He was warned to leave town, and, not complying, a gang of masked men called him from his house Wednesday night and riddled him with shot in front of his own door. Geyer had lived in Palestine twenty years, and owned property there. He leaves a wife and seven children. No action has been taken by the authorities for the discovery of the assassins, and it is not known whether they were a Vigilance Committee or a gang of desperadoes.

CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 26.—The Canadian criminal, Cochran, who escaped from jail at Cherokee, Ia., on Tuesday, was captured a few miles from there the next day. The officers brought the prisoner to Lemars, where he was last evening discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. The officers again arrested him on a charge of robbery in Canada, committed ten years ago. A hearing on this charge will commence here on the 29th inst.

MORTON & CO. INDICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Grand Jury has indicted John S. Morton, Samuel B. Huhn, B. F. Stokes, John R. Nagle, and George N. Vickers on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Market Street Railway Company out of $200,000. Another indictment charges Morton, Stokes, and Huhn with embezzling $200,000 belonging to the Company, and Nagle and Vickers with receiving the money.

PERJURY.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Richard E. Eells, Secretary of the plundered Rockland Savings Bank, has been held to bail for perjury in making reports.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 26.—Edward Costly has been convicted of the murder of his cousin, Solomon Costly, on the 4th of April last.

THE TEXAS BOARDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A *Herald* San Francisco special says: "A large band of Mexican raiders are depredating near Castreville, about thirty miles west from here. The latest news from Fort Stockton is that the stage between there and El Paso has been captured and the driver killed. Preparations are going on privately to reinforce the rangers with at least 1,000 men as soon as the word is given."

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Monday, Oct. 29, the Celebrated EVANGELINE COMBINATION.

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In his famous characterization, COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, in Mark Twain's celebrated drama,

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LEGAL.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of JOHN GEHMAN, deceased, late of Brecknock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, Pa., to be held on the third day of December, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to accept or refuse to accept the real estate of John Gehman, deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by an inquest held thereon and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

H. N. BRENEMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, October 16, 1877.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until .... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday .... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

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$5. $100. $200. $500. $1,000 —ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent is informed that Judge Bradley was a Republican.

Mr. James D. Carson, a rising young railroad official of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. George Hatch, George A. Mahan, Esq., leading lawyers of Hannibal, Mo., and A. McCleery, a merchant of the same place, are stopping at the Palmer.

H. J. Phillips died last evening at No. 217 Wabansia avenue from the effects of a dose of bug poison taken some three weeks ago at Park Ridge in mistake for whisky.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 56 degrees; 10 a. m., 57; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 58; 7 p. m., 57. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.79; 7 p. m., 29.75.

Dr. Bliss, of Washington, who has been Senator Morton's physician for ten years, is at the Palmer House. He says the invalid's condition is precarious, but he and the resident physician, Dr. Thompson, have hopes of his recovery.

Gustav Kalb, 48 years of age, residing at No. 43 Elston avenue, died suddenly at his residence yesterday morning, supposedly from heart disease. He was a native of Germany, a tailor by trade, and leaves a wife and two small children. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict.

At 8:15 last evening, during the progress of a child's festival at No. 97 Desplaines street, some fiend yelled "Fire!" just as a fire-engine was passing. A panic was the result, in which Mrs. Westmore, of No. 177 West Harrison street, was knocked down and badly trampled upon.

Late Thursday night Minnie Ahern, 17 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river. She was rescued by a switchman, who saw her jump in, and by the bridge-tender. She lives with her mother and stepfather at No. 15 Erie street. Disappointment in love affairs is said to have been the cause.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Eugene F. Doremus, 7 years of age, who was run over by a hay-wagon and instantly killed in Englewood; and upon John Costello, 7 years of age, at No. 1290 Butterfield street, who was run over several days ago on the Michigan Southern Road, near the Twenty-sixth street crossing.

D. A. Loring, who was arrested on a charge of perjury in swearing falsely to procure a discharge from bankruptcy, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Hoyne. It was made most plain that there was not a vestige of a case against him, and that an innocent man had been brought up on a baseless charge prompted by the worst of motives.

The usual dullness reigned at the defunct savings banks yesterday. It is now definitely settled that Dr. Turpin's report will not be made until early next week, the appraisers not having as yet been able to get through their labors and report results. The other Receivers are plodding along in the path of routine work, and have absolutely nothing in the way of news.

Tuesday afternoon of this week a committee of teachers in the public schools, headed by Prof. Howland, of the High School, called upon ex-Superintendent J. L. Pickard at his residence and presented him with an elegant gold watch, with chain and seal. Mr. Howland, speaking for all the teachers in the public schools, made the presentation in an elegant speech, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Pickard, who feelingly thanked his 700 true friends for their kindness to him in his thirteen years of intercourse with them, and for the beautiful token of their remembrance.

BEWARE OF "ELBOW-ROOM."

Persons who admire Mark Twain are advised to be on their guard against a couple of persons, a man and a woman, who are working up the city in the interest of a very ingenious little swindle. A woman is traveling around in the guise of a book-agent, offering for sale a book called "Elbow-Room; or, The Innocents at Home." It purports to be by Mark Twain, to be illustrated, to be sold only by subscription, and to be published by the Franklin Publishing Company of New York. In reality, the book is by Max Adeler, but the original title-page is cut out, and the words given above are pasted in. It is done up in a paper cover, and Mark Twain's name is also printed on the outside. The price asked is $2.50. The price of Adeler's book is $1.50. Almost immediately after the woman has taken a man's name as a subscriber to the book, the male confederate turns up, delivers the book, and collects the money. Shortly afterwards the purchaser plunges into his book, and is surprised to find how much Twain's style has deteriorated. This will explain what has puzzled many purchasers of "Elbow-Room," by Mark Twain.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

GIVING THEM A TRIAL.

When Superintendent Barrett, of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, got all the poles in for a new line on Rush street, north of Erie, and was about to attach the wires to them, the residents on that street pleaded with him to remove those "disfiguring sticks."

Mr. Barrett said, "I can't do it; the line is a necessity."

"Well," replied the property-owners, "why not put the wires underground?"

"The cost will be too great, and the appropriation will not stand it," said the Superintendent.

"Suppose we pay the difference; will you do it then?"

"I'll put the wires out of sight, and take down the poles."

"Go ahead."

And since this arrangement was made—several days ago—the fire-alarm repairers and a dozen laborers have been at work. Instead of running the line on Rush street, however, Cass street was selected, since it is unpaved, and digging was easier. The main telegraph line at Chicago avenue was tapped, and a trench dug south as far as Erie street, whence it turns east, stopping at St. Clair, where connection is made with the main wire. The length of this loop is 1,950 feet, and it will be in position early next week. Putting wires underground, though a common thing in New York, has never been attempted before in the West, except in the Chicago tunnels, but the wires in them can hardly be said to be underground. There are two wires on Cass street, one being an extra in case of accidents. They are insulated of course—covered with rubber, and the composition has stood all sorts of tests. Without any other protection, they would be safe from everything except a pick ax; so to guard against this, when connections are being made with the water or gas mains, the two wires are inclosed in an inch gas-pipe, which is coated with tar and linseed oil to keep out dampness. While the putting down of these wires in the manner described is an experiment, Superintendent Barrett considers them

ABSOLUTELY SAFE,

and capable of performing what is expected of them. In case of a failure to work, any defect can easily be remedied. At every street intersection there is an arrangement for testing, and, should a wire be found worthless, a new one can be substituted by affixing it to the old one and drawing it through the pipe. By putting in "stuffing" boxes at the street corners any number of wires under ground could always be kept in repair. The expense attending this work is about four times as great as that for an air line; a mile of the latter, wire, poles, and labor, costs about $100; yet it is claimed that underground wires, if properly put down, will last thirty years. An air line needs renewal every seven years, though some lines last as long as ten and eleven years. Out by the rolling-mills, where the wires are in coal smoke all the time, they are eaten up in about four years. So an underground system is about as cheap as the other in the long run. But

ITS GREAT ADVANTAGE

is its safety,—the wires are not liable to be thrown down by storms or to be severed by falling buildings. Under the present arrangement, all the North Side wires run through the LaSalle street tunnel, south to the City-Hall. Should the front wall of a building between Monroe and Lake streets fall out during a fire, down would come every wire, and half a day if not more would be required to get them into position again. The same is true of the West Side wires. They come through the Washington street tunnel, and divide at Market street, one-half running on Washington street, and the other half stretching along Madison street as far east as LaSalle. Their exposed condition renders them at all times liable to mishaps, and some day the importance of the underground system will be more fully realized than it is at present.

THE COUNCIL.

HOUSE-NUMBERING.

An adjourned regular meeting of the Council was held last evening, Ald. Cook presiding.

Ald. Gilbert presented an order providing that, from Nov. 1 until April 1, the city offices shall be kept open for the transaction of city business from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. The order was passed.

Ald. Cullerton presented an order providing that the Department of Public Works and the Superintendent of Police be directed to strictly enforce the ordinance relating to the numbering of houses, and to see that but one number be allowed to remain on each house. The Alderman stated, what every thoughtful person must have observed, that the houses on several streets bear two numbers, thus causing interminable confusion. The order was passed without debate.

Ald. White offered an order directing the Department of Public Works to notify the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railways, to build a viaduct and approaches over their tracks on Sangamon street, between Kinzie street and Carroll avenue, and that the improvement be completed on or before July 1, 1878. The order was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE FIRE-LIMITS.

Ald. Cullerton offered an amendatory ordinance providing that the fire-limits shall embrace and include all of that district or territory which is now contained within the corporate limits, and that no building shall hereafter be erected within said fire-limits unless a permit for the erection thereof shall have first been obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings; provided, frame or wooden buildings not over two stories high may be erected within the following described territory: Commencing on Stewart avenue at its junction with Egan avenue, thence north along the centre line of Stewart avenue to the centre line of Twenty-ninth street, thence west on Twenty-ninth street to Halsted street, thence south on Halsted street to Thirty-first street, thence west on Thirty-first street to Ashland avenue, thence north on Ashland avenue to Twelfth street, thence west on Twelfth street to the city limits. The ordinance provides, further, that the fee for issuing such permit shall not exceed 50 cents.

The ordinance was referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys.

LOTS OF FUN.

A communication was received from one Healy, stating that he had invented a patent ballot-box-stuffing-preventive, which he was ready to dispose of at $5 per box, one-half of that amount to be paid down in advance. [Laughter.] The communication further contained the satisfying information that the Aldermen would see the merits of the invention when they opened the box.

Amidst the shouts of laughter which this unique communication, with all its bad spelling and thorough disregard for all rules of grammar, called forth, Ald. White moved to refer the communication to the Democratic County Central Committee. [More laughter.]

Ald. Sweeney moved that Ald. White give the communication his personal attention and careful consideration. [Still more laughter.]

Ald. Sommer moved to refer the communication to the Citizens' Association. [Shouts of derision.]

The communication was ignominiously placed on file.

SEVENTH WARD ALDERMANIC.

Ald. Seaton called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the Hildreth-Riordan contested-election case, and moved to concur in the report.

Ald. Lawler and Ald. White were opposed to concurring in the report, and made long and otherwise characteristic harangues on the dangers of adopting such a doubtful precedent.

Ald. White wanted to know if the Law Department had given an opinion on the matter.

Ald. Seaton replied that legal advice had been taken, but that the Law Department had not been consulted.

Ald. White favored postponing the discussion of so important a matter until after more mature consideration. He therefore moved to refer the report to the Law Department.

Ald. Cullerton moved, as an amendment, to postpone, and make the report the special order for next Monday evening at 9 o'clock.

Ald. Gilbert moved, as a substitute, to make the report the special order for two weeks from next Monday evening. The substitute was laid on the table.

Ald. Cullerton's motion finally prevailed, and the whole subject went over until next Monday evening.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up Ald. White's ordinance notifying the railroads to build a viaduct over their tracks on Sangamon street between Kinzie and Carroll avenue. The ordinance was finally passed, with an unimportant amendment attached thereto.

The Council then adjourned.

HOYNE.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court were called up before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning to receive their discharge, when the Court said:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—At the time you were impaneled, I gave you in charge, among other things, the investigation of certain matters about which complaint had been made through the public press against certain of the Commissioners and officers of the Court in relation to the collection of internal revenue. The charges were of a grave character, and I deemed it proper that the Grand Jury should investigate them. The report which you have handed in shows you have investigated these matters carefully, and in a number of instances you have been heard very thoroughly. I was desirous, before discharging you, of examining that report, and ascertaining whether you had covered in that investigation all the grounds of complaint which I had given you in charge to examine. I am satisfied that you have done so, and am content with the reports you have filed and with the attention you have given to the business. It is for the interests of the Court and of the general public that any complaint should be fully and thoroughly investigated, in order that we may know whether abuses have crept into any department of the Government. If you have no other business you will be discharged.

Mr. G. C. Sampson, the foreman—While I concur in the most of the report, I do not think that it comes up to the occasion, and would beg leave to file another report, so as to put it in form.

The Court—Certainly, if you wish you may do so.

The Grand Jury was then discharged. Mr. Sampson has not yet filed his additional report.

The majority report of the Grand Jury was to the effect that they had examined over forty witnesses as to the charges against Commissioner Hoyne and other officers charged with the collection of the internal revenue. Those charges were, first, that men had been arbitrarily arrested when they appeared at the Collector's office to pay their taxes; second, that illegal costs had been collected; third, that costs had been collected against persons who had been acquitted of the charges against them; and, fourth, that warrants had been issued in blank for arrest, with the signature and seal of office duly attached. As to the first three charges the Grand Jury reported that they were wholly without foundation. As to the fourth and last, the following is the report:

The fourth and last charge is that Commissioner Hoyne issued warrants for arrests in blank with his signature and seal of office attached. Two such warrants were placed in our hands. Mr. A. B. King, who, it appears, was acting occasionally as Deputy Marshal, testifies that they were given him by Commissioner Hoyne in 1868, and that he saw Mr. Hoyne sign the same; this was previous to his going to Marquette to make an arrest; that he retained them in his possession until two years ago, when he gave them to Simeon W. King, who, in turn, about two months since, gave them to Mr. Brentano, upon his request. We have examined a number of witnesses who have been connected or had business relations with the office of the Commissioner, and can learn of no other blank warrants having been issued. Mr. Hoyne testifies that he never gave the blank warrants to Mr. King, and can only account for his possession of them by the belief they were taken from his office, to which Mr. King and others had access, without his knowledge or consent. In the minds of the jury, it is a question of veracity between Mr. Hoyne and Mr. King; the fact that Mr. King retained the warrants so long without returning them to Mr. Hoyne, to whom they belonged, may have some weight in determining the matter.

The Grand Jury then most maliciously and cruelly state that all the testimony in the investigation was taken down by a short-hand reporter, to which they refer the Judge for a confirmation of their conclusions. This report was signed by seventeen of the jurors.

A minority report was also filed, signed by C. H. Gaubert, O. Huse, and O. French, and states that the charges of taking illegal fees were fully sustained. As to the charges of making arbitrary arrests, they found that, in collusion with other officers of the Court, parties who had neither contemplated nor done any wrong had been subjected to unnecessary costs and annoyances. The charge of issuing blank warrants was, in their opinion, fully sustained by the evidence, and also the minor charge of compelling Seth Gage to be tried a second time at an expense to him of over $100, after he had been tried before Commissioner King.

MASONIC.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The twenty-eighth annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois was called to order in the armory hall of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The Grand officers were all present, except Deputy-Grand High Priest Hamilton, and about 300 representatives from subordinate Chapters.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The usual committees were announced, and Grand High Priest Atkins then delivered his annual address, which is of interest only to the craft.

Various committees presented reports on minor affairs, which contained nothing of interest to the general public.

A resolution was adopted raising the Grand Chapter dues from 50 cents per member per annum to 75 cents. The necessity for this is said to be the increased expense of the annual meetings.

A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, to report upon the advisibility of merging the latter organization with the Grand Chapter.

The Grand Chapter then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and did so as follows: James C. McMurtry, Henderson, G. H. P.; John D. Hamilton, Carthage, D. G. H. P.; Silas O. Vaughn, DeKalb, G. K.; Samuel W. Waddle, Bloomington, G. S.; James H. Miles, Chicago, G. Secretary; A. A. Glenn, Mt. Sterling, G. Treas.; W. H. Scott, Metropolis, G. Chap.; John P. Norvell, Danville, G. C. H.; Samuel Shannon, Mt. Carmel, G. P. S.; W. L. Orr, Carrollton, G. C. H.; M. S. Bowman, Sterling, G. M. 3d V.; John Woodman, Chicago, G. M. 2d V.; John T. Burrill, Springfield, G. M. 1st V.; John P. Ferns, Chicago, G. S.; A. A. Robinson, Springfield, Grand Tyler.

The State is to be divided into nine districts, and the Grand High Priest was directed to appoint a District Deputy, who should act as Lecturer, and who might also investigate all questions necessary to be acted on, and to report to the Grand High Priest.

The Grand Chapter then called from labor to refreshment until 10 a. m. Friday, at which time the Grand officers were duly installed by P. G. H. P., Arthur R. H. Atkins, assisted by H. W. Hubbard as Grand Marshal.

The usual thanks were voted the retiring Grand High Priest, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties, and the Treasurer was instructed to procure for him a P. H. P. jewel.

The usual committees were appointed, and the Grand Chapter then closed in ample form.

GRAND COUNCIL.

The twenty-fifth annual Assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois was held in the asylum of Apollo Commandery, commencing Wednesday.

The address of Grand Master Jerome contained nothing of special interest except the recommendation that the Council degrees be merged with those of the Chapter.

Deputy Grand Master J. J. French, in his report, recommended the division of the State into nine districts, and the appointment of three deputies to each district, with powers similar to those exercised by district deputies of the Grand Lodge.

This was concurred in.

A special committee of five was appointed by the Grand Master to confer with a like committee from the Grand Chapter, in reference to his recommendation, and the Council was called to refreshment until Friday afternoon, pending a report of this Committee. The Committee reported in favor of it, and their report was adopted.

The following officers were elected and installed: M. P. G. M., Jonathan J. French, Chicago; D. P. G. M., P. W. Barclay, Cairo; G. T. Ill., A. A. Glenn, Mt. Sterling; G. P. C. of W., A. A. Murray, Decatur; G. C. G., John O'Neil, Chicago; G. C., John W. Page, Metamora; G. T., Charles Fisher, Springfield; G. R., G. W. Barnard, Chicago; G. C., the Rev. Henry G. Perry; G. S., John P. Ferris, Chicago; G. S., Arnold R. Robinson, Springfield.

TONER'S LIBRARY.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAS.

A meeting of medical and other gentlemen interested in the offer of Dr. Toner, of Washington, to donate his library to the profession in Chicago, was held at the Grand Pacific last evening.

Dr. Bridge called the meeting to order, and an organization was made by electing Dr. Hamill President, and Dr. Hotz, Secretary. Dr. Bridge read a letter from Dr. Toner, noting the fact that the library had been offered to St. Louis, but could not be accepted by them because they could not raise the necessary funds. It would, therefore, be donated to Chicago if the conditions were fulfilled. These were, in brief, that a fire-proof building be provided for its accommodation. The letter of Dr. Toner is not given in full at this time, because it was fully set forth in these columns Oct. 10, shortly after it was received.

Dr. Rauch, on being called on, expressed the belief that Dr. Toner's collection was of great value; in fact, that there was nothing like it in this country.

Dr. Riley, who had used the Toner collection, considered it very valuable.

Dr. N. S. Davis suggested that the medical men needed a place to hold meetings and to have for headquarters in this city. His idea was a building with room for library and for lecture-room. Such a building would cost about $20,000, viz.: $8,000 for a lot, and the rest for a proper building. This could be raised without trouble if twenty-five persons would subscribe $200 each, fifty $100 each, and 200 $50 each. He thought this number not difficult to secure.

Dr. Bridge thought the value of the collection very great, and based his view largely on the opinion of Dr. Billings, of the Surgeon-General's office.

Mr. Shorey gave a sketch of the progress of the Law Institute, and encouraged the medical men to believe that they could do as well.

Dr. Bridge explained that he had found a lot 40x93 that could be bought for $8,000. A building for library alone could be built for $6,000.

Dr. Byford encouraged the scheme and thought he could meet others in giving $200 a year for two years.

Dr. Ingals suggested that they might obtain the tank in the Court-House for temporary use.

Dr. Ross moved a committee of nine to raise funds, procure articles of organization, and nominate Trustees, to be selected by a meeting of donors. Carried, and the Chair appointed Drs. N. S. Davis, J. P. Ross, H. A. Johnson, W. H. Byford, N. Bridge, E. Ingals, Ernst Schmidt, T. D. Fitch, and R. C. Hamill.

The meeting then adjourned subject to Dr. Davis' call.

THE CITY-HALL.

Superintendent Felton said that he had 600 prisoners in the institution over which he presides.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $215 from the City Collector, $1,994 from the Water Department, and $296 from the Comptroller.

Four new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday. Three deaths from that disease have occurred this week.

The license receipts yesterday were about $300. There are now 2,724 licensed saloons in the city, and 402 milk dealers' licenses have been issued.

On the 1st of July the city redeemed water-bonds amounting to $272,000. Fourteen of those bonds—$14,000—have not yet been presented for redemption.

The Committee on Licenses was to have met yesterday to consider the licensing of bootblacks. The matter was referred to the Law Department, with the request that a proper ordinance be prepared.

Holmes, Pyatt & Co. took out a permit yesterday to build three two-story and basement stone-front dwellings, twenty by fifty-four feet each, Marshfield avenue near Congress street, to cost $3,000 each.

The Committee on Buildings was to have met yesterday to consider proposals for the work of Superintendent of the Court-House. Several bids have been received, and the responsible man who will work cheapest will get the position, probably. The Committee will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard nothing but ordinary cases.

State's-Attorney Mills had to leave his post yesterday on account of sickness, the result of overwork the past few weeks.

The question of fixing the salaries of employes the coming year will come up again Monday, but this time it will be introduced by the "Ring."

Several of Lieb's employes started out yesterday with sachels in hand on an electioneering tour. They are solid for Lieb, but the basis of their solidity is the $4 per day paid them by the county. They are a good set of fellows, for, having already been liberally assessed to purchase the General's nomination, they are willing to work for him to retain their positions just so long as their names are kept on the pay-roll.

Commissioners McCaffrey and Cleary are reported to be quietly engineering a scheme to let the remainder of the Court-House contracts before their fellows lose their hold in the Board. The contracts to be let are for carpentering, plastering, painting, glazing, gas-fitting, steam-heating, and furnishing, and no part of the work can be done for a year to come. The meaning of the movement, in view of the early retirement of the back-bone of the "Ring," is apparent.

The will of the late Howard Priestley, an old and highly respected citizen, was filed and admitted to probate in the County Court yesterday. The estate is valued at $100,000, and letters were granted to Orson Smith, under bond for $200,000. The following bequests are made: To his niece, Kate E. Priestley, of Bordentown, N. J., the sum of $10,000; to his sister-in-law, Kate E. Ellicott, the yearly income arising from $30,000; to his daughter, Kate E. Priestley, the overplus above $3,000 interest on the above $30,000; after the death of said sister-in-law, Kate E. Ellicott, the annuity aforesaid with the overplus shall become the property of his daughter or her heirs. The residue of the estate is given and granted to his daughter, Kate E. Priestley.

ANOTHER "RING" STEAL.

The "Ring" dies hard, and in its death throes is inclined to make all it can. Yesterday a private meeting of the Ringsters was held, and a bold effort was set on foot to crowd another robbery into the Court-House work. In the first place, bids were opened for supplying certain additional cut-stone for the dome, and all of the favorite contractors were on hand. No one knows who invited the bids,—certainly the Board did not,—and the scheme was temporarily dropped to give way to a larger one. A communication was then read from Walker, recommending the use of thick stone—which he alone could furnish—in the rear wall above the first story. He had been prompted to do it by the "Ring," and, although there is not the slightest necessity for so altering the plans, it met with great favor, the object being to not only lay the basis for "extras" in this particular wall, but also to recognize the increased value of thick over thin stone, that an excuse might be made for allowing the $100,000 "extras" claimed on the entire work for the use of thick stone. Architect Egan put his foot down on the scheme at once, and urged that there was no necessity for the proposed changed; yet he was instructed to send in a communication Monday indorsing the job. The whole thing is a steal and a premeditated one, and if the Architect submits to it he will deserve the severest public censure. The amount of it is, Walker has promised the "Ring" a certain amount, and, not being able to pay it, they propose to put their hands into the Treasury and boldly take it from the public.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A children's temperance-meeting will be held in Upper Farwell Hall at 3:30, conducted by Miss Lucia Kimball.

The Philosophical Society will listen to a lecture this evening by Edward O. Brown, Esq., of this city. Subject: "Popular Fallacies on the Subject of Education."

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Paul before the Council."—*Acts*, xxiii., 1-11.

Miss Frances E. Willard's theme, Sunday evening, at Trinity M. E. Church, will be, "What Think Ye of Christ?"—a Gospel address with special reference to Christian temperance work.

A public meeting to consider the sale of liquor to minors will be held this evening in Temperance Hall, 211 West Madison street. Judge Scully and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

The State Board of Health will commence the examination of those engaged in the practice of medicine that come under the provisions of the Medical Practice act Thursday at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city.

Dr. John Lord will deliver his great Bible lecture "Moses, or Jewish Jurisprudence," Sunday at 3 p. m. at the West End Opera-House, Madison street between Elizabeth and Throop. Admission 25 cents.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, D. D., will deliver the second of his series of Bible readings before the Young Men's Christian Association in Farwell Hall to-morrow at 4:30 p. m. Subject: "The Gospel in Genesis." Over 700 were in attendance last Sunday.

CRIMINAL.

George Winter claims to be an actor, and puts up at the Brevoort House. He was charmed by a courtesan at No. 123 West Washington street, named Stella Foster, whose proclivity is fleecing her sheep. Winter charges her with having stolen $11 from him, and he had her locked up at the Armory.

Lina Leopold was taken last night by Officer Walton from a ken at No. 140 West Lake street, and was so badly diseased that she was scarcely able to walk to the station. She ran away from her home on Larrabee street some three weeks ago, and says she was brought to the house by an old woman. The girl is but 15 years of age.

George and John Tallman appear to have just started in upon the "crooked" profession. Yesterday they were held in $700 bail each to the Criminal Court for the larceny of tools from J. W. Mason, of No. 16 Jefferson street, and last night they were again arrested for the larceny of a watch and a pair of boots from M. Shaughnessy.

Minor arrests: Joseph Bowker, passing a counterfeit half-dollar at the grocery of Maurice Prindiville, corner of Clinton and Taylor streets; William Johnson, wanted on manifold charges, neither of which is thus far well defined; James Brown, an Indiana "blue-jeans" who played policeman among the bagnios in Cheyenne; Herman Schrader, burglary of Hassett's saloon, corner of Polk and Clark streets; Jennie Freekman, larceny of a shirt from Eva Wiley.

Several weeks ago, Officer Thomas Dooley ran across two thieves trying to enter a house. He gave chase and was fired upon by one of them, Albert Emmell, alias "Baelder." Yesterday morning Officers Twohey, Dooley, and Flynn went to his residence, No. 150 Brown street, and attempted to arrest him. He and his three brothers offered resistance and drew revolvers upon the police. Albert was held in $1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court for assault, and the other charges against the quartet were continued.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 26.—C. K. Lampner, the Sheriff of St. Joseph County, died yesterday very suddenly at his home in Centreville. His efficiency as a Sheriff and his personal worth as a citizen have rendered his death a very sad affair.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Morris Henderson, of the Colored Church, died this evening after a long illness, aged 74. He was a remarkable man, and by his efforts alone had raised and expended upon his church since 1864 the sum of $45,000, and, but for the failure of the Freedman's Bank, would have completed it. His church books show a membership of 2,500, and he was idolized by his people, and beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Harden Davisson, a resident of this place for upwards of a quarter of a century, and a highly-esteemed citizen, died this evening after an illness of several weeks. His age was 63 years. He leaves a large family. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and will be buried with the usual honors of that fraternity.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—I find the following in to-day's *Avalanche*:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is kicking against the latest advance by the railroads in freight rates. It asks:

Are not the railroad combinations overdoing the thing a little by their frequent and heavy advances of freight rates? How much skinning do they suppose the West is willing to stand? May they not, in their hungry rapacity, overdo the thing? There is such a possibility as a revolt on the part of the fleeced community. Gigantic corporations to rob the people of the West may result in effectual resistance. The railroad magnates may deem themselves powerful, but the people are more powerful: and when it comes to a question of self-protection against extortion they may exercise their power in effectual, though lawful, ways.

Suppose we had the Mississippi River opened, with a permanent "gateway" to the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico from those of the river, with a depth equal to that of New York, or other deep Atlantic harbor, admitting vessels as large as enter Atlantic ports. With such vessels at New Orleans, grain can be transported from Chicago or other Western ports to British or Continental European ports as cheaply as it can be carried via rail from same Western ports to the Atlantic seaports. Would this not remove the troubles of which you so very justly complain? This can only be secured by means of a ship-canal, which when once made will ever remain so, as no human agency can secure and maintain a deep and permanent channel at the ever-changing mud-lumpy mouth of the Mississippi. There Nature's winds and waves, together with the external coflict and difference in gravity between the waters of the salt Gulf and those of the fresh and muddy waters of the river, regulates the depth of water on the bar, which is from seventeen to twenty-one feet.

For more than this they may dredge in vain, for it will fill up, and as for jetties, they may go to Florida, the bar will still be ahead of them with about the above depth.

With all their work, both with dredges, willow sticks, and the columns of the St. Louis, New York, and New Orleans dailies, they have not now, nor never have had, more water than there has been all the time at the Southwest Pass, where there are no jetties.

It is true they have in the jetties dredged and scoured out from a depth of eight feet to twenty feet, but it is equally true that the bar has moved out with twenty feet of water, and now occupies the place where there was from thirty to forty feet of water before they commenced work. This is proven by reference to the direct soundings made by the Government Engineer. But by an ingenious mode of averages resorted to by the jetty job ring they would make the country believe that there is no bar forming in front of the jetties.

But the fact, is there is not only a bar in front of the jetties, but they have disturbed the repose of the mud lumps, as evidenced in the case of the Teutonia, costing that vessel only $60,000. Yours truly, JOHN CONDON.

LIBERAL SOCIETIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENESEE, Ill., Oct. 25.—The third meeting of the fifth session of the Fraternity of Illinois Liberal Societies was held at the Unitarian Church in this city to-day. The morning devotions were led by the Rev. C. Covell, of Buda. The Rev. T. B. Forbush, of Chicago, read an essay; subject, "Limitation of Scientific and Religious Thought." The Rev. Mesner, of Davenport, delivered a sermon, "Sudden Transition Often Dangerous." At the afternoon session the Rev. J. Vila Blake, of Quincy, read an essay on "Prisons." The Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Chicago, delivered a lecture on "The Bible; What Is It?" At the evening session the Rev. O. Chute, of Keokuk, Ia., preached; his subject was "The Divine Influx." Closing remarks were made by the Rev. J. L. Jones, of Janesville, Wis. At the close of the conference the audience were invited to meet the delegates at the residence of Levi Sedgley, at which a very pleasant evening was passed, a fine collation being in waiting for them. W. A. S.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 26.—Charles Bobo, a well-known grocer doing business in Bay City, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors. His unsecured liabilities are $11,000, and under a forced settlement he will not pay over 14 cents on the dollar.

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 26.—Benjamin J. Cole, the extensive iron founder and machinist, has gone into bankruptcy.

BOSTON, Mass, Oct. 26.—The Boston & Albany Railroad has declared a dividend of 8 per cent on a capital stock of $20,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 26.—The assets of the banking-house of Twogood & Elliott, at Marion, were examined by the Receivers to-day, who report less than $100 in cash on hand, and notes and collaterals estimated at about $50,000. Should this prove correct, the depositors will not probably realize over 25 or 30 per cent.

SUICIDE.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—A tramp, who registered as "E. S. Smith, Western Ohio," hung himself in a room at the United States Hotel last night. He twisted a spool of cotton into a rope and suspended himself from a nail in the wall. Death resulted from strangulation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 26.—A special dispatch just received here announces that on Wednesday, 24th inst., the Hon. Sobieski Ross, ex-member of Congress from this district, shot himself through the heart in the barn near his dwelling, at Coudersport, Potter County. When found shortly thereafter he was dead. Judge Ross has been in ill-health and very despondent for some months. His tragic death has caused a deep gloom over the community and occasions much surprise. Mr. Ross was a Republican, and served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. He was a very successful business man.

RAILROAD WORK.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—The Christian Conference of Railroad Men considered the following topics to-day: "Duties of the General Secretary, Visiting Hospitals, Homes, and Cabooses Opened," by Lang Sheaff, of Cleveland; "Meetings in Cottages, Shops, and Yards of Railroad Companies," by O. R. Stockwell, of Columbus; "The Temperance Question," by C. C. Dixon, of Collingwood; "Relations of Christian Work to Young Men's Christian Associations," by R. C. Morse, of New York; "How to Counteract Peculiar Trials and Temptations of Railroad Men," by W. R. Davenport, of Erie; "What Are You Doing Specially for Railroad Men in Your Town?" by T. B. Patton, of Altoona; "The Sunday Question," by Allan Bourne, of Detroit.

CONDUCTORS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—The Conductors' Insurance Association to-day condemned the strikes. Montreal is the next place of meeting. Samuel Titus, of the New York Central, was elected President; R. R. Stallings, of Atlanta, First Vice-President; C. A. Standfield, of Creston, Ia., Second Vice-President. Grand Secretary Cullerton was re-elected. John W. Moore, of Columbus, O., Executive Committee, was re-elected. A barbecue will be given to-morrow. A hop is in progress at the Markham House to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 26.—The jury in the case of J. S. Marston against the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company, claiming 15,000 damages for injuries received in 1875 while an employe of that Company, brought in a verdict this evening, allowing plaintiff $3,500 damages. The case was tried before Judge Lewis in the District Court at Lemars.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Synod of New Jersey sustains the Presbytery of New Brunswick in suspending the Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, for heresy on the doctrine of the Trinity. Vote, 100 to 2.

THE BEST OF RUBBER HOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The Eureka Fire-Hose Company, of this city, have contracted to furnish the Chicago Fire Department with 10,000 feet of their Eureka Seamless Rubber-Lined Cotton Hose. The hose manufactured by this Company has been used and tested by the principal Fire Departments in the country, and is considered by firemen the strongest and most durable hose in use. Hallock, Holmes & Co., of Chicago, are the general agents for that section of country.

ST. JOE BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 26.—The ordinance authorizing the Mayor and City Council of St. Joe to dispose of the bridge over the Missouri River at this point to the Union Pacific Railroad was adopted here to-day by an almost unanimous vote of the people. There was not enough opposition to draw out a very full vote.

YELLOW FEVER.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 26.—Five new cases of yellow fever to-day. Weather unfavorable. Food furnished 800 families.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—Sister Mary Joseph, who went to nurse the sick at Port Royal, died from yellow fever after her return.

GRAIN FOR EUROPE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Two steamers to-morrow, for Liverpool, take 125,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by Chicago parties on a through bill of lading. Engagements are already made for all the grain tonnage room of the November steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Arrived, steamship Suevia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Arrived, Bothnia, from New York; Palestine, from Boston.

AN ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum, being composed of cork, is as warm as a carpet, waterproof, accumulates no dust, and will outwear the best oilcloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns, and sold by all first-class carpet dealers.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, and grocers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great strength,—at once the cheapest and best,—and received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

Chinese Monopolizing the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence San Francisco Post.

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—Nine-tenths of the Chinese in this archipelago were imported to work on plantations, as the owners could get no other kind of labor. It is but justice to say that a majority of the planters would now prefer other kinds of laborers, if that were possible. The coolie does not long remain in servitude. As soon as his labor contract expires he sets up in business for himself, and in him his late employer finds a rival. The whites on the islands are discovering the fact to their cost. Wherever you travel the ex-coolie is the trader and speculator. He saves money while in his servitude, and with a few hundred dollars he starts himself in business. John seems to be the same all the world over.

There is one startling feature of the Chinese question on the Sandwich Islands that has not as yet loomed up conspicuously in the agitation of that subject in California, and it is this: The Chinamen in these islands are monopolizing the Hawaiian women, to the great dismay, not only of the Kanaka men, but of the foreigners resident here. Almost every Chinaman has a concubine, while only a few are married to native women. Look into any little retail shop or small place of business owned by a Celestial, and there you will see women. The Celestials are now becoming ambitious to marry half-caste girls, when they cannot entice them to become mistresses or concubines. A number of half-castes are already allied to Chinamen. The offspring of such unions is a peculiar specimen of humanity, and what the cross will finally reach is yet to be determined. Considering that John is monopolizing the labor field, and working at a cheaper rate than even the Kanaka can afford to work, and considering that John is monopolizing the women, it will not be considered strange that the Kanaka men are decidedly opposed to him. They have, as yet, no anti-coolie leagues, but the feeling is there. What will be the result remains to be seen.

Tunneling the British Channel.

London News.

Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have already been commenced on the other side of the channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English Committees have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each Company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each Company will cover the expense of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done on the one hand by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and Southeastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent any unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France, railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.

To know what is becoming to herself, as well as stylish and tasteful, is the practical problem that *Andrews' Bazar* has solved for many ladies. Its wealth of information, exquisite taste, and never-failing accuracy of patterns, give it pre-eminence over all competitors. Send to W. R. ANDREWS, Cincinnati, 10 cents for specimen copy.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

AHRENS—HAMBLIN—In this city on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 949 West Harrison-st., by the Rev. Galusha Anderson, John P. Ahrens, of Chicago, and Miss Fannie, daughter of Edward Hamblin, Esq., formerly of Portland, Me.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

FORD—BROOKS—In Brookville, Vt., the 23d inst., Clarence S. Ford, of Chicago, Ill., and Martha E. Brooks, of Brooksville, Vt.

DEATHS.

CRAIG—Oct. 25, of typhoid fever, Mary Ann Craig, wife of Henry Craig, aged 48 years and 6 months.

Funeral Saturday, the 27th, at residence 350 West Indiana-st. The body will be taken to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEWIS—On Oct. 25, at Tremont House, Allen C. Lewis.

Funeral at 11 a. m. Monday next at Tremont House. All friends invited to attend. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

MILLER—Oct. 26, of consumption, in the 40th year of his age, at 134 West Ohio-st., William Miller.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Edinburg and Selkirk, Scotland, papers please copy.

DOREMUS—At Englewood, Oct. 25, Eugene F., only son of Eugene F. and Mary E. Doremus, aged 7 years.

Funeral at Englewood Baptist Church at 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 27.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward Republican Club will meet this evening.

SEVENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Workingmen's Club at corner of Union and Liberty streets to-night.

TENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at No. 258 West Lake street this evening at 8 o'clock.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club will hold a ratification meeting at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, near Madison, this evening. The Hon. S. H. McCrea, candidate for Treasurer, and others will be present and address the meeting.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican Club at Benz's Hall, corner of Robey and Lake streets, this evening.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club will meet this, Saturday, evening, at headquarters, No. 932 Halsted street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting to prepare for the coming election, to be held at Lower Turner Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock sharp.

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.

TRADE-MARK.

Holman's Liver Pad is made of pure vegetable compounds, applied to the pit of the stomach. It cures by absorption, without the aid of internal medicine, giving the system a healthy tonic, and takes from it every particle of bilious and malarial poison, being a direct and prompt action on the Liver and Stomach. The cure, too, is tangible and permanent. We ask only a rational judgment and a fair trial. Lay aside prejudice, and stop taking vile drugs that inflict grave and lasting injury. Ask your druggists for them, or address Holman Liver Pad Co., No. 68 Maiden Lane, P. O. Box 2112, N. Y., or 248 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the safest and the best, is instantaneous in its action, and it produces the most natural shades of black or brown, does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every well-appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. For sale by all Druggists and Hair Dressers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. O. Box 2112, New York.

GROCERIES.

Special Bargains!

Kingsford's Starch, per box	$ .35
French Peas, per can, 25c. per dozen	2.75
Marmalade, Keiller's Dundee, per jar	.25
German Soap, 60 bars per box	3.00
Syrup, 5-gal kegs	3.00
Mackerel, 15-lb kits	1.25
Flour, best Winter Wheat, per brl	7.50
Flour, best Minnesota, per brl	6.50
Flour, best Minnesota Patent, per brl	9.00
Winter Apples, per brl	2.75

Also New Edam and Pineapple Cheese.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE, 113 East Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR! "SARATOGA WAVE." Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one. Found ONLY at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-dressing latest styles 50 cts. Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 297 W. Madison St., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

B. T. BABBITT'S

Original and Standard Manufactures.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BABBITT'S BEST SOAP.

The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER.

From this Powder a beautiful and serviceable white soft Soap, of any desired strength, can be made in ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. Trial package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

Absolutely pure. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made in a short space of time, keep longer, and are more digestible than when made of common and cheap imitations. A trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

A standard article. A sample package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

Warranted free from all impurities. The housewife can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S POTASH.

A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength of common potash. Sample sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

For Sale by all Dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

300 lots W. G. Crockery,
Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
80 lots of Elegant Imported Vases and Toilet Sets,
Fancy Glass Lamps,
50 pails of First Quality of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco,
2,500 Cigars,
Elegant Parlor Suits,
Elegant Chamber Sets,
Elegant Hall Trees, Marble Top,
Elegant Marble Top Tables,
Elegant Easy Chairs and Rockers,
Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sofas, and Lounges,
Brussels and Wool Carpets,
Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 30, 9:30 a. m.

Very Important Lines Seasonable Goods.

SPECIAL.

MILLINERY GOODS.

An Importer's Consignment.

FURS.

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

Full particulars of this sale in these columns to-morrow.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 9:30 a. m.

This will be the largest and best offering of the season, including a full line of WOOL-LINED RUBBER and GRAIN Goods, M. F. PROUTY & CO.'S SUCKER BOOTS, Chicago-made CALF BOOTS and WOMEN'S GOAT and GRAIN OPERA POLISH.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Butters' Regular Saturday Sale.

1,000 LOTS

Household Furniture

And other Merchandise,

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Mortgagees' Sale—The entire Furniture of two residences Stoves for Parlor, Cooking, and Office; new and used Furniture; Carpets, together with almost everything appertaining to housekeeping.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By RADDIN & CLAPP.

2,000 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY

Oct. 30, 1877.

To all buyers in city and country, this sale presents an excellent opportunity to purchase a full fall and winter stock. SALE PEREMPTORY, to commence at 10 a. m. sharp.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 9:30 O'CLOCK THIS A. M.,

We shall sell a large line of

New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,

Beds and Bedding, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, &c., &c., 50 Misfit and Second-hand Carpets, a fine line of Heating and Cook Stoves, Second-Hand Household Goods, &c., &c.

TO-NIGHT,

HASELTINE ART SALE

OF

PAINTINGS

AT

79 and 81 State-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

138 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS.

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LITERATURE.

Memoirs of the Princess Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina.

Monday-Chats by Sainte-Beuve—Poetic Interpretation of Nature.

A Swarm of Juveniles—Architectural Notes in Northwestern Europe.

The Author of "Paul and Virginia"—"The Federal Language," a Chapter on Americanisms.

Boy-Life in Shakspeare's Time—Reference-Books—Art-Notes.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Laurels and the Oleasters—A Rain-Tree.

LITERATURE.

FREDERICA WILHELMINA.

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA, MARGRAVINE OF BAIREUTH, SISTER OF FREDERICK THE GREAT. With an Essay by WILLIAM D. HOWELLS. In Two Volumes. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. "Little-Classic" Style. Price, $1.25 per volume.

Messrs. Osgood & Co. have planned a new series in the "Little-Classic" style, which is to include the famous autobiographies in all languages. It is to be edited by Mr. W. D. Howells, who will preface each number with a critical essay reviewing the events marking the history and the era of the author, and supplying such information as may be requisite to a full understanding of the career of the latter.

The first book in the series contains the autobiography of Princess Frederica Wilhelmina, the oldest child of Frederick William I. of Prussia and Princess Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I. of England. The Princess was born in 1709, and died in 1748, at the age of 39; and into these years was crowded an amount of misery that is seldom apportioned to the human lot. Her sad story is familiar to all who have read the history of Frederick the Great, for the brother and sister shared the same unhappy fate during their childhood, and were united in the tender bonds of affection during the greater part of their lives. The Princess Royal began her autobiography at the age of 25, when she had been three years the wife of the Prince afterward the Margrave of Baireuth, and brought it down to her 34th year. It was not published until 1810, when it created a great sensation by the extraordinary experience of suffering and wrong which it revealed.

The story it tells is too painful to be agreeable reading. It would shock our notions of humanity even in a barbarous age, but, related of one of the most splendid Courts of Europe only a little more than a century ago, it is revolting. We are accustomed to tales of the outrageous abuse which Frederick William heaped upon his children, but the narrative of the Princess Frederica implicates her Royal mother in deeds of as heartless cruelty as her savage father could have been guilty of. There is, however, a savor of bitterness and ill-nature in the autobiography, which, although almost inevitable under the circumstances, suggests that it is to be taken with some grains of allowance. It would be a miracle, such as Nature has never yet recorded, had the Princess preserved, amid the evil influences perpetually surrounding her, undeviating sentiments of justice and truth. She was taught dissimulation from her cradle, and the outrageous treatment to which she was subjected would have impaired the disposition of a born saint. Undoubtedly she had some admirable qualities: a woman's fidelity of affection, even for those who had most wronged her; a capacity for self-sacrifice; fortitude, docility, quick wits, a fair education, and the usual feminine accomplishments. Yet, from her own account, it is to be inferred that her attitude was not invariably blameless in the quarrels in which she was endlessly involved.

The wretched mismanagement and often brutal treatment of their children, by King Frederick and his consort, were not only fatal to the happiness of the Princess Frederica, and the Crown Prince her brother, but they were the means of developing the vices and traits that sadly defaced the character of the latter. The Margravine of Baireuth had a much less conspicuous place in the world's history, and less has been consequently known of the blighting effects upon her heart and mind of the cruelties endured at her father's Court, yet both brother and sister are entitled to the pity and charity of mankind.

SAINTE-BEUVE.

MONDAY-CHATS. By C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE, of the French Academy. Selected and Translated from the "Causeries du Lundi," with an Introductory Essay on the Life and Writings of SAINTE-BEUVE, by WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D., Author of "Getting-On in the World," etc. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 12mo., pp. 386. Price, $2.

Intelligent Americans are familiar with the name of Sainte-Beuve, and with his fame as the most accomplished literary critic of the age in his own country, or, we may add, in any other; yet only the few who are able to read them in their original tongue are personally acquainted with his writings. His literary, historical, and biographical essays fill more than forty volumes, and yet hitherto none of these admirable works have been translated into English and presented to the American reader. It has remained for Dr. Mathews to perform the agreeable duty of bringing his countrymen in direct contact with the mind of Sainte-Beuve, by placing before them, in an elegant English version, a selection from his most famous compositions: the weekly papers contributed to the Paris press under the title of "*Causeries du Lundi*,"—"Monday-Chats."

This series of essays, which are unanimously regarded as the most finished productions of Sainte-Beuve's genius, was begun in the *Constitutionnel*, and continued in the *Moniteur*, from 1849 to 1869,—a period of twenty years. Five days out of seven—days of prodigious and unintermitted toil—were devoted to the execution of these essays, and, when complete, they were unexampled in the amount of learning, the delicacy of critical acumen, the breadth and justice of literary judgment, the earnest and positive yet gentle conviction, and the charms of a fluent and polished style, which they combined.

It has been embarrassing to choose from this prodigal collection a limited number of pieces which should satisfy the translator's desire to furnish a suitable representation of the versatility of the author. Yet few will carp at the list of selections he has decided upon. It embraces the papers treating of Louis the Fourteenth, Fenelon, Bossuet, Massillon, Pascal, Rousseau, Madame Geoffrin, Joubert, Guizot, the Abbe Galiani, and Frederick the Great.

The whole is prefaced with an essay on the life and writings of Sainte-Beuve, written in Dr. Mathews' happiest manner. The author shows a lively appreciation of the qualities of the great French critic, a subtle knowledge of his writings, and a clear insight into his character. His analysis and estimate of the work of Sainte-Beuve, with the disclosure of the riches stored in his own mind and the graces of his own diction, prove him most capable of discerning and weighing the merits of one who has been variously characterized as "the finest critical spirit of our time," and an "all-searching and ever-working intelligence."

A word should not be omitted regarding the superior style in which the "Monday-Chats" has been brought out by the publishers. The pains and expense which Messrs. Griggs & Co. invariably bestow upon the external appearance of the volumes they issue are earning them an enviable name among American book-firms, and building up an honorable repute for Chicago as a publishing centre.

NATURE AND POETRY.

ON POETIC INTERPRETATION OF NATURE. By J. C. SHAIRP, LL.D., Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 279. Price, $1.25.

The origin of this volume was a series of lectures delivered by Principal Shairp, more than a year ago, to a popular audience consisting mainly of young persons. The object of the lectures was to supply a sort of literary supplement to the discourses on Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, and other physical subjects, given at the same time by Professors of the College at St. Andrew's. As they are now presented, the lectures appear in a considerably-altered form, and yet they retain their primary character, and are still especially addressed to the attention of the young.

In treating the fascinating and fruitful theme of "The Poetic Interpretation of Nature," Principal Shairp has aimed to enforce the truth that, after Nature has been compelled to unfold her mysteries to the scrutiny of Science, there yet remain elements of beauty, sweetness, and sublimity, which refuse to yield to a material analysis, and can be comprehended only through the divination of the poetic instinct. Another purpose which the author has endeavored to work out is to exhibit "the relation which exists between Nature and the sensitive and imaginative soul of man, and the result or creation which arises from the meeting of these two."

In seeking carefully for the ends reached in the several chapters of his work by these promising efforts, there is a discouraging feeling of disappointment. When all is done, the reader is put in possession of few definite and few fresh ideas. The subject is vast, important, and inspiring; and one has a right to expect, from whoever deals with it, the products of deep study, reflection, and feeling. That there is a scarcity of such fruits in the present case, is probably owing to the scant time that a Principal pressed with multiplied duties could bestow upon a course of lectures prepared for his pupils. But the favor with which they might be originally received cannot be counted upon when they appear in the form of permanent literature.

In laying out his subject, the author first considers the sources of poetry, the emotions enkindled by a contemplation of Nature, and the debated question whether the discoveries of Science and the habit of mind induced by scientific inquiry are destined to destroy the capacity of the soul for that spontaneous and intense excitation which finds expression in measured and melodious language. Concluding the discussion of these and other collateral propositions, he passes on to a study of the ways in which poets have dealt with Nature, taking illustrations from the poetry of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, and of the early and late English authors.

JUVENILES.

CAPTAIN FRITZ, HIS FRIENDS AND ADVENTURES. By EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, Author of "What Tommy Did," etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 128. Price, $1.50.

THE WINGS OF COURAGE: STORIES FOR AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS. Adapted from the French by MARIE E. FIELD. With Illustrations by LUCY G. MORSE. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 232. Price, $1.25.

SIX SINNERS; OR, SCHOOL-DAYS IN BANTAM VALLEY. By CAMPBELL WHEATON. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 197. Price, $1.25.

PATSY: A STORY FOR GIRLS. By LEORA B. ROBINSON, Author of "The House with Spectacles." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 240. Price, $1.25.

JACK GRANGER'S COUSIN. By JULIA A. MATHEWS, Author of "Drayton-Hall Series," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 256. Price, $1.

A procession of children's books has already begun to lead in the holidays, and it is cheering to look at their array of bright, gilded covers, and pretty pictures. And it is no less amusing to scan their contents, for the juvenile literature of the present day is of so choice a character that the soberest reader can scarcely withstand its enticement.

The specimens which are now before us are, without exception, commendable. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller is one of our most skillful writers for young people, and the story of "Captain Fritz" affords a good illustration of her talent. The hero of the tale is a French poodle, who relates, in a shrewdly consistent manner, the events, merry and pathetic, of a life of extreme vicissitude. His canine comments upon the ways of the world as they opened up before him are rich in humor and sagacity.

"The Wings of Courage" is the name given to three fairy stories which are adapted from the French. Fairy tales have an inexhaustible charm for the budding imagination, and these will prove as alluring as the great multitude of fictions of the kind.

A lifelike account of the pranks of a little girl possessed with the very spirit of mischief, is given in the book entitled "Six Sinners." There were in reality a half-dozen little folks involved in the current of Dora's destiny, but the chief action and interest centre around the motherless child, who innocently brings upon herself and her friends no end of serious and comical anxieties.

It is supposed that girls will feel a particular sympathy in the history of "Patsy," and that boys will take more kindly to the narrative which treats of "Jack Granger's Cousin;" yet both books will be apt to enchain young readers in either pantaloons or pinafores.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES.

NOTES AND SKETCHES OF AN ARCHITECT, TAKEN DURING A JOURNEY IN THE NORTHWEST OF EUROPE. Translated from the French of FELIX NARJOUX by JOHN PETO. Author's Edition, from Advance Sheets. With 214 Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 442.

It is a novel pleasure to look upon foreign lands through an architect's eyes; to make the plan, the structure, the decoration, and the equipment of buildings, of public works and of private residences, the chief feature of interest in every scene. These objects seldom receive more than cursory attention in ordinary books of travel, and professional treatises, where they are minutely described, do not invite the general reader; hence it is something new, and withal very entertaining, to examine them with the help of Mr. Narjoux's skillful drawings and descriptions.

The route which he bids us follow leads through the less frequented parts of Northwestern Europe,—through Holland, Hanover, and Denmark. Cities which are not usually visited by the tourist are touched by this line of way,—as Moerdyck, Dordrecht, Scheveningen, Utrecht, Hanover, Hamburg, Heligoland, and Elsinore,—and thus comparatively fresh ground is passed over.

It gives the best insight into the character of a nation to enter their homes, to see what peculiarities of taste and of habit are indicated in the disposition and appointments of their interiors. After looking, with Mr. Narjoux, into the mansions of the wealthy, the town-houses of the middle classes, and the dwellings of the farmers and peasants, in Holland, Germany, and Denmark, there is a knowledge gained of the genius and customs of the people, which could scarcely be gained in any other manner. The churches, theatres, town-halls, hotels, school-buildings, railway-stations, bridges, and other public structures which have distinctive and noteworthy styles, are likewise inspected, and drawings and plans illustrate clearly their design and mode of construction.

Yet Mr. Narjoux does not limit his observations entirely to architecture. The physical characteristics of the country, the manners and dress of the people, their acts and occupations, are by no means neglected, and his reflections upon them betray the man of acute faculties and liberal culture.

NO-NAME SERIES.

WILL DENBIGH, NOBLEMAN. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 329. Price, $1.

The authorship of this novel has been attributed, in advance of its publication, to the popular art-writer, Philip Gilbert Hamerton. The perusal of a few pages proves the error of this statement. There is here no suggestion of the well-known style of Mr. Hamerton, nor is there any hint in the spirit of the work that it is the conception of one who is by nature given to picture-making, whether he have in hand the materials of the painter or of the writer. There is, on the contrary, very strong evidence that the book owes its origin to some English clergyman who amuses his leisure with the production of secular literature. He certainly betrays a close acquaintance with eminent English divines, a reverence for the clerical profession, and a habit of sermonizing.

The book opens in a sort of tragic style. The introductory passages march along in short, broken, stagy sentences, that, with their half-stately half-stilted air, prepare the mind for the onset of some startlingly-dramatic affair. The impression soon wears away, however,—the interest in the characters entering upon the view causing author and reader to forget the small affectations besetting the former in moments of self-consciousness. The attention which the well-sketched figures enlisted in the beginning continues through half or two-thirds of the story, and then sensibly weakens. There is too much digression for the sake of lauding favorite authors and quoting from their writings, too much moralizing to accord with the purposes of fiction, and too much prolixity in the relation of details. Notwithstanding these blemishes, the author gains upon the favor by his tender sympathy with whatever is lovely in character and exalted in sentiment.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ECONOMICS; OR, THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH. By JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in Illinois College, and ex-President of the Same. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp. 343. Price, $1.75.

It is a characteristic of the brisk talent and mobility of the American people to rush into any line, either of business or literary activity, that is deficient, or that promises sudden remuneration. During the War, speculation in Government supplies was rampant. Later on, petroleum afforded an opportunity to make and sink millions; and now the rage for gold-digging, which prevailed from 1848 down, seems to have broken out again. In literature, Bret Harte has had more imitators than can easily be counted; and the host of followers of Mark Twain, Bailey, and John Habberton are too well known to need enumeration. At the present moment, the labor and monetary troubles of the past year have caused numerous works on finance, labor and capital, political economy, and kindred topics, to be rapidly issued from the press, until the reader who desires to get information on these subjects is puzzled what book to buy.

Amid this profusion of wealth, the work of Dr. Sturtevant deserves an honorable place, and is probably the best American treatise on the subject which has lately appeared. Its chief value is in the methodical manner in which the themes are presented, and the generally accurate definitions of the terms employed. The author states that the immediate stimulus which induced him to undertake the work was the inconvenience caused by being unable to get a treatise for college students in which the terms were sufficiently well defined to serve as a text-book. This manual is, therefore, partly designed for students; but it thereby loses nothing in value and interest to the general reader. The theme is divided into Production, Exchange, and Distribution of Wealth; and within these limits the author finds space to consider, among others, the live questions of Free-Banking, Specie-Resumption, and a Metallic Currency. His treatment of his subject is calm and judicial, and his views moderate. The work will abundantly satisfy the reader who desires to gain a fair view of the questions presented.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

OUTLINES OF MODERN CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC: BASED IN PART UPON RICHE'S MANUEL DE CHIMIE. By C. GILBERT WHEELER, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. 12mo., pp. 231.

Organic Chemistry has of late years received increasing attention from scientific men in Europe, but in our own country its study has thus far not been brought into the prominence which it deserves. The department of Inorganic Chemistry has still held students and scholars, to the neglect of that branch of the science which concerns itself with the substances obtained from plants and animals. In consequence of this neglect, our colleges and schools have not been adequately provided with text-books calling for extended work with the elemental substances in organic bodies. To supply the want in this direction, Prof. Wheeler has prepared the above manual,—carefully keeping its size and scope within limits that warrant its title of "Outlines of Modern Chemistry."

The work is concise in its method and form of expression, and still makes no sacrifice of perspicuity in thought and arrangement. Its lessons are intended to cover about one-third of the time devoted by the student to the entire course of Chemistry; and it assumes that those who take it up will be already conversant with the general principles of modern Chemical Philosophy. The author has based the Outlines in part upon the organic portion of Riche's "Manuel de Chimie"; and acknowledges, in addition, a free use of the works of the leading chemists of the day. A novel and useful feature of the book appears in the Index, where each substance named is followed by the chemical formula and its molecular weight. We heartily commend the work to the attention of teachers and educators.

ANCIENT GRECIAN TALES.

TALES OF ANCIENT GREECE. By the Rev. G. W. COX, M. A., Late Scholar of Trinity College. Third Edition. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 372. Price, $2.

The American publishers have issued a beautiful edition of Mr. Cox's legendary stories of ancient Greece. Its exterior fits it to ornament the drawing-room table, while its contents are adapted to the entertainment of the most cultivated intelligence.

The book combines a collection of tales that have hitherto appeared in three separate works: "Tales from Greek Mythology," "The Gods and Heroes," and "Tales of Thebes and Argos." Those first named were originally written for young children, but, to suit the purpose of the present work, have undergone some changes, bringing them to the level of the rest. In place of the longer introductions accompanying the other two books, a new essay has been written by the author, giving the original elements and the earliest form of each story incorporated in the collection.

The myths themselves are related in an attractive style,—the version corresponding in every instance with that which Mr. Cox has judged, after much investigation, to be nearest the conception of the Greek mythographers. Copious notes point out the different changes in the forms of the legends, and explain the ideas meant to be expressed in each. The book is a scholarly production, and a welcome addition to a department of literature that is thus far quite too scantily furnished.

SERMONS.

LAST SERIES OF CHRISTIAN ASPECTS OF FAITH AND DUTY. Discourses by JOHN JAMES TAYLOR, Late Principal of Manchester New College, London. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 346. Price, $2.

Of the twenty-six sermons comprised in this volume, the greater part were preached during the last decade of the author's life, and represent the religious views of his later years, as the previous series of "Christian Aspects" do those of his early manhood. The topics treated in the discourses have a practical bearing upon everyday living, and unfold, in gentle, earnest speech, the beauty and the value of the moral virtues, and the peace—not to be gained from worldly distinctions and successes—that comes from pure affections, unselfish friendships, duties faithfully performed, opportunities wisely improved, and a trust in the Providence which ordains the discipline of earthly trials for the sanctification of the spirit. The sermons are not marked by any peculiar intellectual power, so much as they are by that higher wisdom which is learned from the long experience of years devoted to the study of the real significance of life, of its best and worthiest aims, and of the foundation of the hope, grounded in every human heart, of a spiritual and eternal existence beyond the grave.

THAYER'S MAPS OF COLORADO.

The latest, and by far the best, maps of Colorado, the San Juan country, and the Black Hills, have just been published by H. L. Thayer, at Denver, Col. The mountainous sections are all distinctly marked, the course of the rivers and streams is accurately laid down, roads and railways properly traced, boundaries of counties are handsomely colored; and, taken all in all, these maps are invaluable to the miner and tourist. They can be ordered of the publisher, at Denver, and may be found at most of the bookstores.

"THE FEDERAL LANGUAGE:" BEING A CHAPTER ON AMERICANISMS.

Richard Grant White in the Galaxy for November.

When the War, incorrectly called Revolutionary, had accomplished its object, and the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the British Crown, a very strong desire for a distinctive Americanism manifested itself among the people. This was only according to human nature. It was the outward sign of a revulsion of feeling against the nationality which was associated with a tyrannical exercise of power, an attempt to deprive the Colonies of their birthright of English liberty. They wished, now that they had achieved independence, not only a distinctive nationality and a distinctive name, but to sever themselves as much as possible in every way from the Mother Country. The manifestation of this feeling was carried to a great extreme; the desire was for something which was impossible in the nature of things. The traits of race cannot be destroyed; its bonds cannot be broken by political severance. One of the strongest of those traits and most indestructible of those bonds is language. This endures because a people must speak the language that it is born to speak. The continuity of communication between generation and generation cannot be broken; and this makes a language perpetual among a people.

The Normans, it is true, put away their native Scandinavian speech, and adopted a Romanic language, the French; but this singular instance of such a change was possible because they were in France. A comparatively small body of people, mostly men, had changed their country; they were surrounded by French men, and, what was more important, by French women, whom they married; and thus they gradually, but rapidly, adopted the language of their new home. But, when they conquered England, notwithstanding their efforts to continue to be Normans in speech as well as in blood and in manners, and notwithstanding their authoritative position, they were obliged in the end to change their speech again, and to adopt the English language. They were again too few to resist the influence of the well-rooted speech of the land and the people which they had conquered. The English language, it is true, had driven out the British from the island; but that was because the English, or Anglo-Saxons, drove out and destroyed the British people, and substituted themselves in their place. The Normans did not so drive out and destroy the English, but mingled with them, although as a conquering race; and the consequence was, that they themselves became an English-speaking people. Moreover, there seems to be a certain sturdy strength in the English language, as in the English race; an immobility, united with flexibility and adaptiveness, which gives it great power of endurance, and of conquest over other tongues. It is the only language which has diffused itself all over the world. People born to speak English will not speak any other language wherever they may go; except as an accomplishment, or temporarily, for a specific purpose.

It would seem that our fathers, after they had achieved our political independence, would have changed their language if they could have done so. This, however, they could not do; and they saw that it was impossible. They must continue to speak English if they spoke at all; but they did hope to accomplish the formation of an American dialect of English. We are not left in any doubt upon this point; the written evidence of which remains. Englishmen sometimes nowadays twit Yankees with speaking "American," and the gibe is resented; but it seems that such would not have been the case seventy-five years ago. Dunlop, in his "History of the American Theatre," records the following very remarkable and significant fact:

"In the procession on the occasion of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an association of young men, of which the writer was one, called the Philological Society, carried through the streets of New York a book inscribed '*Federal Language*,' as if any other than the English language, the language of our fathers, the contemporaries of Hampden and Milton, would be desirable for their sons and the inheritors of their spirit."

Dunlop's reflection upon the performance of these very philological young men is just; but the question is not one of desirability, but of possibility. Family-feuds may or may not be handed down from sire to son; the spirit of liberty may or may not descend from generation to generation of the same people; freedom may "slowly broaden down from precedent to precedent," as Tennyson finely says, or it may not; but the language must live until they who speak it pass away or are absorbed into another family. It is the means of intercommunication, almost the condition of life, among three living generations; and it ever stretches across those generations, from grandsire to grandson,—each insensibly changing its place and rising into the elder. It is the one man-made thing that is enduring, although change comes with its duration. If these young men had had a little tinge of philosophy in their minds, they would have seen that their extravagant manifestation of patriotism was preposterous. But there have been men not much wiser since; men who have thought that political severance wrought ethnical change, and that one of the consequences of an independent "American" Government ought to be, and would be, an independent American literature. An American literature does not exist, and cannot exist, until the fusion of races here produces a new race, differing from that which laid the foundation of our society, and which is still the dominant ethnical force of the country; a race which shall think new thoughts in a new language unknown to Hampden and to Milton. The former is possible in the lapse of centuries; whether the latter will ever happen, is more than doubtful.

The strength of this feeling in favor of the formation of an American language, even so late as seventy-five years ago, is capable of further exhibition. The philological young men, of whom Dunlop was one, were not alone in their aspirations toward a "Federal language." Noah Webster, who gave his name to a dictionary, which—modified, it is true, almost out of recognition by him as his own if he were now alive—has become what is called an authority even in England, and who was our first thoughtful writer on language and thorough student of it, has left interesting evidence on this point. In his earlier years he himself was one of the advocates of an American language. He wrote a volume of "Dissertations on the English Language," which, published so long ago as 1789, the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to celebrate which the book inscribed "Federal Language" was borne through the streets of New York, is now little known, but which is full of interest, both historical and philological. In this book he takes a decided stand in favor of a new language for the new nation. He says: "As an independent nation, our honor requires us to have a system of our own in language as well as Government. Great Britain, whose children we are, and whose language we speak, should no longer be *our* standard; for the taste of her writers is on the decline. But, if it were not so, she is at too great a distance to be our model, and to instruct us in the principles of our own tongue." ("Dissert.," I., p. 20.) Again: "Let me add that, whatever predilection the Americans may have for their native European tongues, and particularly the British descendants for the English, yet several circumstances render a future separation of the American tongue from the English necessary and unavoidable." (P. 22.) Again: "As a nation we have a very great interest in opposing the introduction of any uniformity with the British language, even were the plan proposed perfectly unexceptionable." ("Dissert.," III., p. 177.) And finally: "Customs, habits, and *language*, as well as government, should be national. America should have her *own* distinct from all the world. Such is the policy of other nations, and such must be *our* policy before the States can be either independent or respectable." (P. 179.) The italic emphasis is Webster's.

The radical error in all this is the assumption that a language is the result of a deliberate intention; that distinctive customs, habits, and language are the fruit of a policy, and that they may be formed and imposed upon a people in pursuance of a policy. But customs and habits are the fruit of an insensible growth, and language is merely a custom and a habit more ineradicable than any other. Webster's prediction of a future severance between the language of Great Britain and America is, as we all know, not only unfulfilled, but most improbable, and almost impossible of fulfillment. Indeed, the fact is, that the language of the two countries is now more nearly identical than it was when he declared the necessity of a severance between them, and prophesied its accomplishment.

The difference which existed between the language of old England and that of New England, when Webster wrote his "Dissertations," was very slight, but it was of a peculiar and insignificant kind. For it consisted in the fact that the language of New England was, so to speak, more English than that of old England itself. The people who founded the New England Colonies not only came from England, but they were, in the mass, of the purest English blood and speech. Of the middle class, and coming generally from the rural districts, they were Anglo-Saxons pure and simple. They spoke the plain, strong, yet poetical English of Elizabethan or post-Elizabethan period, unmodified by any of those foreign influences which had their effect upon the speech of the higher classes, particularly those who followed the fashion of the Court. They were chiefly yeomen, and the younger sons of the smaller gentry, with a light sprinkling of men of higher station. But they were not a rude or uninstructed people. They came to New England because they were readers and thinkers, and had formed opinions of their own in religion and in politics. These people, being isolated for several generations, kept their language almost intact as they brought it from their old home. Nor were they subject to the influences which result from the intrusion of foreigners. This was particularly true of the interior parts of the country,—those beyond the reach of commerce. Connecticut, for example, was probably, at the beginning of this century, the most purely English Commonwealth in the world. It was filled with an agricultural population of almost unmixed English blood, intelligent, thrifty, staid, attached to the soil,—among whom a moderate degree of education was universally diffused. In connection with this subject, it is to be remarked that Connecticut has always been the stronghold in New England of the English or "Protestant-Episcopal" Church. These New-England people spoke the English which their fathers had brought away from England in the times of Hampden and Milton, or a little before, almost without change. In England there had been changes, particularly among the aristocracy. The result was, that the English of the Elizabethan period—that great English which is even now looked upon as a standard from which it is well to deviate as little as possible while we yield to the necessities of progress, or at least of change—was spoken more purely in interior New England at the beginning of the century than it was in England itself.

Since that time there has been a change, and it has been toward a greater uniformity of language between the two nations, who are really one people. The increased, and the constantly increasing, freedom of intercourse between them, and the interchange of literature,—the excess, of course, being very largely on the side of British books and periodical publications,—have been ceaselessly at work in bringing the vocabularies of the whole English-speaking people to uniformity. We have taken much from our British brethren, but they have taken something from us. The same influences, constantly strengthening and spreading, will continue and increase, and, instead of the divergence desired and looked for three-quarters of a century ago, the prospect is of such an absolute and general uniformity in this respect as that which now exists between cultivated circles of both countries. Maetzner, the eminent German grammarian, in his great English grammar, cites with equal freedom American and British authors as authoritative upon usage in the English language. So much for the introduction of a distinctive Americanism in language.

Not only, however, has there been no distinctive American verbal character given to the English language here, but the very words which were once regarded as of American coinage have been found to be of English origin and sanctioned by the best English usage. This remark, necessary here, has been made so often of late years that it is proper to say that I made it, and proved its truth, twenty years ago, as the readers of "Shakspeare's Scholar" and of my edition of Shakspeare know. That there are words and phrases which, having had their origin here, and having been received into common use only in the States, may be justly called Americanisms, I have no thought of denying. But they are comparatively few; and, of those very words which were stigmatized most strongly as Americanisms, not a few may be shown, I think, to be as undeniably English by origin and by usage as any word in the language. As my first example of these I shall take

NOTION.

This is perhaps, of all so-called Americanisms, regarded as the most absolutely American and Yankee. "Yankee-notions" has become not only a sort of by-word of jocose reproach against New-Englanders, but a well-recognized trade-phrase. There are dealers in Yankee notions who make the announcement that they are such on their signs and in their advertisements. Bartlett defines the phrase as meaning "small wares or trifles," and says of it that it is "much used by ingenious New-Englanders," and quotes from Mary Clavers' "Forest-Life" the speech of a Yankee peddler who says that he has "all sorts of notions," and mentions among them calicoes, French-work collars and capes, song-books, essences, and smelling-bottles. And yet the word was used in exactly this sense in the gravest of English didactic poems, by a British poet who lived and wrote more than a hundred and fifty years ago. Young, in his "Night-Thoughts," has this passage:

And other worlds send odors, source, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms.
—*Night Second.*

The Yankee peddler and the British poet both use the word with exactly the same meaning, as to which each leaves no room for doubt by mentioning in detail the very same articles under the general head of "notions," as will be found by a comparison of the passages cited. I am able to bring forward but one such use of this word by a British author, for I have not searched for my examples, which have fallen in my may unsought; but this one is from an author of such a position, and is so very clear and decided in its character, that it leaves no room for question. With regard to my next example, however, I happen to be more thoroughly equipped:

GUESS.

This word, which is defined by Johnson as "to conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment," or "to conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason," is used here, and particularly in New England, in the sense to believe, to suppose, to think; and this use is stigmatized as an Americanism, and one of the most marked type. Mr. Bartlett gravely reads a little lecture upon it as a dreadful example, and the Rev. A. C. Geikie, in the *Canadian Journal*, is good-naturedly scornful of a contrary view taken by me in "Shakspeare's Scholar." Well, let us see. I first cite Wycliffe in his translation of the New Testament:

In that oure the disciplis camen to ihesus et seiden who *gessest* thou is gretter in the kyngdom of hevenes?—*Matthew, xviii.*, 1.

But petir seide to him, thy money be with thee into perdicioun; for thou *gessist* the gifte of god schulden be haude for money.—*Acts, viii.*, 21.

Here, as in the foregoing passage, the sense of "guess" is, plainly, think, suppose; the Greek verb so translated is *nomizo*; Tyndale translates it "weenest," Cranmer "hast thought," which was retained in the received version. The same passage appears in the Wycliffite "Apology for the Lollards," p. 48; "for thu *gessest* to have the gift of God for money." From this latter book I also quote the following passage:

Hector Thebeanus a man sum tyme richest, wen he went to use philosophie at Athens, he kest a way a great peise of gold: he *gessid* that he might not haue to gidre riches and vertu.—*P.* 48.

And of this is he the more dispicid of all, that he wrecchidly desolat is *gessid* to be fallen justly to this wrecchidnes.—*P.* 110.

In the first of these passages *guessed* has the sense of supposed, thought; in the second, that of believed. I next cite Chaucer:

And by my count I have right now of thee
A good conceit, as in my wit I *gesse*.
—"*Troilus and Creseid*," *Book I.*

—for such manere folk I *gesse*
Diffamen love, as nothing of him know:
They speken that never bent his bowe.
—*Ib.*, *Book II.*

Right for her trouth and for her kindnesse
That loved him better than herself I *gesse*.
—"*Legend of Good Women*," 1661.

In the first of these passages, "I gesse" means, I suppose, I imagine; in the second and third, I believe, I am sure. These examples are from such ancient English writers—the very earliest of those who are strictly called English—that they might be (although not justly) set aside as too antiquated to support a modern use of the word in the same sense. But, this granted, all the more do they show that the use of the word in this sense is not of American origin,—they having been written 300 years before there were any "Americans" in America. But we are not left to the support of such ancient authority. In a North British (incorrectly called Scotch, for it is none the less English) ballad is the following passage:

Thay hony lippis ze did perseiv
Grew pale, I *ges*,
Thinking it was contritioun new,
To dance ane Mes [a Mass].
—"*Ane Compendious Buik of Godlie Psalmes and Spiritual Songs.*" *Edin.*, 1578. (*P.* 181, *Reprint* 1868.)

Next comes an English Churchman famous in theological controversy, Bishop Jewell:

In the mean time what may be *ghessed* of their meaning which thus ruine and spoile the house of God, which decaie the provision thereof, and so badly esteem the ministers of his Gospel.
—"*Certain Sermons*," *etc.*, *ed.* 1581, *Sig. Jvii.*

Here it will be seen upon a moment's reflection that Jewell does not mean to ask what may be conjectured of their meaning, who "ruine and spoile," etc., but what shall we *think* of their meaning who thus ruin, etc. My next examples are of the Elizabethan period,—one early, one late:

I was destroyed and all my men I *gesse*.
At unawares asseulted by our foen,
Which were in number forty to us one.
—"*Mirror for Magistrates*" (1587), *II.*, *xxxi.*, 20.

A starved tenement such as I *guess*,
Stands straggling in the wastes of Holderness.
—*Bishop Hall's* "*Satires*" (1599), *V. I.*

In both these passages "guess" means believe, which is in the most marked and striking manner its sense in the following sentence from one of John Locke's most celebrated works:

If this were constantly observed, I *guess* there would be little need of blows or chiding.—"*Essay on the Education of Children*" (1693), p. 318, *modern edition.*

Locke uses the word in like manner in another passage upon which I cannot at present lay my hand. Further quotation is needless, but I will close my citation by giving the following example from the most popular British novelist of the day:

"I know the way well enough, Mrs. Duckworth," said the drover. "I've been at the Cleeve before now, I *guess*."—*Anthony Trollope*, "*Orley Farm*," *II.*, 23.

The word is here used by an English drover just as it would be used by a rustic New Englander.

From words called Americanisms I turn for a moment to forms of the same word which have been regarded in like manner as distinctively American.

HUNG—HANGED.

Mr. Bartlett quotes the same Rev. Geikie whom we have already encountered as a censor of American speech and patronizing corrector of American authors, as saying, in the *Canadian Journal*, September, 1857: "In England it occasionally happens that great offenders are *hanged*; but in the States and Canada criminals are never *hanged*,—they are all *hung*. In England, beef is *hung*, gates are *hung*, and curtains are *hung*, but felons are *hanged*; in Canada, felons, beef, gates, and curtains are all treated the same way." This is explicit; and when a charge is made explicitness is desirable: one knows exactly to what to plead. The points here are, that English speakers and writers say that men who are strangled, or who strangle themselves, by hanging, are hanged; that the same writers say that articles—inanimate things which are suspended—are hung; and that Americans say that the strangled people are hung.

First as to the criminals and suicides:

What! you suppose he should have *hung* himself indeed?
—*Ben Jonson*, "*Every Man Out of His Humor*," *III.*, 2.

—and *hung* himself in Thisbe's garter.—*Shakspeare*, "*Mid. N. Dr.*," *V.*, *ed.* 1623.

—and she caused her husband to be *hung* upon a beam, and strangled.—*Fuller*, "*Holy and Profane State*," *II.*

—and, with many of his accomplices, *hung* out of a window.—*Ibid.*, *XVI.*

'Twas a bad business that one Mr. Mordred . . . was *hung* by martial law.—*Southey's* "*Letters*," *I.*, 171.

If I had not been *hung*; if you had not killed an inquisitor.—*Ibid.*, *I.*, 10.

Either Mr. —— seriously expects Bonaparte to conquer England, and you to be *hung* on the same principle that Edward I. executed the old bards.—*Ibid.*, *I.*, 253.

—and on the Saturday before Easter he is always *hung* by the neck from a very lofty gibbet.—*Hartley Coleridge*, "*Six Months in the West Indies*," *p.* 91.

—the danger of being *hung* upon a lamp-post.—*Mrs. Trollope*, "*Vienna and the Austrians*," *Letter* 28.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, following the practice which he had learnt in Ireland, *hung* the Spaniards as fast as he caught them.—*Froude*, "*History of England*," *Chapter LVI.*

He [Grange of Kirkaldy] was *hung* with his face looking down the street toward Holyrood.—*Idem*, *Chapter LVIII.*

Men have been *hung*, men have been burned alive at the stake, in the Southern States, because, and because only, of their advocacy of emancipation.—*Mr. Bains', M. P., speech at Leeds*, *Feb.* 3, 1863.

—we must either hold your Government responsible for their acts, or treat them as pirates, to be *hung* when taken.—*Private letter from an Englishman*, *N. Y. Times*, *February*, 1862.

—suggesting, if not warranting, the declaration of a great lawyer, that a man might be *hung* on his evidence.—*Sir H. Holland*, "*Recollections of Past Life*," *Chapter IX.*

There was but one opinion amongst the bar and the auditors in general; namely, that the maid had been *hung* by the mistress.—*Charles Reade*, "*Griffith Gaunt*," *Chapter XLI.*

Sir Guy of the dolorous blast,
With Knights three score and ten,
Hung brave Sir Hugh at last.
—*William Morris*, "*Shameful Death*."

—for every pastor taken was *hung*.—*Smiles'* "*Huguenots in France*," *Chapter II.*

Taukerville, who is a sour, malignant little Whig (since become an ultra Troy), loudly declares that Polignac ought to be *hung*.—"*The Greville Memoirs*," *Chapter XI.*

And if one had to be *hung* in a given week, would not one wish to be *hung* on the first day of the week?—*A. Trollope*, "*The Way We Live Now*," *Chapter XXXIX.*

We suppose that it is necessary for Government to employ scoundrels of this kind; but if they could be used and then comfortably *hung*, the world would feel the cleaner, and probably be none the less safe.—*London Spectator*, "*Fenian Informers*," *May* 4, 1867.

It is said that in some village in the south of France the Duke of Wellington is still revered, not on account of his brilliant exploits, but because he *hung* two of his soldiers for stealing a duck.—*Saturday Review*, *March* 22, 1862, *p.* 318.

They are not cases of giant killing. There is nobody to be *hung*. They call for remedial and simply improving law.—*London Times' leading article*, *June* 8, 1877.

That point is settled. It is clear that in England great offenders are *hanged*, and that to say that they are *hung* is a gross and abominable Americanism. The Rev. Geikie is to be congratulated on his knowledge of the language of his country. Now, as to the other point, that, while men are *hanged*, things are *hung*:

We *hanged* our harps on the willows.—*Psalms*, *cxxxvii.*, *v.* 2.

They *hanged* their shields upon Thy walls round about.—*Ezekiel*, *xxvii.*, *v.* 11.

It were better for him that a millstone were *hanged* about his neck.—*Matthew*, *xviii.*, *v.* 6.

But didst thou hear without wondering how thy name should be *hang'd* and carved upon these trees?—*Shakspeare*, "*As You Like It*," *III.*, 2.

I have *hang'd* up my hatchet. God speed him well.—*Proverbs of Heywood*, *C. XI.*

Others, unsought-for, would perhaps return,
With bags unstrained, and fleeces newly shorn;
Some *hang'd* on crooked briars.—*Quarles*, "*Shepherd's Oracles*," *p.* 76.

Hildebrand finds a ladder which is *hang'd* on a tower.—*Ludlow's* "*Epics of the Middle Ages*," *I.*, 265.

This is enough, for I must put some limit to my quotations. And perhaps both Mr. Bartlett and his reverend authority are satisfied. As to the fact that criminals are always *hung* in America, the following passages bear sufficient testimony:

The citizens who fled from Memphis on the arrival of our flotilla, fearful that they would be *hanged*, drawn, and quartered, are still returning to the city.—*New York Tribune*, *June* 20, 1863.

Among the statements . . . is one that Col. S. N. Moody . . . was *hanged* by the mob on a telegraph-post opposite his own store. We can assure the friends of Col. Moody, North and South, that he was not *hanged*.—*New Orleans True Delta*, *June* 10, 1862.

—and whether the public interests require these Indians to be *hanged* in any particular case the public is the sole judge.—*New York Times*, *leading article*, *Dec.* 3, 1862.

He [Warden Johnston] had not looked so gloomy since he was sentenced to be *hanged*.—*New York Times*, *report*, 1874.

But upon this point any reader may satisfy himself, by examining the newspapers of the day, that Mr. Geikie is just as accurate an observer, and just as competent a critic of Americanisms in language, on this point, as he was shown to be upon the others. It is strange that intelligent men will not get a knowledge of facts before they make assertions and draw inferences. In this case, probably Mr. Geikie's attention had been arrested by the use of *hung* as applied to criminals; and as the best English usage is rather in favor of *hanged*, notwithstanding the examples of *hung* given above, he jumped to the conclusion that Englishmen said *hanged* and Americans *hung*, with disastrous results to himself only. The reason for the preference of *hanged* in the case of criminals is probably that the participle in *ed*, the last syllable of which was pronounced until a comparatively late period, is more solemn in its effect than *hung*.

I now point out a genuine Americanism:

RIGHT AWAY.

The use of this phrase in the sense of immediately, at once, on the instant moment, is an Americanism, absolute, pure, and simple, without possibility of defense or mitigation. It is of American origin; its use is confined, I feel quite confident, to this country, and it is directly at variance with English idiom. Mr. Lowell presents *straightway* as a justification of it. This surprises me in a writer of Mr. Lowell's knowledge of English and mastery of it. There is no better English than *straightway*; there is no word which has the support of higher usage. But *straightway* and *right away* are not of like meaning or construction. True, *straight* in the one does mean exactly the same as *right* in the other; i. e., *recte*, in a right line, by the shortest distance from one point to another, and so immediately, instantly. The latter, however, contains an element which is not in the former, and which differences the two greatly. This is the first syllable of *away*, in which *a* is a contraction of *on*. To say, as is often said in England as well as here, "He went right away home," or to give the order, "Go right away there," is perfectly right. But to say, as is said in America, "Stop doing that right away," "Bring me some water right away," is wrong, and absurdly wrong. When we say, "He went right a-way there," we say he went straight ("on a bee line") *on* his way there; and so, "Go right away there" is "Go right on way there." The presence of this *on*, which by phonetic decay has become *a*, makes a radical difference between these two phrases. Any one will see that *way* and *away* are not at all synonymous. To give the order that a thing shall be brought right away is really to ask to have it taken instantly away from the person ordering. The phrase is simply preposterous, and it is a distinctive Americanism in all the possible conditions of Americanism. It came into use manifestly, as other incorrect phrases have done, through a mistake as to its meaning. If a man goes right away from one place to another, he generally does go instantly; and therefore *right away* was mistaken to mean instantly. The phrase is so rooted in the common speech of this country that its eradication is probably hopeless; but it would be well if its use could be left to the ignorant and to slovens in speech.

SPIRITUALISTIC PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The following letter was written for the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, and, after a delay of some two weeks, was rejected by its editor; and that, too, after he had promised to publish it if the writer would sign his name to it instead of his nom de plume, which request was complied with. After his recent expose of the Philadelphia mediumistic frauds, no inconsiderable portion of this community were led to hope that the present editor of that journal was going to establish for himself an enviable reputation for unearthing frauds among mediums, and more especially such as find their way into his own columns. But in this case he shows the white feather, and betrays a wonderful lack of backbone to carry out his own programme. Your readers will conclude, with the undersigned, that a clearer case of literary theft never occurred. But to the letter: ERNEST.

"THE OTHER WORLD"—ANOTHER PLAGIARISM.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1877.—*To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal*: In looking over the back numbers of your paper to-day, I found in your issue of July 14, 1877, a spiritual communication, so-called, entitled "A Characteristic and Interesting Letter from the Rev. John Pierpont." It purports to come through a Chicago medium, and "S. B. P." kindly introduces it for the medium with a brief preface. The first part of the communication seems well enough, though very unlike Pierpont. It is full of "glittering generalities," and is somewhat contradictory. But the striking and amazing part of it is, that it closes with the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses (slightly changed and transposed) of Harriet Beecher Stowe's beautiful poem entitled "The Other World." Can it be possible, Mr. Editor, that the gifted and poetical spirit, John Pierpont, has become so demented in spirit-life as to make it necessary for him, in communicating with his friends on earth, to steal the literary thunder of one of the Beecher family? Is it not more rational to conclude that the medium is a mere pretender, and unworthy a moment's consideration or credit? Such plagiarism is not only an insult to the memory of the departed poet, but a downright imposition upon every intelligent reader of your journal.

Here are the verses which are given as the conclusion of the poet's spiritual communication:

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
We feel all trouble sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Dear, loving angels watch us still;
They press more closely to our side;
And, as we leave the stream of time,
They gently help and guide.

You close your eyes, you shut your ears,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And, gently clasped in loving arms,
You leave *your* world—for *this*.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will now give your numerous readers the original poem in full, and let them draw their own conclusions. Yours, for honest mediumship, ERNEST.

THE OTHER WORLD.
By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek,
Amid our worldly cares;
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred;
And palpitates the veil between
With breathings almost heard.

And, in the hush of rest they bring,
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be.

To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And gently laid in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this;

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us watch us still,
Press nearer to our side;
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helpings glide.

Let death between us be as naught—
A dried and vanished stream;
Your joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

THE AUTHOR OF "PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

The following extracts are taken from a sketch in James T. Fields' charming little book, "Underbrush":

There are certain books that are read to be laid aside, and there are certain other books that are laid aside to be read. No one who reads at all would care to die without having perused "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Paul and Virginia." Those two stories are sometimes bound up together, for the immediate use of young persons, who are sure to be told that they cannot afford to remain long in the world and be ignorant of the people who are native to this brace of attractive volumes.

My first pilgrimage in London was to the rooms which Goldsmith had occupied, for I could not remember the time when "The Vicar of Wakefield" was not a delight to me; and, landing at Havre, on my earliest visit to Europe, I had not been on shore a single hour before seeking out the house in which the author of "Paul and Virginia" was born, in the year 1737. I found the place without difficulty, having obtained the direction from the very first person I appealed to for it, in the street. . . .

At length I came to the house I was in search of, which was occupied by a small shop. . . . This, then, was the birthplace of a man who had given so much pleasure to the world,—the starting-point of a being destined to confer so lasting a benefit on mankind. The little barber (the proprietor) being called away by a pompous and well-powdered gentleman, I had the whole doorway to myself. . . .

A man of acute sensibility all his life, in this narrow street he must have suffered some of the pangs that wait upon a temperament like his. I remember he says that a single thorn could give him more pain than a hundred roses confer pleasure. . . .

The complete works of St. Pierre fill twelve volumes; but his fame will always rest upon that tender little idyl, so full of romantic interest, published in 1788, which was written in a garret on the Rue St. Etienne-du-Mont, in Paris.

A touching incident connected with the manuscript of "Paul and Virginia" is recorded by L'Aime Martin. Madame Necker invited St. Pierre to bring his new story into her salon, and read it, before publication, to a company of distinguished and enlightened auditors. She promised the judges she would convene to hear him were among those she esteemed the most worthy. Monsieur Necker himself, as a distinguished favor, would be at home on the occasion. Buffon, the Abbe Galiani, Monsieur and Madame Germain, were among the tribunal when St. Pierre appeared and sat down, with the manuscript of "Paul and Virginia" open before him. At first he was heard in profound silence. He went on, and the attention grew languid, the august assembly began to whisper, to yawn, and then to listen no longer. Monsieur Buffon pulled out his watch and called for his horses; those sitting near the door noiselessly stepped out; one of the company was seen in profound slumber. Some of the ladies wept; but Monsieur Necker jeered at them, and they, ashamed of their tears, dared not confess how much interested they had been. When the reading was finished, no word of praise followed it. Madame Necker criticised the conversations in the book, and spoke of the tedious and commonplace action of the story. A shower of iced water seemed to fall on poor St. Pierre, who retired from the room in a state of overwhelming depression.

But a man of genius—the painter Joseph Vernet, who had not been present at the reading at Madame Necker's—dropped in on St. Pierre and revived his sinking courage. "Perhaps Monsieur will read his new story to his friend Vernet?" . . . When the book was finished, Vernet threw his arms around him and told him he had produced a chef d'œuvre.

Fifty editions of "Paul and Virginia" were that year published.

St. Pierre finally married a beautiful and accomplished daughter of the printer Didot, and two of their children were named Paul and Virginia. Some time after her death he espoused in second marriage a young girl of noble family, named De Pellepore, with whom he lived in conjugal felicity to the end of his career.

St. Pierre died in January, 1814, at the age of 77. His last years were filled with tranquillity, and were as happy as his youthful ones had been sad and restless.

He was a beautiful old man; and his long silver hair, flowing carelessly over his well-knit shoulders, gave him prominence as an individual, even in the streets of Paris. The common people knew and loved his venerable form, and, as they passed, saluted with reverence the author of "Paul and Virginia."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"THE GREAT AWAKENING." COMPRISING THE SERMONS AND ADDRESSES, PRAYER-MEETING-TALKS AND BIBLE-READINGS OF THE GREAT REVIVAL-MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY MOODY AND SANKEY. ALSO, THE LIVES OF D. L. MOODY, I. D. SANKEY, ETC. By M. LAIRD SIMONS, Author of "Companion Articles to the Pictorial-Home Bible," etc. Illustrated. Chicago: Fairbanks & Co. 12mo., pp. 782. Price, $2.50.

FAMOUS AMERICAN HORSES IN AMERICA: CONTAINING FIFTY-NINE PORTRAITS OF THE CELEBRITIES OF THE AMERICAN TURF, PAST AND PRESENT; WITH SHORT BIOGRAPHIES. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Large octavo, pp. 63.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. By BYRON ANDREWS. With Map and Engravings; engravings by FRANK A. BROWN. Chicago: Rhodes & McClure. 8vo., pp. 178. Price, $1.

FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON DIRECT IN NINETY-SEVEN HOURS AND TWENTY MINUTES; AND A TRIP AROUND IT. By JULES VERNE, Author of "Michel Strogoff," etc. With Twenty-four Full-Page Illustrations. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 323. Price reduced from $3 to $1.50.

D. L. MOODY'S CHILD-STORIES: RELATED BY HIM IN HIS REVIVAL-WORK IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. With Pictorial Illustrations. Edited by J. B. McCLURE, Compiler of "Moody's Anecdotes." Chicago: Rhodes & McClure. 12mo., pp. 147. Price, $1.

TIMES OF REFRESHING: A HISTORY OF AMERICAN REVIVALS FROM 1740 TO 1877; WITH THEIR PHILOSOPHY AND METHODS. By CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D., Editor of the *Interior*. Chicago: Fairbanks & Co. 12mo., pp. 483. Price, $2.

THE COQUETTE: A TALE OF LOVE AND PRIDE. By the Author of "Miserrimus." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Paper. Price, 75 cents.

VEST-POCKET SERIES. FAVORITE POEMS. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Illustrated. Pp. 96. BURNS. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Pp.

94. GOETHE. By Thomas Carlyle. Pp. 94.
FAVORITE POEMS. Translated from the German of Goethe by W. Edmonstoune Aytoun, D. C. L., and Theodore Martin. Illustrated. Pp. 92. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, 50 cents each.
THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.: Founded on Letters and Papers Furnished by His Friends and Fellow-Academicians. By Walter Thornbury. With Illustrations, Facsimiled in Colors from Turner's Original Drawings. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 636. Price, $2.25.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for November (Scribner & Co., New York). Among the contents of this number are the following: "Roxy," by Edward Eggleston; "A Bed of Boughs," by John Burroughs; "Thiers," by George M. Towle; "Canvas-back and Terrapin," by W. McKay Laffan; "Nassau," by Frank R. Stockton; "Thoroughbreds and Arabians," by Col. Waring; "The Countess Potocka;" "Bees," by Mrs. Herrick; "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton; "The Erie Canal," by John G. Stevens; Henry James, Jr., has a story, and Bret Harte a poem.

ST. NICHOLAS for November (Scribner & Co., New York). This number begins the fifth volume of the magazine. The leading article is "A Budget of Home-Made Christmas Gifts," with forty-six illustrations and diagrams. Miss Alcott's new serial story, "Under the Lilacs," will be begun in the December issue.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for November (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia). The leading papers are: "Minnesota, or the Land of Lakes," by Martha Cornell Woodward; "The Writings of George Eliot," by J. R. Haskins; "Domestic Life in Russia," by S. T. Evans; "Beguiled," by Warner Walters; "Two Celebrated Characters," by Wallace R. Struble; "Ancient Dyes," by Josie Keene; "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by David Murdoch; "Jemima Wilkinson," by James A Rose; "Ripples from the Rhone," by Fred Myron Colby.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, published in Chicago, is a new venture in the world of periodical literature. The second number, just out, contains several papers of great interest and value to the practical telegrapher and the student of electrical science. Among others we note a description of a very much simplified apparatus for multiple telegraphy, invented by Mr. F. W. Jones, of this city.

BUSINESS-MAN'S MAGAZINE for November (James P. Scott, Chicago).

ATHENEUM for October (Springfield, Ill.).

FAMILIAR TALK.

SHAKSPEARE'S BOY-LIFE.

In the introduction to the "Leopold Shakspeare," Mr. Furnivall, the erudite commentator on the works of the dramatist, pictures the training of the youthful Shakspeare in his school-boy days, basing his delineation upon the regulations for the behavior of boys which prevailed in the age when "gentle Will" was passing through the various stages of adolescence. "How a school-boy of the time was to dress and behave," writes Mr. Furnivall, "is told us by Francis Seager in his 'Schoole of Vertue and Booke of Good Nourture for Chyldren,'" A. D. 1557:

He was to rise early, put on his clothes, turn up his bed, go down-stairs, salute his parents and the family, wash his hands, comb his head, brush his cap and put it on, taking it off when he spoke to any man. Then he was to tie his shirt-collar to his neck, see that his clothes were tidy, fasten his girdle round his waist, rub his hose or breeches, see that his shoes were clean, wipe his nose on a napkin, pare his nails (if need were), clean his ears, wash his teeth, and get his clothes mended if torn. Then take his sachel, books, pen, paper, and ink, and off to school. On the way there he was to take off his cap and salute the folk he met, giving them the inside of the road; and he was to call his schoolfellows. At school he was to salute his master and schoolmates, go straight to his place, undo his sachel, take out his books, and learn as hard as he could. After school he was to walk orderly home—

Not runnynge on heapes as a swarme of bees,
As at this day Euery man it now sees;
Not vsynge, put refuysynge suche foolyshe toyes
As commonly are vsed in these dayes, of boyes,
As hooppynge and halowynge, as in huntynge the fox,
That men it hearynge, deryde them with mockes.

The model boy (which I heartily hope Will Shakspeare wasn't) was, on the contrary, not to talk or chatter as he walked home, or to gape or gaze at every new fangle; but to go soberly, be free of cap, and full of courtesy; and, when he reached home, he was to bid his fellows farewell, and salute his parents with all reverence. Then he was to wait on his parents at dinner. First say grace; then make a low curtsey and say, "Much good may it do you!" If he was big enough, he was then to bring the food to the table, taking care not to fill the dishes too full, so as to spill them on his parents' clothes or the table-cloth. He was to have spare trenchers and napkins ready in case any guest came in; to see that there was plenty of bread and drink, often empty the voiders into which bones were thrown, and be always ready in case anything was wanted. Then he was to clear away. First, cover the saltcellar, then set a voider—dirty plate-basket—on the table, and put into it all the dirty trenchers and napkins (as forks were not yet in use, and folk ate with their fingers, the napkins would be made very dirty); then sweep the crumbs into another voider, and lay a clean trencher before every one; then set on cheese, fruit, biscuits, or carraways, with wine (if there was any), or else ale or beer. When all had finished, he was to turn in each side of the tablecloth, and fold it up, beginning at the top. That done, spread a clean towel on the table, or, if there was not a towel, use the table-cloth; bring the basin and ewer, and, when people were ready to wash their greasy hands, pour water on them, but not too much. Then take away—"voyde"—the table, that all might rise; and, lastly, make a low curtsey to them.

The hungry boy is at last free to eat his own dinner; but no, he must "pause a space, for that is a sygne of nourture and grace." Then he is to take salt with his knife; to cut his bread, not break it; not to fill his spoon too full of pottage (soup) for fear of spilling it on the cloth, and not to sup his pottage, "or speake to any, his head in the cup"; his knife is to be sharp, in order to cut his meat neatly, and his mouth is not to be too full when he eats.

Not smackynge thy lyppes, as commonly do hogges,
Nor gnawynge the bones, as it were dogges;
Suche rudenes abhorre, such beastlyness flie,
At the table behave thy selfe manerly.

He is to keep his fingers clean by wiping them on a napkin; and before he drinks out of the common cup he is to wipe his mouth, so that, like Chaucer's Prioress, he may leave no grease on the edge. At the table, his tongue is not to walk, he is not to talk, or stuff.

Temper thy tongue and belly alway,
For "Measure is treasure," the prouerbe doth say.

He is not to pick his teeth at the table, or spit too much; "this rudnes of youth is to be abhorrde." He is only to laugh moderately, and is to learn as much good manners as he can, for

Aristotle, the Philosopher, this worthy saiynge writ,
That "Maners in a chylde are more requisit
Then playnge on instrumentes and other vayne pleasure;
For vertuous maners is a most precious treasure."

So our chestnut-haired, fair, brown-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy goes to school, and waits on his father and mother and their guests. Was he like Seager's model lad, or Jaques' "whining schoolboy, with his sachel and shining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school" ("As You Like It," II., vii., 145-7)? Did he never, unlike "the blessed sun of heaven, prove a micher [truant], and eat blackberries"?—"a question to be asked" (1 "Henry the Fourth," II., iv., 450). Did he not play "nine men's morris" ("Midsummer Night's Dream," II., i., 98), and "more sacks to the mill" ("Love's Labor Lost," IV., iii., 81), and other games like hockey, foot-ball, etc., that Strutt names, and that we played at school too? Undoubtedly he did; and birdsnested too, I dare say, and joined in Mayday, Christmas and New-Year's games; helped make hay, went to harvest-homes and sheep-shearings ("Winter's Tale," IV., iv.), fished ("Much Ado," III., i., 26-8), ran out with the harriers ("Venus and Adonis," at 113-118), and loved a dog and horse ("Venus and Adonis," at 44-52; "Midsummer Night's Dream," IV., i., 124; "Shrew," 3d, II., 16-29,—II., 47; "Richard the Second," V., v., 78-86; 1 "Henry the Fourth," II., iii., 7, etc.), as dearly as ever boy in England did. It is good to think of the bright young soul's boy-life. But, in one of those extra-dramatic bits that he occasionally gives us in his plays, he tells us that in his boy-days he did *not* hear of goitrous throats and traveler's lies:

Gonzalo. When we were boys,
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each putter out of five for one will bring us
Good warrant of.—*"Tempest," II., iii., 43-9.*

The country-lore he did learn, is it not written in his works?

REFERENCE-BOOKS.

Mr. Justin Winsor, the Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, contributes an article to one of the late numbers of the *Library Journal*, in which he gives advice, particularly intended for the members of his profession, with regard to the choice of dictionaries, cyclopedias, and books of reference. Mr. Winsor's large opportunities for testing the comparative usefulness of works of this class render his suggestions on the subject valuable not only to librarians, but to the general reader. We, therefore, copy a portion of the list of books he recommends, with his comments upon them:

I. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in more respects superior than inferior to Worcester, which may be preferred in some instances of spelling and pronunciation.

II. Keith Johnston's or Black's Atlas, each costly, and the best for the world at large; but better for America are A. J. Johnson's, Mitchell's, and Colton's, and they cost less. For classical students, Smith's Ancient Atlas, though expensive, will not be amiss.

III. Appletons' "American Cyclopedia" is better illustrated and stronger on American topics than Chambers', which costs, however, a good deal less, and is very serviceable. Johnson's Cyclopedia is its leading rival. Zell's "Popular Encyclopedia" is more compact, and costs still less.

IV. Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," Harper's edition; but Putnam's "World's Progress" costs less money; and Townsend's "Manual of Dates" may stand for a good alternative. Woodward & Cate's "Encyclopedia of Chronology" condenses a great deal of biographical as well as historical date-knowledge. Of less cost is Bond's convenient "Handy Book for Verifying Dates." Blair's "Chronological Tables" gives parallel summaries of events; while the same matter is put into an alphabet of items in Rosse's "Index of Dates,"—together a useful means of commanding general chronology.

V. Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors," alphabetically arranged, may be supplemented for chronological order by Chambers' "Cyclopedia of English Literature," and Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature." For less costly books substitute Underwood's "American Authors" and "British Authors"; or some of the manuals, like Shaw's, Hart's, and Angus'.

VII. For universal biography, Thomas' "Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" is the best; supplemented for living and less-known Americans by Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography." Phillips' "Dictionary of Biographical Reference" is good for following up search in other cyclopedias.

VIII. To elucidate references and allusions, you will be well provided if you choose:

Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," with a capital catchword index.

Wheeler's "Noted Names of Fiction"; but, if you have Webster's "Unabridged," you get it in a less extensive form in an appendix.

Brewer's "Phrase and Fable," which borrows largely from Wheeler, but complements it somewhat.

Clarke's "Concordance to Shakspeare."

Cruden's "Concordance to the Bible."

Smith's Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, Mythology, and Geography, if they can be afforded; if not, substitute his general "Classical Dictionary."

Lippincott's "Gazetteer," or Keith Johnston's "General Dictionary of Geography."

Spooner's "Dictionary of the Fine Arts."

Martin's "Statesmen's Year-Book," for contemporary history.

I have pretty much avoided special topics. If you need them, you will find cyclopedias of Agriculture, Chemistry, Genealogy, Heraldry, Mechanics, Medicine, Music, etc., etc.

Those interested in Bible-classes cannot fail to make good use of McClintock & Strong's Cyclopedia, as far as it is published; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," which in the enlarged form I should prefer in the American edition, edited by Hackett and Abbot, and in the abridged form in Smith's single-volume edition.

Dana's "Household Book of Poetry" will often answer for you the question as to authorship of minor poems; and Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," Beeton's "Book of English Poetry," and Mackay's "One-Thousand-and-One Gems of English Poetry," will serve the same purpose.

Often, when the Encyclopedia fails you in some curious research, you will not be disappointed in Chambers' "Book of Days." Hone's "Every-Day Book" and "Table Book" are good.

Finally, this advice and these preferences might be expanded indefinitely; and few experiences may exactly tally with mine.

ART-NOTES.

The portraits of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Carlyle, engraved by M. Rajon, will be issued in November. The portrait of Herr Joachim, the celebrated violinist, has been engraved by M. Rajon, after Mr. Watts' admirable picture.

An exhibition of the drawings of the Old Masters is to be held at the Grosvenor Gallery, London. Many of the owners of treasures of this class, from the Queen downward, have signified their willingness to contribute loans to the collection.

Mr. Watts has nearly completed a portrait of the Prince of Wales, which is said to be a striking likeness, and a fine piece of work. The same artist has also nearly concluded a colossal equestrian statue of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, which is to be erected in the old city of Chester.

The Duc de la Tremoille has presented a rare and costly illuminated manuscript to the Bibliotheque Nationale. It is a volume of eighty-seven pages, containing the life of St. Denis, and illustrated by thirty beautiful miniature paintings. The work was executed at the Abbey of St. Denis, in 1250.

The French sculptor, F. L. Bogino, has lately exhibited at Paris his bronze reliefs designed for the monument of Mars-le-Tour, dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the battles between Aug. 16 and 18, 1870. The works are declared to be worthy of the sculptor, who has heretofore achieved high honors in his profession.

The collection of the late M. Sensier, which is to be sold in Paris this winter, is especially rich in the early works of painters of the modern French school. M. Sensier was for many years landlord of Jean-Francois Millet and Theodore Rousseau, when it was easier for them to pay rent with pictures than with money. He was also a friend of a number of the leading artists, and thus became possessed of an important assemblage of paintings, sketches, and drawings, which illustrates the rise of the present school of art in France.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

The Laurels and the Oleasters.—The great family of aromatic trees and shrubs ranged under the name of Lauraceæ has a single representative in our flora, viz.: the Sassafras officinale, which occurs at Miller's and Gibson's Stations. The tree grows to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and produces its foliage and flowers simultaneously in early spring. There is a remarkable diversity in the form of its leaves,—some of them being divided into three lobes, and others being ovate and entire. The bark of the tree is spicy-aromatic,—that of the roots being especially so,—and has been in considerable repute in certain diseases. The leaves and twigs abound in mucilage, and are sometimes used for thickening soup.

The Laurels are a Tropical order, of about 450 species, inhabiting the cooler localities in Torrid regions. A few species are found in the Northern Temperate Zone,—one only, the Laurus nobilis, occurring in Europe, and found in the United States east of the Mississippi. Not one has been found on the Continent of Africa, unless by recent explorers, although several species are native to the Islands of Madagascar, France, Teneriffe, etc. One of the species quite common in this country, the Lindera Benzoin, has been properly named Wild Allspice, on account of the spicy flavor of its berries, which are said to have been used by the Colonists during the Revolution as a substitute for Allspice. The bark of this shrub is aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, and an infusion of the twigs acts as a vermifuge.

The European Laurel, or Sweet Bay, Laurus nobilis, was called *Daphne* by the ancient Greeks, and was sacred to Apollo. One of the beautiful legends of the Grecian mythology was associated with the plant. Wreaths woven of its leaves and berries were worn by the victors in battle, in the Olympic games, and in contests between rival poets.

The fruits of several of the Laurels resemble the Nutmeg in their peculiar flavor. Thus the Pichurim Beans of commerce have been found to be the cotyledons of Nectandra Puchury. The Camara, or Achawai Nutmeg, is the fruit of Acrodiclidium camara, a tree of Guiana. The Clove-Nutmegs of Madagascar are the fruit of Agathophyllum aromaticum; and the Brazilian Nutmegs are gathered from cryptocarya moschata.

The genus Cinamomum yields the fragrant Cinnamon which has been in use from the earliest ages. The finest quality of this spice is obtained from the C. Zeylanicum, a native of Ceylon. The tree attains the height of twenty to thirty feet, and bears long, oval leaves, flowers of a silky-gray color on the outside and pale-yellow within, and a fruit shaped like an apron, and brown when ripe. The best Cinnamon is stripped from the young branches of the tree, which are cut twice a year,—in April and November. Cassia-bark is produced by several species of Cinnamomum growing in Brazil, the Isle of France, Santa Fe, and elsewhere.

The celebrated Greenheart timber of Demarara, which is remarkable for hardness, is obtained from one of the Laurels, of the genus Nectandra. The Siraballi, a fragrant and valuable timber, the Sweetwood of Jamaica, a hard, yellow wood; the Til of the Canaries, which has a dreadful odor; and a coarse Mahogany from Madeira, are all products of the same family. Many of the Laurels abound in Camphor, and some species of the Cinnamomum secrete so much that it renders their spicy bark unfit for use. The Camphor of commerce is derived chiefly from the Camphora officinalis, a native of China and Japan. Every part of this tree exhales the odor of Camphor. The wood, which is light and durable, and odious to insects on account of its smell, is much prized for carpenter's work. The Camphor, which is a solid essential oil, is obtained from the wood, branches, and leaves by dry distillation.

One of the Laurels growing in the forests of Brazil, the Oreodaphne opifera, gives out large quantities of volatile oil. By making a single incision in the bark, several quarts may be obtained. A wine-colored oil is distilled from the fruit of the tree, which is used as an embrocation.

The fruit of all the Laurels is a one-seeded berry or drupe. That of the Persia gratissima resembles a large pear in size and shape. It is brown on the outside, and contains a yellowish pulp, which is of a delicate flavor, and melts like butter on the tongue. It is called Vegetable Butter in some of the French colonies, but is usually known by the name of the Arocado or Alligator Pear. It is a native of the warm regions of America.

The Elæagnaceæ, or Oleaster family, includes only about thirty species, three of which are found in North America, and one in our own neighborhood. They are all shrubs or small trees, usually covered with a leprous scurf. They extend from the Equator northward to Canada and Japan, but seldom occur south of the line.

The Shepherdia Canadensis is a common shrub at Glencoe and Pine Station. Its entire, opposite leaves are green above, and covered with silvery down and rusty scales underneath. The small, sessile flowers appear in May, and are followed by yellowish-red, insipid berries.

The S. argentea, Buffalo-Berry, which occurs in Missouri, bears an edible, well-flavored fruit, of a scarlet hue, and the size of a currant. The Elæagnus argentea, Silver-Berry, which abounds in our Northwestern frontier, has a silver-colored, mealy berry that is pleasantly acid. The Elæagnus Orientalis bears a large fruit which is known in Persia as an article of dessert. The fruits of several Indian species are edible. The flowers of the Elæagnus Orientalis are highly fragrant, and abound in honey. The fruit of Hippophæ rhamnoides, a native of Europe, is sometimes eaten as a sauce with fish, but it contains a fatty matter of a narcotic nature.

THE RAIN-TREE.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 23 published an account of a tree having the remarkable quality of pouring a continuous shower of rain from its branches in the dryest weather. The statement runs as follows:

The Consul of the United States of Colombia in the Department of Loreto (Peru) has written from Yurimaguas to President Prado, informing him that in the woods adjacent to the City of Moyobamba there exists a tree called by the natives Tamia-caspi (Rain-Tree), which possesses some remarkable qualities. It is a tree of about fifteen metres (about fifty feet) high when at maturity, and of about one metre in diameter at the base, and has the property of absorbing an immense quantity of humidity from the atmosphere, which it concentrates and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a perfect shower, and in such abundance that in many cases the ground in its neighborhood is converted into a perfect bog. It possesses this curious property in its greatest degree in summer, precisely when the rivers are at their lowest and water most scarce; and the writer of the letter proposes that it should be planted in the more arid regions of Peru, for the benefit of agriculturists.

This is not the first time that the power of condensing moisture, and throwing it off in drops like rain, has been ascribed to plants in Tropical regions. Humboldt says of the Edible Arum (Colacasia esculenta) that "It literally distills water and launches tiny drops in the form of a jet from the pores at the end of its magnificent, heart-shaped leaves. A careful and ingenious observer ascertained that from ten to 100 drops of water were thrown every minute to a distance of an inch or more."

Prof. Schele de Vere remarks, in his "Wonders of Vegetation": "There can be no doubt that a real weeping-tree (Cæsalpima pluviasa) was seen some years ago in one of the Canary Islands, from the tufted foliage of which water fell like copious rain."

TOADS IN TIGHT PLACES.

Many instances are reported of the discovery of toads immured in a prison of solid rock, where they have seemingly been confined for ages. The circumstances relating to such cases have not, however, been noted by witnesses whose account could be accepted by scientific men as thoroughly conclusive. An instance of the kind has been recently recorded in *La Nature*, which is regarded by that journal as entirely authentic:

In the building of a new chateau in the Department of Aisne, materials from the old chateau were used as much as possible. This building dated from the end of the seventeenth century. One piece of stone had in the middle of one side a large, moist portion; it seemed otherwise sound. The stone was sawn to remove the moist exterior (the moisture was attributed to a flow of water into the stone of the old building), and was put in position in a window. Time went on, and the stone (much to the builder's disappointment) did not dry, but presented a villainous contrast to its surroundings. It was at length decided to remove and sacrifice it, in order to find out the cause. On sawing right through the moist part, a large, irregular cavity (about 0.15 m. in all directions) was found in the centre, and in this cavity an enormous live toad, which by squatting had escaped the saw.

BRIEF NOTES.

Forest and Stream notes the discovery of a puff-ball at Ferrisburg, Vt., which measured fifty-eight inches in circumference, and weighed twenty-two pounds.

An International Congress of Botany and Horticulture will be held at Paris during the International Exposition, beginning Aug. 16, 1878, and continuing a week.

The public places of Paris are adorned with 104,900 shade trees; and the care of these, and of the shrubbery and seats in the boulevards and gardens of the city, costs an annual sum of nearly $400,000.

The scientific survey of Western Palestine, by a party of English explorers under Lieut. Kitchener, has been completed. The laborious work has occupied five years, and there now remains but to work out the map of Palestine.

Dr. F. A. Forrel, of Geneva, proposes the application of natural selection for healing certain diseases of silkworms, and also for rendering the European species of vines proof against the attacks of Phylloxera. Experiments of the kind have been partially tried with silkworms, and with success so far as they were pursued.

Prof. Piazza Smith, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, calculates, from the weather-observations computed at the Observatory of Edinburg during the last thirty-nine years, that a wave of extreme cold will strike the earth about the close of the present year. The next visitation of extreme heat, he concludes, may be looked for in 1879.

The geological survey of Brazil, under the direction of Prof. C. T. Hartt, has resulted thus far in the discovery within the Empire of the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Post-Tertiary formations. A large number of fossils from these different formations have been secured. The existence of the Tertiary formation in Brazil has not yet been definitely determined.

The white whale which was lately sent from America to the Westminster Aquarium, in London, died of inflammation of the lungs the third day after its arrival. During its journey of twelve days it was without food, and grew much emaciated; but it regained flesh rapidly on a diet of eels. It was placed in a tank (fifty feet by twenty-five) of fresh water, but, although thriving in appearance, it survived only three days. The specimen measured nine feet and six inches in length.

A writer in *Nature* suggests that the immediate source of attraction that flowers have for the birds which visit them, lies in the insects sipping nectar in their cups, and not so much, as has been supposed, in the nectar itself. It is the habit of the sun-birds and flower-peckers to hover a few inches in front of a flower, as though to discover if any insect-prey are within before they thrust their bills into the corolla. And often they depart without touching the flower, on having, apparently, satisfied themselves that no insects were to be had by dipping into it.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Died, Josephine Ford, aged 24."

Eight Summer-weeks their beads have told
Since that warm day of gold and green
When Mother Earth with loving fold
Received the form of Josephine.
The birds crooned tender lullabies;
The wind breathed low, as one who tries
To soothe in slumber long and deep
An infant broken of its sleep.
Ah, Josephine, my Josephine!

One fond of life might long to die
Who looked his first on Forest Home;
There is no sweeter place to lie
Beneath the arch of Heaven's dome:
The vines, the shrubs, the fountains fair,
The quiet rooms, the paths between,
The graceful trees of living green,
And birds and blossoms everywhere.
Ah, Josephine, blest Josephine!

But now the year grows sad of mien;
The wind complains, the whole earth grieves;
Like tears the trees rain down their leaves
Upon the grave of Josephine.
The birds are pluming for their flight.
Ah, me! ah, me! the bitter blight
Of biting frost comes on apace,
To spoil the beauty of the place
Where sleeps my fair friend Josephine.

She did not love thee, Winter bleak!
Then why, in cold and cruel spite,
Dost thou her lowly dwelling seek,
To rob it of all bloom, and blight.
Ah, well! she will not know, I ween,
Rich robes her beauteous form enfold,
Where she lies curtained from the cold.
In vain thy blustering rage and spleen;
Thou canst not harm my Josephine.

Like some bright bird of Paradise
She seemed alway, my Josephine.
I wonder if her spirit flies
Sometimes beside me, all unseen.
One night I dreamed she came again,
And kissed my lips, and breathed my name,
And whispered, "Thou art loved the same."
I have been more content since then,
My dear, my lost one, Josephine!

Last time I saw thee, thou didst say
A light farewell with smiling eyes.
We thought to meet again some day,
Ere thou shouldst journey to the skies.
But now what strange ways lie between
Our standing once more face to face:
I must go after things unseen,
I must peer into mystic space,
Ere I can find my Josephine.
But then I cannot go astray;
Her splendid eyes will light the way—
The lustrous eyes of Josephine—
My beauteous friend, fair Josephine!

Ella Wheeler.

THE HOME.

THE SATURDAY "TRIBUNE."

In reply to a number of inquiries, The Tribune desires to announce to present and intending members of The Home that it is not necessary, as some persons seem to think, to subscribe for The Daily Tribune in order to get The Home. It is only necessary to send $2 for a year's subscription to The Saturday Tribune, being careful to state that this edition is wanted. This payment of $2 will insure the prompt mailing of The Home and the remainder of Saturday's Tribune for one year.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 24 Tribune Building and get their letters:

Orcelia (package).	Quality Hill (4).
Elenore (2).	Black and Blue Sheep (2).
Holly and Ivy.	Grandma Oldways.
Jane G. S.	Edna.
Aunt Lou.	Trouble.
Di Vernon.	Miss Eva Wright.
Miss Carrie Vanderlin.	Orlena.
Heath.	

LOST LOVE.

O could this heart of mine forget
That we, my love, had ever met,
That love had ever been:
To long for thee, yet know thou art
Another's bride; to love in heart,
And know 't to be a sin.

O could this heart, with anguish torn,
Forget to grieve, forget to mourn,
To vainly hope for thee:
If sorrow, though 't my heart did rend,
Could comforting oblivion lend,
How welcome it would be!

O fickle one, although thou art
The once-loved darling of my heart,
Would I had loved thee less;
For thy fair face will haunt me till
My throbbing heart in death is still,
And life cease to distress.

I loved thee then, I love thee now,
Though tears at thoughts of it will flow,
That thou return'st it not;
I will not ask thee to return
The love that taught my soul to spurn
A higher, better thought.

So fare thee well; think not of me
When I am parted far from thee,
And ne'er to meet again:
I would not that thy lot were mine,
Though joy thy heartstrings did entwine,
And memory was slain.

Mineral Point, Wis. L. A. Osborne.

THE CARE OF HOUSE-PLANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 23.—Many homes are filled with bright, healthy plants; but one and another say it will last but a short time, for bugs are the pest of your life. If they do not eat up everything, the leaves are dry and soon fall, which is just as provoking. It is these very bugs that cause the leaves to dry and wither, my friends; and the little mite, called the red spider, is the serpent in your Eden. He is a cunning little invader, and likes the warm, close room in which many of us delight during the bleak winter weather, and clings so closely to the leaves as we to cloaks and overcoats. Now is the time to set a trap for him. He is an insidious enemy and very tenacious of life. The Acaris tellurius, or red spider, with its proboscis wounds the delicate capillary vessels of the leaves, and very soon they will decay. They run swiftly, and, although so very small, you can see them dart across the leaf with lightning rapidity. The most effectual remedy is a thorough syringing with water, particularly under the leaves. Try this each evening and you will soon rejoice over their departure. Some think water only quiets them for a time, and that soon they will intrude their undesired presence again upon us; but we think the pure element is effectual, and would hesitate long ere using fumes of sulphur, as that must be used with greatest caution. Many ladies do not think to look on the under portion of the leaf for them, but this is their rendezvous, and there they lie as thickly clustered together as bees about to swarm. Thrips are insects so minute as scarcely to be perceptible to the naked eye. They hide closely to the vines of the leaves, and attack esculents. When viewed with a glass, they are observed to skip with the agility of a flea. They have four wings and walk with their body turned upward. They like a shady situation, and are often found when plants are standing thickly together, or where light and ventilation are deficient. If fumigation and syringing are properly attended to, this difficulty may be radically obviated. Although not so easily killed as the Aphis, they will soon leave when well fumigated. The leaves they attack soon crumble to dust, and if you do not observe the green fly you may be certain the Trips are there. The Cocus hesperidus, or mealy bug, is an insect of more recent date, being only a few years ago a stranger to us. I believe he hailed from Philadelphia, and more than one has expressed the desire that he return to his haunts. It is a white, mealy, or downy-looking insect, and very troublesome in a hot-house. It will attack almost any plant, and loves Cactus Gardenia's Crassula's, and soon destroys them. It is not in the least affected by fumigation, but the best method now known is to make a solution of one pound of whale oil soap to five gallons of water. Plunge the plant in this, and, when thoroughly saturated, remove; and when dry wash with clear water. Care must be used, as many plants cannot endure this weak mixture even; inexperienced hands should experiment on this before going too far; and perhaps you had better try the more safe method of brushing them off with a soft brush. Brown and white scale-bugs are not pleasant to have around, if we wish to keep our pets in good condition, but are the least harmful of any, as far as our observation goes. They should be washed or picked off, and then fumigated to destroy the larvæ. Fumigating and whale-oil soap-suds do not affect the bugs, but, as they cannot do much harm, and do not attack our tender plants, they are not so much to be dreaded. The carnation twitter is an insect but little known, and, as seen by the naked eye, is about the twentieth part of an inch in length, and about as thick as a No. 10 cambric needle. It differs in color from green to black, and is most destructive and poisonous in its attacks on all varieties of carnations. When plants are attacked by them, it is best to throw them aside, as all remedies to dislodge them seem futile; and it is better to lose one than to see the rest with curling leaves and drooping heads. The verbena mite is another insect to be dreaded. It is too small to be seen with the naked eye, and produces what is called the black rust,—a disease that in many parts of the country has made the cultivation of the verbena almost impossible. The fumes of sulphur might cause death to this little pest, did he not imbed himself in the leaf. Although we have no direct remedy against this insect, which produces the black rust, we have a preventive, by keeping the plants in that healthful condition which will repel all attacks. It delights in verbenas, heliotropes, petunias, etc., and is closely allied to the insect which infests the plum, peach, and cherry trees. The Aphis, or green fly, is easily destroyed, and, if found thickly on your plants, says plainly that you have been neglectful of your duty, and now is your time to commence, for "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Lay a paper under your plant, and smoke with tobacco in any way most convenient, and soon the stupefied little ones will drop on the paper, and you can find a new home for them, far from the one they last inhabited. If plants are fumigated once a week, and syringed as they should be, we need have no fear of insects. Ladies, do not use sulphur, for it is dangerous; and we would not see you lose all the plants you have prepared with so much pride with which to decorate your rooms for the coming winter. Others try a strong decoction of tobacco, and each plant is bereft of insects and leaves as well. Try daily care and loving attention, and you will succeed. Some of you find little white mites infesting the soil in your pots. They are very injurious, and a safe way of ridding yourself of them is in pouring a supply of warm water on the pot, and, when they come wriggling to the top, pour them off; continue this till all are disposed of, and for several days in succession. Salt injures the plant; wood ashes will sometimes drive them away, but red pepper must be used with great care, and only sprinkled thinly on the surface, and then the earth removed, lest it heat the roots. If angleworms are in the soil, they can be readily removed by turning out the ball of earth and picking them out of the soil. Lime-water will also drive them away, and assist in the growth of the plant, as well as freshen and brighten the foliage. A tablespoonful of spirits of camphor added to a pint and a half of water will make a good wash to keep off insects, and some have used kerosene oil with good results. A teaspoonful of oil to ten of water, and the plants washed with it, will kill all scale bugs. One poor, discouraged friend, who had been so harassed by these ugly scales, looks to the kerosene-can as a last resort, and doubtless feels that—

When pain and anguish ring the brow
A ministering angel thou,—

and soon her ivies are freed from scales. Warm water well applied, fresh air, and plenty of light, with all due cleanliness, are the best preventives I know of to employ against insects. If you will take a small broom or brush and sprinkle your plants each morning as you rise from the breakfast-table, you will find it little trouble and a great benefit to your plants. Some housekeepers say that is a busy time, and it is, but by forming the habit you will soon find you can spare that time as well as in the evening just before dark, for then one is apt to be prevented by calls, or you may be away from home at that hour. At any rate, have a regular time to attend to your plants, and let nothing prevent you from giving them the necessary attention. It is as much a part of your day's work as to comb your hair and dust your room, and soon you will fall into the habit, and you will not think of it as a trouble, but as a pleasant pastime.

Nettie, yours is but one of the many cases which are almost daily coming before me. I wish I could assist all, and will do everything in my power. Please send me a sample of your work, and I will show it to the ladies at the next business meeting, and, if any of them will purchase of you after hearing your sad story, I shall be pleased to send you orders. Your case is a touching one, and deserves attention. Rest assured I will do all in my power for you. I wish we had the means to start a Home for such as you, where you might find home comforts, and not be dependent on others. Do not feel too sanguine of my success, for we have so many calls of a similar character; but please remember, if I do not succeed in doing what you desire, that there are others much worse off than you, and who have little ones depending on their exertions for daily bread, while you have only yourself. If your cross in life is ill-health, bear it nobly, and remember you can never suffer what He has suffered for us, and how many of us are bearing this cross together. May we by this suffering be perfected for the realms of bliss. There are greater trials than ill-health, my friend, but may you never know them is the wish of your friend, Fern Leaf.

FOOD AND NUTRITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The subject of feeding, or of giving nutriment, to man and other animals, is not well understood by some mothers. They have an impression that some kinds are always good and others always bad. So we wish to discuss this subject.

Animals may be supported on flesh alone, but meat comprises several elementary principles, no one of which alone could support life for any long period of time. So we see that a combination of organic elements is necessary to promote health and life. The natural aliment of infancy—milk—affords a type of all proper food. It contains albumen or cheese, oil or butter, sugar, water, phosphate of lime, and chloride of sodium. No one of these alone can nourish an infant, but the whole of them combined form efficient nourishment. Some infants need, at certain times, one or more of these elements in larger quantities than they do at other times. One infant may need more sugar or more butter than ordinary infants need.

Bread contains two elements—gluten, or vegetal albumen, and starch; that is the equivalent of sugar. But its taste and nutriment are increased by butter. Bread and butter, then, is a good food. Meat contains albumen and fat, and needs starch, so as to have in the combination some starchy, or sugary, principle, and so we have meat, bread, rice, potatoes, or other vegetals containing it. Human and many other beings crave salt; that gratifies their sense of taste and promotes digestion and assimilation.

The albumen or fibrin of the body is derived from the albumen or gluten of the food, but the starch may be converted into sugar and the sugar into fat. But no proof exists showing that albumen or gelatine can be made from fat, starch, or sugar, and these elements alone do not sustain life. So that while albumen and fibrin promote growth and nutrition, oil, starch, and sugar, alcohol, gum, and vegetal acids constitute fuel that is converted by oxydation into binoxide of carbon and water, giving out heat during the process. Starch and sugar may be changed into fat by the agency of the liver, and may be considered essential to nutrition. In this way cod-liver oil may nourish the body and increase its weight and strength.

Aliments are classed into groups, namely, albumen, oil, gelatine, and starch. Albumen, as the lean of meat, fowl, and fish, the gluten of bread, the casein of milk. These all supply the albumen and fibrin of the blood and of the animal textures, so that the lack of these may produce weakness of the muscles, their wasting and that of other textures, no less than lessening the quantity and richness of the blood. So if we observe a weakness of the muscles, feebleness of the circulation, we may properly prescribe albuminous food, while if we observe that the organs of digestion are oppressed and deranged, if the patient is plethoric, his circulation excited, we may properly lessen the amount of fleshy food. Bad qualities of albuminous food injure weak digestive and assimilative powers. The casein of cheese, the fibrin of stale and salted meat, the gluten of sour or ill-baked bread or heavy pastry, may irritate the alimentary canal, and induce diarrhea, and may never form aliment, but may degenerate into lactic acid, urea, or other products of animal decay, and produce rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions, and general ill-health.

Gelatinous foods, as soups, broths, and jellies, are not very nutritious, and still, when combined with bread, they satisfy hunger and nourish the body. But when given alone it is not nutritious, nor does it contribute flesh and strength. Oily food, as butter, fat, and oil, contribute to the adipose textures of the body, and aid in forming other structures and secretions, and in maintaining the animal heat by respiration. A lack of fat in the food may induce morbid results, as loss of flesh, wrinkled skin, brittle hair and nails, want of bile, mucous secretion, and impaired digestion, fetid excretions, with loss of animal heat. The lack of oily food is more harmful in cold than in warm seasons of the year.

An excess of fat food may be indigestible, become rancid, causing heartburn and a rising of bile into the stomach. If fat enters the blood, it may produce an assimilation in the adipose texture of the body, or acne and other eruptive diseases of the skin may appear, especially in sedentary people, who do not exercise enough to use the superfluous fat. The Laplander needs train-oil to sustain the warmth of his body, while those who live in hot climates prefer vegetals and fruits that cool the body. The Esquimau consumes large quantities of blubber, while the Chinaman prefers rice and other starchy food. Stale butter and oils are not only offensive to the stomach, but are productive of injurious acids, and are not easily absorbed and appropriated. Fresh cream, fresh butter, sweet oil, and fat, are agreeable and nourishing, especially when mixed with starchy and vegetal material. The easy digestion of some fats are induced by the case with which they are emulsified with pancreatic juice. Most stomachs bear cod-liver oil and fresh bacon fat.

Starchy foods, as sage, tapioca, arrowroot, and other articles of diet, resemble sugar in their elements. They supply food for respiration, and rather nourish the textures. Starchy diet in large quantities may form fat in the textures, or may ferment and generate acids that harm the bowels. Sugary diet may produce the same result. The excess of starchy food lessens the activity of the bowels, while sugary diet often relaxes them and causes a redundancy of bile. Sugary food may form vegetal acids and irritate the alimentary canal, causing indigestion, diarrhea, etc.

Some things we place within the stomach, as pickles, spices, fermented and alcoholic liquors, may stimulate the mucous membrane of the gastric sack. Salt in small quantities has antiseptic and solvent powers, yields some acid in digestion and an alkali that the bile and other fluids may need, while large quantities may irritate the stomach, retard digestion, and induce thirst and fever. Animals do not fatten on salted food. Salt impedes the deposition of fat. Its absence favors the generation of pin-worms. Alcoholic liquors stimulate the stomach, increase the appetite at first, and aid the digestive power. But this undue excitement is followed by exhaustion, loss of appetite, and other disturbances of the gastric functions. Alcohol is not digested, but is absorbed by the capillaries into the blood, and in this way goes its rounds and acts on the vascular and nervous systems. The veins transmit it direct to the liver and disturb the function and structure of that organ. The kidneys eliminate extraneous matters from the system. In this way alcohol stimulates and then exhausts those secreting organs, lessens their secreting power, and ultimately impairs their structure. It has the same effect of stimulation and exhaustion upon the heart and its conducting tubes, and impairs the processes of assimilation and nutrition.

A large quantity acts as a narcotic poison,—prostrates the nervous system, and impairs the functions of the brain, leads to congestion of the lungs, and then other organs suffer, until the entire circle of systems suffer and the sufferer dies. An habitual indulgence in alcoholic drinks contributes largely to badly assimilated and vitiated blood, and then to a long list of functional and organic maladies.

C. H. Allen, M. D.

"JUVENILE THEATRICALS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—I would ask for space to reply to some of the remarks and insinuations made by Cactus in your issue of Saturday, Oct. 13.

In regard to the object of these entertainments I have nothing so say, "For Sweet Charity's Sake" will answer all argument on that point.

Cactus informs us that the time these little people devote to rehearsal must come out of the time allotted them for recreation, and thus they are deprived of it. What is this but recreation? Physicians will tell us that, next to sawing wood, dancing stands at the head of the list as a physical exercise. This same physician will tell us that the brain is a complex university, where one class of mental work is done in one compartment and another in a different place,—as music would be practiced on the first floor, mathematics on the second, and art in the attic. Our best educationalists will tell us that it is better, as it affords recreation for the mind to be diverted from one of these compartments to another of a different character.

All the recreation the child or adult requires is not found in the gymnasium. The brain needs recreation. Rest is not all it requires. Sleep accomplishes all that. It should be diverted to various subjects. How many can testify to the rest and relief afforded one, after a day of hard study, to devote an hour or two to real hard study on some musical instrument, or to take up the brush and palette and labor both mentally and physically over some artistic subject.

Our young folks even at 4 should not be confined to the book, the ball, and the hoop; tastes in other directions should be cultivated and encouraged. Many of our best musicians, artists, actors, and linguists began their special theme very early in life.

Cactus objects to forcing children. So do I, but I also remember that a talent, a sense, a limb, unless exercised and stimulated to a vigorous growth, will wither and die. Better to have lived a brilliant, successful life, to die early, than to live a snail's life and have it drag through years of fear and failure. Life is real. The world is filled with rude buffets, and he who first learns to meet them is the soonest and best prepared to fight this battle of life. How many we could mention who have reached manhood lacking courage,—afraid to face the world,—made a few brief and nervous attempts, failed, and died through fear and mortification, who otherwise might have become bright lights in society had they but received the early and necessary education to enable them to meet the strife of life, to fight for their rights, to meet the thousands, to frown or applaud, to be frowned at or applauded. Where would be our ambition were it not for our defeats and mortifications?

Cactus says: "Do they come back to you as trusting, as pure, as childlike as they were before? Think you our Savior would gather them into His arms and say, 'Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven?'" Verily, I say Yea! Pehaps it would be advantageous for Cactus to read "Gates Ajar." In my own mind I have not the least doubt but that they have theatres in Heaven, and that our dear children will go there and pray. At least I have as good a right to think so as Cactus has that they will sit around on benches covered with white bunting, play harps with nine strings, and sing "Hallelujah, 'tis Done." The fact is, I should scarcely feel comfortable in Heaven unless I could occasionally see my amateur dramatic friends busily engaged in producing some bright sparkling comedy or butterfly ball. Cactus refers to the stage as if it were a little perdition on earth, and no soul entering its pointing portals could ever become clean again. In this respect Cactus reminds me of the ministers and the Church in general. They will all tell you what a bad and immoral place the theatre is, but the wickedest of them will never confess to have once taken a look behind the scenes, or even in front, for the matter of that. The can never tell you why it is bad nor how it is bad. All they know is, that it is bad.

I dare say if Cactus was lead behind the scenes at McVicker's Theatre during a play or a rehearsal, he would be as astonished as he will be when he (or she) gets to Heaven and finds how matters are arranged there, both so different from what was anticipated.

Says Hamlet: "The play's the thing." Though not an actor I echo his words. Had I family to educate every one should take at least a year of schooling in the theatre. The discipline alone is worth the pains, to say nothing of the confidence, courage, and artistic results. The actor is the only honest man. He admits he is only acting, while we in private life pretend that we are not, but are in reality acting many parts. As for morals, statistics will show that the morals of the actor and the actress will average with the rest of the world in a way that they need not blush for.

But, granting that the stage is bad, Why is it so? Because the public, and especially the Church, made it so. The acting and the plays acted are molded by the public. Let the Church demand and patronize a higher grade of plays and we will soon have them. A manager of this city started on the road with a beautiful Vespertine of "Joseph and His Brethren," elegantly mounted, fine sacred music. He appealed to the Church proper for support. They refused. After a loss of several thousand dollars he returns to the city, secured a company of can-can dancers, went again to the towns visited but a few weeks before, and very soon the can-can dancers returned him the money lost on "Joseph and His Brethren."

The drama is the great educator of the masses. If it is debased, curses will not improve it. We must lend it the hand of friendship. The drunkard is not reformed with harsh words, but with kind ones. As the moral people enter into it, it becomes moral, and not before. S. Q. Lapins.

AUNT CARRIE'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Monroe, Mo., Oct. 20.—First, I would apologize: The long article, "Winter Ornaments," was sent to The Home by mistake.

Siroc, nothing will cure the "scaly-bug" but removal, by means of the finger (or thumb) nail, or very carefully with the back of a penknife, then wash with strong suds of whale oil or carbolic soap; allow to remain over night (or longer); then wash clean with tepid water. On all hard-wood plants (which are generally the ones affected by this disgusting and troublesome insect), I use a nail or tooth-brush for the cleansing, a camel's-hair pencil for the soap.

Color grasses by various combinations of Lemon's anoline dyes. By diluting the greens and browns you obtain fine tints. Pale ones are most effective.

Carrie Jane, do you mean the true nettle-rash, which derives its name from the eruption being similar to that produced by the stinging of nettles, commencing with a tingling stinging of the skin, followed or accompanied by itching and burning?—caused generally by some indigestible food, as berries (acid), shell-fish, etc. The wheals which appear soon after the burning are of a whitish color, surrounded by red, inflamed skin; the face becomes swollen, and often the eyes close, while there is a weight and nausea at the pit of the stomach. Dislodge the offending food by means of a mild emetic (one teaspoonful of syrup of ipecacuanha for an adult), and afterward an aperient. A warm bath will often offered great relief, afterward dusting the parts with any cool powder; or use a lotion of elder-flower water, or the pith of sassafras, in a half pint of either of which dissolve a half drachm of sugar of lead. Should the case be severe, better ask the advice of a physician, but a child of my own who suffered with this disease, always after eating strawberries or other acid fruit, I always have relieved by these means (through my husband's advice, he being a physician). Di Vernon, here is a fine Charlotte d' Russe: Take a quart of milk and make of it a thin, rich custard, with the recipe on the Oswego corn-starch packages; then have slices of sponge cake, or lady fingers, spread them with any nice jelly, and line the sides and bottom of a glass bowl; pour on a fourth of your custard, then a layer of cake, and so on until you finish with cake on the top. (I flavor my custard with extract of bitter almond, and make the cake with vanilla flavor; or, if for a very fine one, divide the custard, after cooling, flavor one with orange-flower water, another with hard sugar rubbed on a lemon, another with almond, and the fourth chocolate.) Lastly, take a cup full of rich, sweet cream, and the whites of two eggs; flavor with raspberry or other fruit jelly; beat to a stiff froth, and pile on the top. Ornament with macaroons or kisses. Have you used the white-wood splints for various pretty things? If not, send 25 cents to J. Jay Gould, Bromfield street, Boston.

Lillie—Have you ever tried painting on velvet and other materials by the "Poonah-Painting Art?" I feel sure you would like it.

G. W. C.—A patent medicine (?) called Thompson's rye-water contains ingredients that cure cold-sores, or fever blisters (excoriations scentifically).

Scotch Oatmeal Bread—Ingredients, one-half pound of fine Scotch oatmeal (city druggists sell it), one-half ounce of butter, one pinch of soda (about as much as will lay on a five-cent piece or the point of a tea-knife). Mode: Put about one-half pound of meal into a pint basin and have a teacup, into which put a small piece of butter (or lard) the size of a hazel nut, and the soda; pour on this about half a teacupful of hot water; stir till the butter and soda are melted, when quickly mix with the meal in the basin, using the point of a knife, and when the mixture is well incorporated turn out on a paste board, and knead well into a compact cake, using the knuckles vigorously, and spreading it very gradually lest it crack on the edge. Strew plenty of dry meal over, in order to roll it with the roller, every now and then rubbing the surface with the flat of the hand to disengage all superfluous meal; when rolled as thin as a silver dollar and round in shape, put a knife in the centre and divide it into three, and, having a griddle over the fire, lay the cakes on the hot iron, the plain side down (if you have used the usual stamping iron on the top, or "crimped roller," as the Scotch call it), and as they get done move them in succession from the iron. You may know by pressing the nail on the surface. If they are baked enough, they will not be doughy.

Next place them in a "toaster" and hold over the fire until dry, which must be done very gradually. While this set is cooking prepare another cake in the same manner. They will keep a long time.

The cakes used by the common classes in Scotland consist of oatmeal and water, worked until very smooth and light, then pressing holes all over the top (the more holes for the butter, the better, the Scotch boys say). Then bake on a griddle and dry.

These are genuine Scotch recipes, if our old Scotch nurse knew anything about it, and as I was brought up on such diet,—oatmeal bread and porridge, etc.,—"I speak what I do know."

Lottie B.—Take your engravings, and, cutting away all the margin, lay them between damp towels until soft and rather moist, but not so that they will break. Beforehand, varnish your glass with fine Demar varnish, and allow it to dry until just tacky; place the engraving on it face down, and with a cloth or pad pat it gently over and over until every part adheres. Then take the finger and carefully commence rolling off all the white paper. As you approach the thin coat of engraving use great care. Allow to dry, and, if you see any white spots, wet the finger and remove them just as carefully. Your transparency will be before you in all the perfection of the engraving. If you wish to color it, take powder colors and rub them up smoothly on a glass with Demar or copal varnish. Use a brush for each color. The engraved shades will be all sufficient. Then give a coat of Demar, and, if you desire a ground glass ground, cover the bare space with bobbinet pressed on the varnish. Aunt Carrie.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—I would have a little talk, the fates of the waste-basket propitious, with the girls. For though the cares of many years have placed here and there a whitened thread among the once brown tresses, and furrowed the unwrinkled brow, there is a very warm spot in my heart for the gay, sunshine-bringing girls, and often as they pass me on the street in laughing groups, or singly with thoughtful mien, I turn to watch them while prayerful thoughts fill my mind for their happiness in time and eternity. More especially would I speak with those who, though they may never lack the necessaries of life, yet could sensibly lighten the burdens of those who have for many years toiled for them, by their own loving labor. Dear girls, first of all, be independent. The world puts on for you countless beauties. You love the opening morn, the sunny noon, and watch with glowing eyes and a heart filled with emotion such as only an impressive girl can experience the weary day as with a glow on its cheeks it sinks into slumber in the West, while twilight draws the curtain. Aye, you love the world; its far-off romantic lands seem realities to you, so often have you dreamed of their splendors. You love its precious friendships, the home darlings, and unless some great sorrow has blighted your life you move in a charmed circle. But, dear girls, the season when "The brook and river meet" is the time when you may lay the foundation of a life of happy usefulness or sow the seeds of many dark days of repinings and vain remorse. No doubt it would be pleasant to float quietly down the stream, watching the shimmer of the golden sands on the shore and the blue sky above, while gentle breezes fill the sail and strong hands guide the oars. But what if these strong hands should fail,—these hands of father or brother? Such things happen. Then, Oh! the rocks. Girls of America, be thankful that you live in a country where no woman has an excuse for dependence, when she may be honored in any respectable employment as a lady, or, better still, a true woman, and show your appreciation of these privileges by resolving to be something, to live up to some standard—to work. Be beautiful, love beautiful things, be bright, witty, charming as you please, but be independent.

The winds of October shake from the trees the yellow leaves. Their rustle as they fall tells us of the snow-birds soon to come. The long winter nights are nearly upon us. With the many facilities for intellectual employment during this season of indoor pleasures, no one need complain of ennui. Yes, girls, I am going to talk about study. You say you have finished studies, are too tired in the evenings, or books cost too much. In the first place, can you not review? Then there are new things you might learn—short-hand, German, or French, at the Athenæum, if you have a taste for the languages. Depend upon it, if you persevere the pleasure you will experience in learning will more than compensate for the time and trouble you have expended. If the Athenæum is not suitable, then there are night-schools, grammar and High, easy of access from most any portion of the city. As for being too tired, and the expense, why, what would you do with the time from half-past 6 till half-past 9? And the cost of books nearly any girl can save from many little luxuries which could be dispensed with. Make up your mind that you will learn something during the coming winter, and you will doubtless be surprised to find how all obstacles will melt away.

Despite all that we "lookers on in Vienna" have heard of the pleasures of the Convention, a sort of conviction steals over me that all was not exactly smooth, and that the crinks will need a little ironing yet, say with the iron of forbearance. Dear sisters of The Home, we fear for the stability of our beloved circle. Don't destroy that institution built up at the sacrifice of so much ink and so many sheets of foolscap. What if the long-tried editor should take it into his head in a fit of righteous indignation to virtually sit down on The Home and literally suppress it. Think of the broad smile which would render more hideous the face of that "Margaret's Husband": think of how the Secretary of the B. H. A. would in the exuberance of his joy drink a whole bottle of the tar-water, and don't. Ann Acorn.

ON THE ROAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

On the Train, Oct. 21.—Mrs. President: I am only one of those much-abused persons, a "runner," or agent, and may I deign to knock at the door of your Home? I have traveled far and wide, and would never have entered your sacred circle had I not seen you with my blessed eyes; and "to see you was to love" you; so here I come. I heard several ladies in the car talking about The Home and its great and good influence, and one said you wished to do something to aid poor women,—to start a Home for them and make it self-sustaining; a spot where they could go after the day's work was over and find comforts which they are now denied; a sort of rest for their weary bodies. I am glad some good woman is ready to start such a thing, and if you were to see the poor creatures that I do daily, who have no place to keep warm, and thus go into places where they are enticed by the vultures who lie in wait for them, you would think there was need enough for you to work. Mrs. President, you are just the one to start such a thing, for on Saturday, when The Tribune is out, there are more men and women reading the words that fall from your pen than you think; for praise does not seem to suit you, for I saw the reproof in your face, when a lady in the car praised you for the good you were doing. Go on in your noble work, Fern Leaf, and The Tribune Home will yet have an object to work for of which it shall be proud. You know not how many are standing behind you to support you, and men and women cheer the Convention which made you our leader, for we believe in your kindness of heart, and we would see in our united efforts a monument that shall be an honor to every one of us. I am unknown to you, but I am interested in your good work, and I want to be a member of The Home as soon as I know the requirements. We are some of us a rough class of men, but we love home if any one does, and, as I have no spot on earth that I can call such, I am anxious to do my best to see others have one. The flowers of which you write are often seen, as we pass through the towns and cities, and in passing through our beautiful Joliet I stopped at the house of a lady who had a beautiful assortment of plants, and she showed me a lily, white with flowers, and she informed me that it was through your letters that she learned how to cultivate them. When shall we hear how much St. Luke got at the Convention? Is Dr. Hale too busy to make her report? Then why does not Maine, who I see is Treasurer pro tem., assist her? We are getting a little impatient, for you know banks are breaking. There was a rumor that there was discord in The Home, but how glad we are to find it was a mistake. It's only too apt to be the case where office is wanted, but we know you have the best of officers, and now expect to see much work done. I hear you have many members, and nearly as many men as women. I also hear your admission fee is 50 cents. Is not this too small? However, you know best. I expect some one will have the audacity to vow I am a woman because I ask so many questions. Well, they are mistaken. Why don't Theo. C. C. tell us her love troubles? for it was she who said love was a curse to women, I believe. Is she from Indiana, where they get a divorce in each change of the moon? I can't see how Chat and Fern Leaf agree so well, they are so different.

I hope when you have another Convention some one will take notes and let us from without know all about it. I am sure we would like to see all the old maids and pretty girls, to say nothing of the married ladies, who dare not flirt. Now, if you admit old maids to The Home, then I'll surely come, for I like to talk to them, and hear them tell of their youthful escapades,—poor things. If you've one that is very sour let me take her to the banquet, for then I'll need no pickles, and I'm so fond of them. Mr. Editor, I congratulate you on your pleasant task of reading so many delightful letters, and then being abused by all the fair ones for not putting theirs in. Wish I could help you. Three cheers for our President and our Home. Why does she not sign herself President when she has that honor? I confess I admire modesty, but since one does not know who is President, and so let our officers sign themselves in such a manner that we out in the cold can know who is speaking. If you put this in that wide mouth paper-basket you'll not hear very soon again from a Traveling Man.

CONDENSED MILK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—It is in the summer that most is said and written concerning the feeding of infants. It is nevertheless equally important that in this matter the utmost care should be observed during the whole year, because it is often the case that in the winter and spring the foundation is laid by errors of nutrition for those diseases of the stomach and bowels which prevail in hot weather. The object of the present writing is to call attention to an article of infants' diet which has proved quite injurious and not infrequently disastrous in my own medical diocese. I refer to condensed milk.

This article of food and merchandise has become a great favorite with young mothers, among other reasons because it is convenient, and produces with certainty the plumpness and beauty which they so much like to see in their little ones. It has been my intention for some time to give the results of my own observation and experience to the readers of The Tribune, but I find the subject so well treated by the venerable physician and editor, Dr. Heinrich Bornstein, in a late communication to *Der Westen*, entitled "Wissenschartliche Plandereien" (Scientific Gossip), that without further preliminary remarks, I may be permitted to make a free translation of that part which relates to the food in question:

Condensed milk, he says, is obtained by reducing four quarts of milk down to one, with the addition of sugar. It has been warmly recommended as a most excellent article of food, especially for infants, and as servicable also in places where fresh milk is hardly to be had, if at all, as upon long sea-voyages. But in reality it contains 40 per cent less nutriment than fresh milk—30 per cent of its weight being sugar. This superfluity of sugar in the body promotes the generation of fat, and causes in time catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Besides, in the natural cow's milk the relation of nitrogen (azote), which makes flesh and muscle, to carbon, which makes fat, is as 12 to 1; in the condensed milk the proportion is as 20 to 1. One of the most eminent practitioners of England, Dr. Daly, has shown that condensed milk creates an undue development of fat, and that children brought up on this food refuse all simpler food. Children like condensed milk far better than cow's milk on account of its sweetness. The consequence is they grow rapidly, and become much fatter than when fed at the breast. They present the appearance of being remarkably healthy. But now comes the vital question: Are these children really strong and well nourished, or do they only appear to be so? The continual use of the so-called Banting Regime will doubtless in a short time reduce the amount of fatty tissue, and also the weight of the individual, but this takes place at the expense of the whole corporeal organism, with a dangerous diminution of vital force and of resistance to disease. In like manner I have observed a number of cases, watching them carefully for a year and a half, wherein condensed milk made fat indeed, but the vitality of the children, apparently well nourished, remained very much behind the normal standard. I found, during the summers of 1871 and 1872, that children fed on condensed milk quickly fell sick of diarrhea, and their resistance, lessened by erroneous nourishment, was out of all proportion to the violence of the attack. So far as my experience goes, children fed on condensed milk succumbed to slight attacks of diarrhea. The same is true of those attacked with measles, whooping-cough, bronchitis, and other diseases. The power of resistance was diminished, and even children fed on the cows' milk of London withstood an acute attack better than those brought up on condensed milk.

Dr. Daly goes on to cite a number of cases illustrative of the ill effects of condensed milk. German statistics show that of children fed artificially 40 to 50, sometimes 60 per cent, died, while of those fed at the breast only about 8 to 10 per cent yielded to children's diseases. I know the readers of The Tribune will welcome any communication which has for its object the prevention of disease and death, even if it is by calling attention to only one source of evil. There are other kinds of artificial food which are open to still severer criticism and condemnation. James I. Tucker, M. D.

TAMING AN ALLIGATOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Plumfield, Oct. 23.—When I express my opinions I do so in a meek, under-my-breath way, and in Plumfield my ideas are held to be as gentle and lowly as is my utterance of them. How differently, then, does my voice sound in Chicago, where the editor of The Tribune calls it a "shriek." Even my alligator, in his most energetic moments, never accused me of such a voice as that (he has a good deal of prudence, has that alligator, though he always goes just as far as he dares).

Since writing you, my pet and I have come to an understanding, and I shouldn't be surprised if he began to twitter, after a little while. Or, if he

does not get bird-like, he wi...
silence, and that's better than
I am going to tell you how I ...
haps, like me, some of you ha...
in selecting pets. I'll call it m...
and who ever tries it from real...
result ever so much more ch...
pudding or a yarn tidy.
That alligator had been gr...
worse than usual all t...
came to the conclusion that, ...
time for me to "turn." I w...
and crushed. So I went u...
the eye, as commanding a...
ever Grant faced London r...
"See here, sir, I am a woman, ...
ligator. I knew you were an a...
you for a pet, but I didn't drea...
finite variety of ways you could...
hood. And I suppose you had...
that I had any other way of sho...
hood than by being submissiv...
spring butterfly. So we are b...
I intend to make yours a ...
surprise, too. I've furled ...
away every idea of flo...
beds,—metaphorically speakin...
on a mien and a garb that will...
such monstrosities as you are.
I did not take you for life, or ...
recting myself, if I did I'll m...
voutly I had not before another...
over your head. You will al...
completely, sir; you will receive...
and attentions in a half-way dec...
you will discontinue all snap...
or"—and here I threw an inten...
and a deliberation into my utt...
auditor fascinated (terror...
natures when nothing ...
will make the water ...
boiling hot you can't live in it...
tried heaping coals of fire acco...
and now I am going to try ho...
That alligator looked at m...
and slowly and noiselessly san...
tub. He did not show himself ...
hungry he couldn't stand it; th...
up with a timidity of expressio...
in women, but never noticed ...
And it is a very becoming ex...
to wear, too, under the do...
not look exactly celestial...
subdued way of receiv...
attentions that encourag...
that even if he will not sing...
at least will not snap. So I ...
vided for. My only lamen...
still and bore so much as long...
Ellenora, I am glad you agr...
tion, too, you s y my sentime...
haps you both need my alligato...
Maud Wilder, what did you...
perhaps I had kept my honey...
I hope the editor will call...
of a "shriek."

WOULD LIKE ...

To the Editor of ...

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Please...
your valuable Home Departmen...
two which I shall ask in since...
hope to receive answers that ...
First—When a new organi...
and a committee on organ...
and that committee fail t...
written report to that effe...
voters in the audience to ...
President, one Vice-President...
Treasurer, and an Executive C...
"that the whole matter of furt...
committed to their charge, and...
to take such steps as they see fit...
accepted and the Committee ...
then proceed to nominate a ...
voce, as recommended, but ...
officers recommended, is th...
effected a temporary organizat...
one?
Second—When an organizati...
which hitherto has consisted of...
Committee, officered by a Ch...
and Treasurer, has the former ...
right to accept the funds whi...
from the meeting for organi...
subject to his own judgment...
Third—If he is still the T...
ly-appointed Treasurer any ...
case by accepting the funds ...
to the ex-Treasurer?
Fourth—If the former Trea...
and acts in that office, and th...
also acts in the premises, wh...
thing for the ex-President c...
hold her or his office, and...
tion with the newly-e...
or else give her or ...
bounce and conduct the whole...
the new theory? If the proce...
the Treasurer is legal, would n...
ply to any officer? What I w...
whether The Home organization...
above circumstances at Hersh...
temporary organization, acco...
Hale's statement in The Tri...
whether it is a permanent one, ...
basis. I am not the only one w...
swered by some one in whom...
fidence,—some one who has no...
bility by their own acts.
Think I will change the subje...
has made the outside streets ...
and I daily see teams welterin...
track of the lash rising up in g...
on their poor quivering sides, ...
might and main to do what the...
them. But this bright sun give...
roads and better times for horse...
it bring better times for suffe...
know not how some people wi...
winter; they are so straightene...
cruel bank failures have filled ...
ing and destitution. The crim...
robberies rests somewhere, an...
punishment sure to fall. God...
in their hour of need.
Will the editor please answer...
diately, and oblige many reade...
hear from others.

COME AGA...

To the Editor of The...

York State, Oct. 22.—I se...
the last two issues that I am n...
has been beautifully snubbed ...
back seat in The Home depart...
une. "Misery likes company...
isfaction is derived from the ...
alone. I supposed The Home ...
is for a favored few, not beyo...
Chicago, why not advise the r...
and thereby save your "cou...
time and brains preparing arti...
the light of day? I ...
my friends of The H...
no time to waste, I assure you...
since I prepared an article for T...
pared it well and carefully, too...
down upon it, and alas! for al...
seeing an account of my deligh...
agra Falls in The Home were ...
unlike a few others, have bee...
Home in times past, and why ...
was a question I could not answ...
ticle was as good as many, if ...
that had been published; besi...
for the press for several years...
as good and hard to please as ...
—and I prepared that article w...
of pride and care, and no little...
in itself would go far toward ...
ing." There are very few wh...
for the press, but I flatter my...
several years of experience in ...
do not say this with egotism...
fact, and I know this could be...
non-appearance of my article...
then, and am now, for that ...
chagrined over the matter and...
clear of The Home in the futur...
usually do when miffed at the ...
paper when the time was up;"...
reading my last Home. I happ...
piece of poetry that I ...
time, which mollified my ...
knowing that I was not ...
I have loved and enjoyed The ...
a constant subscriber and a c...
of The Home, but The Tribu...
greatly enjoyed an occasional ...
as the interchange of greeting...
by others through its column...
hard struggle to forfeit the pl...
from it, but you know "Hell ...
woman scorned,"—and, I mig...
Thanks for giving my poor ...
a corner, and I will intrude n...
that I am welcome.

LOST FA...

To the Editor of T...

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 20.—Ho...
implicit faith in God and the...
our forefathers' days? Where...
that accepted the Bible in its ...
is the public opinion that ...
regard to those who doubted ...
live times one who dared ...
contained therein was bran...
nounced, shunned. In those...
ers of Paine and Voltaire wer...
Books of like character we...
believer's table. Any menti...
nection with Bible beliefs wa...
and the espouser a fit subject...
principles of man's origin ...
nature enumerated by scien...
received with holy horror. ...
the simple faith of our child...
A gentleman was asked ...
Paine. "No," he promptly...
Honer asked if he was afraid ...
he answered, "I do not dare...
wish my old-fashioned doctr...
to remain intact." It is diffi...
and stupefy our senses and ...
problems pertaining to life t...
public. Our daily papers tee...
respecting subjects former...
Truths seemingly settled a...
opinions are advanced, new ...
nished for our solution; we ...
sea of new ideas. Reasoning...
like looking into empty spac...
where every step leads to a m...
ment; where every effort to ...
hopelessly involves the other...
Hypothesis figures largely in...
and logic fails to convince in...
Despite all, this is an age ...
are an argument-loving peop...
Whether we are more obtu...
convincing than our forefa...
think the sum of human k...
creased by arguing, certain it...
religion, politics, and minor...
indulged in. If it is so natur...
trivial topics that engross ac...

does not get bird-like, he will maintain a rigid silence, and that's better than snapping.

I am going to tell you how it all happened, as perhaps, like me, some of you have been unfortunate in selecting pets. I'll call it my alligator recipe, and who ever tries it from real need will find the result ever so much more charming than a new pudding or a yarn tidy.

That alligator had been growling and snapping worse than usual all the morning, till I came to the conclusion that, like the worm, it was time for me to "turn." I was tired of being timid and crushed. So I went up, looked him right in the eye, as commanding and as unflinching as ever Grant faced London receptions, and I said: "See here, sir, I am a woman, and you are an alligator. I knew you were an animal when I took you for a pet, but I didn't dream in what an infinite variety of ways you could show your beasthood. And I suppose you hadn't the least idea that I had any other way of showing my womanhood than by being submissive and timid as a spring butterfly. So we are both surprised, and I intend to make yours a very wholesome surprise, too. I've furled my wings, put away every idea of floating over posy beds,—metaphorically speaking,—and I have put on a mien and a garb that will do to tend just such monstrosities as you are. When I took you I did not take you for life, or if I did, said I, correcting myself, if I did I'll make you wish devoutly I had not before another week has passed over your head. You will alter your manners completely, sir; you will receive all my little cares and attentions in a half-way decent alligator style; you will discontinue all snapping and growling, or"—and here I threw an intensity into my gaze, and a deliberation into my utterance that held my auditor fascinated (terror fascinates some natures when nothing else will)—"or I will make the water in your tub so boiling hot you can't live in it five minutes. I've tried heaping coals of fire according to Scripture, and now I am going to try hot water."

That alligator looked at me, gave a little gasp, and slowly and noiselessly sank to the bottom of his tub. He did not show himself again till he got so hungry he couldn't stand it; then he came floating up with a timidity of expression I have often seen in women, but never noticed in an alligator before. And it is a very becoming expression for alligators to wear, too, under the domestic roof. He does not look exactly celestial yet, but he has a subdued way of receiving all my little attentions that encourages me to believe that even if he will not sing like a gleeful lark, he at least will not snap. So my future peace is provided for. My only lament now is, that I kept still and bore so much as long as I did.

Ellenora, I am glad you agree with me. Probation, too, you say my sentiments are good. Perhaps you both need my alligator recipe.

Maud Wilder, what did you mean by hinting that perhaps I had kept my honey too long?

I hope the editor will call this a "coo," instead of a "shriek." NANCY SPRY.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct 24.—Please allow me space in your valuable Home Department for a question or two which I shall ask in sincerity, and to which I hope to receive answers that are just as sincere:

First—When a new organization is to be effected, and a committee on organization is appointed, and that committee fail to agree and submit a written report to that effect recommending the voters in the audience to elect, viva voce, one President, one Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five,—"that the whole matter of further organization be committed to their charge, and they be authorized to take such steps as they see fit,"—the report being accepted and the Committee discharged, the voters then proceed to nominate and vote upon, not viva voce, as recommended, but by ballot, the several officers recommended, is the organization thus effected a temporary organization or a permanent one?

Second—When an organization is thus effected, which hitherto has consisted of only an Executive Committee, officered by a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, has the former Treasurer any legal right to accept the funds which may have accrued from the meeting for organization, and hold them subject to his own judgment?

Third—If he is still the Treasurer, has the newly-appointed Treasurer any legal right to act in the case by accepting the funds and turning them over to the ex-Treasurer?

Fourth—If the former Treasurer still holds office, and acts in that office, and the newly-elected one also acts in the premises, why is it not a legal thing for the ex-President or Chairman to still hold her or his office, and act in conjunction with the newly-elected President, or else give her or him the grand bounce and conduct the whole thing according to the new theory? If the proceeding in the case of the Treasurer is legal, would not the same rule apply to any officer? What I want to know is this: whether The Home organization effected under the above circumstances at Hershey Hall Sept. 28 is a temporary organization, according to Amie M. Hale's statement in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 14, or whether it is a permanent one, standing on a sound basis. I am not the only one who wishes this answered by some one in whom we can place confidence,—some one who has not proved their fallibility by their own acts.

Think I will change the subject. This long rain has made the outside streets almost impassable, and I daily see teams weltering in the mire, the track of the lash rising up in great welts and seams on their poor quivering sides, as they essay with might and main to do what their cruel drivers wish them. But this bright sun gives promise of better roads and better times for horse and driver. Will it bring better times for suffering humanity? I know not how some people will live through this winter; they are so straightened for means. Those cruel bank failures have filled the city with suffering and destitution. The crime of those terrible robberies rests somewhere, and somewhere is the punishment sure to fall. God pity the guilty ones in their hour of need.

Will the editor please answer my questions immediately, and oblige many readers? Would like to hear from others. SAN HEDRON.

COME AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

YORK STATE, Oct. 22.—I see by The Home of the last two issues that I am not the only one who has been beautifully snubbed and made to take a back seat in The Home department of THE TRIBUNE. "Misery likes company." Some little satisfaction is derived from the fact that I am not alone. I supposed The Home was for all, but if it is for a favored few, not beyond the city limits of Chicago, why not advise the readers of the fact, and thereby save your "country cousins" much time and brains preparing articles that never see the light of day? I love to talk with my friends of The Home, but have no time to waste, I assure you. Some few weeks since I prepared an article for The Home, and prepared it well and carefully, too, but the editor sat down upon it, and alas! for all my fond dreams of seeing an account of my delightful little trip to Niagara Falls in The Home were blasted. Now I, not unlike a few others, have been welcomed to The Home in times past, and why was I snubbed then, was a question I could not answer. I know my article was as good as many, if not better than some, that had been published; besides, I have written for the press for several years,—for journals just as good and hard to please as THE TRIBUNE itself,—and I prepared that article with no small amount of pride and care, and no little time, thinking this in itself would go far toward "giving me a hearing." There are very few who know how to write for the press, but I flatter myself that I do after several years of experience in this direction; and I do not say this with egotism, but because it is a fact, and I know this could be no excuse for the non-appearance of my article. Of course I was then, and am now, for that matter, considerably chagrined over the matter and determined to run clear of The Home in the future, and, as subscribers usually do when miffed at the editor, "stop my paper when the time was up;" but yesterday, while reading my last Home, I happened to spy a little piece of poetry that I sent at the same time, which mollified my feelings somewhat, knowing that I was not completely ignored. I have loved and enjoyed The Home, and have been a constant subscriber and a close reader not only of The Home, but THE TRIBUNE proper. I have greatly enjoyed an occasional contribution as well as the interchange of greetings and affection shown by others through its columns, and it would be a hard struggle to forfeit the pleasure I have derived from it, but you know "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned,"—and, I might add, snubbed.

Thanks for giving my poor little piece of poetry a corner, and I will intrude no longer until I know that I am welcome. MAY.

LOST FAITH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 20.—How can we regain the implicit faith in God and the Bible so universal in our forefathers' days? Where is the old-time trust that accepted the Bible in its literal sense? Where is the public opinion that formerly prevailed in regard to those who doubted the Bible? In primitive times one who dared dispute a single truth contained therein was branded an infidel, denounced, shunned. In those days the only readers of Paine and Voltaire were the most godless. Books of like character were seen only on an unbeliever's table. Any mention of science in connection with Bible beliefs was felt to be heretical, and the espouser a fit subject for the stake. The principles of man's origin and phenomena of nature enumerated by scientists would have been received with holy horror. How can we preserve the simple faith of our child life?

A gentleman was asked if he had read Tom Paine. "No," he promptly replied. The questioner asked if he was afraid to read it. "Yes," he answered, "I do not dare to read that book. I wish my old-fashioned doctrines imbibed in youth to remain intact." It is difficult to shut our eyes and stupefy our senses and so escape the many problems pertaining to life that are thrust upon the public. Our daily papers teem with new theories respecting subjects formerly considered holy. Truths seemingly settled are overturned; new opinions are advanced, new life-riddles are furnished for our solution; we are overwhelmed in a sea of new ideas. Reasoning on some subjects is like looking into empty space or walking in a bog, where every step leads to a more serious entanglement; where every effort to extricate one foot hopelessly involves the other.

Hypothesis figures largely in scientists' assertions, and logic fails to convince in nine cases out of ten. Despite all, this is an age of discussion, and we are an argument-loving people.

Whether we are more obtuse, more difficult of convincing than our forefathers, or whether we think the sum of human knowledge will be increased by arguing, certain it is that discussions on religion, politics, and minor matters are largely indulged in. If it is so natural to reason upon the trivial topics that engross acquaintances' attention on meeting, how can we still the mysterious questionings of life and death, or how can the heart's convictions be stifled? If we had been a less restless-minded people, better contented, and less eager for change, those disturbers of our peace would never have arisen; and our waking and sleeping hours would have rolled on as smoothly as those of our forefathers. So I say our love of argument is to be blamed. We are told that argument keeps our faculties from rusting, brightens and strengthens the mind. If we admit it, let us argue on all subjects, strikes, reforms, politics, etc.; but for the sake of the peace of mind and morals of the coming generation let us cease all discussion of sacred subjects. PRUE.

GOOD MANNERS AND BREEDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 23.—During a week's stay at the Palmer House the fact that the average American man and woman are wofully deficient in good manners and breeding struck me even more forcibly than usual. People talk of "born ladies and gentlemen" and "innate refinement," but there is a certain amount of instruction that must begin in the nursery, and when we see bad table manners we conclude the offenders belong to the "newly rich." "The hair, ears, teeth, and nose, must not be touched at table," is a household maxim taught in every nursery by every careful mother. Evidently my little neighbor opposite, notwithstanding her Parisian costume, white hands, and diamond rings, had not the benefit of early culture,—she almost dressed her hair at the table, and toyed with her earrings and ears incessantly.

The handsome young Granger at my right took his soup and coffee by suction, making a disagreeable, bubbling noise, most trying to a person at all fastidious. Why not take your soup quietly, my friend, from the side of your spoon, and why run the risk of cutting your mouth with a knife when a fork is so much more convenient? "A small piece of bread in the left hand, the fork in the right, my child," his mother should have said to him in childhood; but perhaps she was too busy.

So many pretty, nicely-dressed girls ride in your horse-cars, but their lack of breeding is often startling. Early poverty and a neglected childhood afford the only explanation. Had these young ladies been taught propriety from their cradle, the entire car would not be informed as to what school they attended, when they would graduate, and what they would wear, and one young miss would not call to another at the other end of the car for her opinion of "Sardanapalus."

A *lady* is always quiet and unobtrusive in public, however gay and animated she may be in her own house. A desire to attract attention at all hazards seems to be inborn in many girls. What a mistake, when utter unconsciousness is so much more attractive.

Lord Chesterfield sent his son to dancing-school to teach him what to do with his hands, and many a young woman's hands are her "bete noir" through life. Drop them quietly in your lap my dear; don't put them up to your head, mouth, or ears, or breastpin. If pretty, they look nicely folded in your lap; if ugly, why bring them prominently into notice? Yours, BOSTON.

AUTUMN-LEAVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

POLO, Ill., Oct. 23.—"The groves were God's first temples," and will be His last. Although man acquired skill in the builder's art, and learned long ago "to frame the lofty vault to gather and roll back the sound of anthems," the Omnipotent Architect has never been unmindful of His own primitive cathedrals.

Every moment of the rolling year sees the handiwork of His silent, invisible artisans, repairing waste places, arresting the process of decay, enlarging the foundations, remodeling the superstructures, and lifting heavenward their emerald domes.

In spring and summer time fresh foliations, and flowing traceries, and interlacing arches supplant those but a year old; and new tapestries, woven of a warp of scrambling vines and a woof of trailing flowers, are spread in vestibules, in aisles, and corridors, for the tread of congregations the coming year. Altars and alcoves are adorned with paintings fresh from Nature's studio; and vaulted ceilings and grained arches are aglow again with frescoes of the blended tints of sunbeams and summer rains.

But the crowning beauties and splendors of the "temples" are reserved for autumn's hazy days, as if to stand glorified before the closing eyes of the dying year. Now the richest dyes, and rarest tints, and gaudiest colors gleam and glow from steeple, and roof, and frieze, and architrane.

From this summit look yonder upon that grand and spacious temple! Has not some mighty prism reflected and refracted a hundred square miles of sunbeams and thrown their solar spectrum upon it? Or has Jupiter shivered, with his thunderbolts, ten thousand rainbows, and hurled their fragments down to tremble upon waving minarets, spires, and domes?

In crevice and chasm the golden sunbeams struggle, with orange, crimson, and magenta hues, and the soft Indian summer hazes, to give the master coloring; from the Æolian orchestra, through open lattice and portals, comes the sylvan music, deep-toned and grand as ocean's diapason; while over all the blue arch of heaven expands, clear and bright as though it were just washed by the angels. DERONDA.

THE HOME COT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—It was with much pleasure that I saw the letter from Aunt Carrie in last Saturday's TRIBUNE calling upon the children to do something towards supporting a bed in St. Luke's Hospital. I have one suggestion to make regarding it, which is this: Do not leave it to the children alone, but let parents join and so hasten the day when the "Home Cot" can be endowed and thus permanently supported. Mothers, whose little ones have gone to their rest, will find, if they will but try it, an unspeakable comfort in ministering to the necessities of those sick children. Parents who have delicate children requiring such constant watching and care, do you never think of the poor homes in our city where the child must be without medical or surgical aid, and where not only the comforts but the bare necessities included in proper care of the sick are wanting? Parents whose children are well and strong, be thankful to God for it, but do not let it make you selfish. Take your little ones with you to St. Luke's, and while they are young interest them in the work of caring for those who are less favored than themselves. There are never any contagious diseases in the Hospital, and it will do you, as well as your children, good to look in upon the little bright faces in the children's ward, so happy and comfortable do they seem in their fresh white beds, or getting about the room as they are better. We will be so glad to welcome "The Home Cot" among us, that we may be sure of the support of another bed, for it makes our hearts ache to have to decline to take patients who need just such care as we can give them at St. Luke's, because we have not the necessary money. So I thank Aunt Carrie for the suggestion, and trust that all, whether in the city or country, who read The Home will send in their mite or their large subscription towards this Endowment Fund. The *Churchman*, of New York, is raising such a fund for their cot with us, and I am sure our President, the Rev. Dr. Locke, No. 1072 Prairie avenue, would gladly tell you how to send your contributions, and acknowledge them in Saturday's TRIBUNE.

ONE OF THE LADY MANAGERS OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AT HOME, Oct. 22.—I wish to tell my kind friends in The Home a piece of news that has not yet been mentioned: Christmas is coming. It is almost here, and all of these cold winds that howl down the chimney and whistle around the corner of the house repeat it and echo it, and carry it away with them to tell to others the same joyful story. Christmas is coming with its joys and its pleasures, with its carols, and the sound of happy children's voices, and also with its memories, the voiceless memories of past Christmases, of the loved ones who have gone never more to be seen among us or give the pleasant greeting, "Merry Christmas." And thinking of Christmas gone and Christmas to come makes me also think of the little stockings that will be hung up so carefully to wait for Santa Claus, for, sad to relate, in this nineteenth century and age of reason, the old myth of Santa Claus is still going the rounds, and my little 3-year-old believes implicitly in the saint. Let her hug her delusion; it will vanish with the rest as she grows older. But now, my friends, I wish to know if any of you can let me have a pattern of an elephant or dog to be made of Canton flannel. I have a very good rabbit pattern if any one would like it.

I would like to tell you how to make a very pretty present for almost any one. It is a pricked cross made from card-board. You must first have a pattern of a cross any size you like, with a wreath of flowers on it, or set the base in a bunch of flowers; have your pattern drawn on ordinary writing paper; then prepare a rather large cushion of unbleached muslin, stuffed very hard; take two needles, one No. 5, one No. 10, Sharp's; put a good sealing-wax head on them; now place your pattern firmly on the Bristol-board (do not have a very thick piece), and with the No. 5 needle prick all the outlines; remove the pattern, and keep it for another time; turn your card-board over, and with the fine needle prick all of the board inside of the outlines as close as you can prick it. The result will be raised work. Cut the cross out carefully, place on black velvet and frame, and you will have a handsome ornament and inexpensive. DACTYL.

TO THE DISHEARTENED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—To the friends of The Home who do not live in Chicago I wish to say that, although many contributors do live either in or near the city, still, the refusal of your communications is not owing to your being non-residents; and I am sure the editor seldom consigns to the waste-basket a letter filled with loving, earnest words of instruction or advice. The President and committees, as well as the other officers, are striving to make this a model Home. Now, please do not say, "Of course she lives there, has met Fern-Leaf, Amber, Orlena, and all of the other more brilliant lights of The Home." I did not even attend the Convention, and to my knowledge have never met one of the members. My poor health has been the cause of this. But all true women who are willing to work faithfully toward making this world a little wiser, and, we sincerely hope, a little better, will find a warm welcome to our Home.

There are so many disheartened ones. I wish I could say something that would help them bear their burdens. Smiling faces with hearts of anguish are not rare occurrences. Deansisters, I wish you could believe that God never tries us beyond our powers of endurance. Sometimes He seems far away; so far, indeed, that in the depths of misery you are tempted to say, "There is no God." The utter agony of such a time is beyond one's power to describe. The very soul rises in fierce combat with the unwelcome guests, nor is the struggle given o'er; still in utter prostration is learned the old, old lesson of submission. You remember these grand words, "No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." Sorrow refines the soul and lifts us toward a higher plane of existence; but only as we accept it as coming from an Allwise Being, who chastens in love, not anger. OENONE.

WANTS MORE VARIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Once upon a time there was a young couple, whom we will call Will and Sue, who were very loving and devoted to each other. They had a friend called Observer, who, indeed, told me the story I am about to relate. Now, Sue was an aspiring housekeeper, and (said Observer to me) was very anxious to make home pleasant for her husband. There are many ways of doing that, you know. Sue belonged to a family which was very numerous, and where there were many women of many minds. I will say for this family that in the main they agreed very well. To return to our young couple. Sue noticed one night, while at the dinner-table, that her husband's mind seemed preoccupied. Finally he said: "Little woman, you know I despise a man whose thoughts run principally upon eating, but there is one thing I miss lately. You have had variety enough upon the table, but I used to enjoy the twinkle of your eyes when, on my lifting the cover of a dish, I discovered some new and mysterious compound, which generally proved to be delicious. Wherefore have these surprises ceased?" "Well," replied Sue, "I enjoyed them as much as you did, but, the fact is, being a young housekeeper, I got many of those recipes from my sisters; and, of late, some of the family are becoming so literary and high-toned that the domestic ones are timid about mentioning recipes, and have not dared offer any." Will looked somewhat displeased. Quoth he: "Now, this is altogether wrong. I am in favor of women cultivating their minds to the utmost extent of their capacity, time, and opportunity; but let a husband come home from his office after a weary day's work and find that his wife has been so busy feeding her mind that she has thought it of no consequence to provide him a tempting meal, and that man will wish that his wife first 'looked well to the ways of her household.' Now, all this is not launched at you, little woman, but at some people we wot of. I have been grieved to see that some of the dear souls in the family who gave you those nice recipes, and also some of the young and frisky members who delighted us with their fun, have become almost entirely overawed by those who despise recipes, patterns, and crochet. Now, little woman, suppose you go right home and say 'them's my sentiments,' for I see you approve of my lecture." LOTTIE B.

A BIRD DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Oct. 22.—"Down, down," I cry, "your lances down, bear back both friend and foe," or the first thing we know the department of THE TRIBUNE called The Home, and the sweet, charitable, and disinterested contributors thereto, instead of being pointed out as models of everything nice will be designated as that Ring of fighting females. Take my advice and don't scold the editor too much, for he is only a man, and if he gets "riled" he might shut up The Home and try club life. And, talking about clubs, it occurs to me that if we come to blows, the actual result would probably read like this,—first blood for editor; second, ditto. If we really wish The Home to prosper, let us graciously give those in authority the privilege of accepting or rejecting our letters,—for they will take it any way,—and don't demand an explanation if we are left out, but gulp down our indignation in wrathy silence. But I don't want to dictate, and I don't want an office, but I do want some one to write and give me a full description of the Convention and the members, or most prominent ones, I may say, as all the information gathered from the papers and private letters has been scant.

You have all written about many things, both useful and beautiful, but so far the birds—nature's musicians—have been neglected. Literature and babies, cooking and manners, tobacco and fancy work, have all had their turn. You have talked flowers till you couldn't rest. The chemiloon has been so well aired that it can be put on without danger of taking cold, and the subject of "Wives, obey your husbands" has been cussed by the men and discussed by the women until both grew rebellious, and now I would humbly suggest that we have a bird department, and add an aviary to The Home. What we love we like to talk about, and surely every one loves the flying, singing songsters.

Probation, the husband and their boys you have so generously endowed me with are creations of your own imagination, and not creatures of flesh and blood, as I can prove by my brother-in-law. All letters addressed to me at this place will be received, and whoever writes of the Convention will receive an answer and my gratitude, which will last as long as life, or until chaos reigns again and "worlds impinge against worlds and star jostles with star." CHAT.

OLLA PODRIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—Fern-Leaf says all are welcome. With alacrity I come, hoping to gain admittance to the columns of The Home. I've no recipe to give. The offering I bring is the right hand of friendship, so, prithee let me in. As the oasis in the desert brings joy and gladness to the heart of the weary traveler, so The Home comes laden with bright gems of thought and kindly words of sympathy alike to the poor tired housekeeper bending beneath her load of care, and the invalid tossing upon a sick bed, or, mayhap, what is almost as bad, those who are not confined at all times to a sick-bed, but who go about day by day harassed by pain which almost makes life unendurable, and obliged to bear the bitter burden poverty.

Anemone, Black, and Black and Blue Sheep, there is one in Ottawa who can truly sympathize with you. Can it be possible that while the members of The Home were feasting you were fasting? Surely, you are not the greedy woman Early Day mentioned, or you would have appropriated a share of the goodies for those famishing loved ones. Will you not drop a line to Box 1153, Ottawa, Ill.? To Di Vernon I would say she must be non compos mentis to imagine the Lords of Creation are at the disposal of the ladies of The Home, and would you be willing to accept of a husband so easily won? I do not think the vocation of the ladies of The Home consists in husband-hunting and making matches. But as you seem desirous of embarking upon the sea of matrimony, I hope you will find some true heart willing and able to lift you above the distress of poverty. WEEPING WILLOW.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—I have long wished to join THE TRIBUNE Home, but failed to see what niche I might fill as a useful member of a true home, where every one, however small or humble, should feel that his place is necessary to the general good.

But in Fern-Leaf's letter of last Saturday she opened the door for me, I'm sure, by speaking of the children, and what they might do to make their home happy. Do you know that within the limits of your Home there are many, many little children, poor, respectable, too young or too delicate to be sent into the street or to the public school? Shall a beneficent Home, such as I see (by the letters of every one belonging to it) yours is, allow its tender little ones to suffer? Do you ask how can we do something for them? There is need down-town, in the heart of the city, of a Kindergarten, a free Kindergarten, for such children as good Dr. Locke, Revs. Mr. Hereford, Mr. Mercer, and a dozen others might tell us of. I can tell you of a lady who will superintend such a Kindergarten, and five or six others who will teach in it alternate weeks until April. Now, having three such important essentials—the children, the teachers, and Superintendent—it can easily be seen what is lacking. Has any member of The Home suitable rooms? Who will contribute furniture, fuel, and material? I do not mean that it shall be a charity Kindergarten, and to that end I should propose that each child pay from one cent to ten cents per week, as he may be able. Surely the doors are almost wide open for one of the sweetest things on earth,—a "child-garden," where poor, stunted plants may receive the sunshine of loving hearts and helpful hands. And who knows but that the children of The Home may not be able to support it all themselves? OPEN DOOR.

POP-CORN AND ORNAMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RANTOUL, Ill., Oct. 22.—This is my first letter to The Home, but have all the Home papers from the beginning, and expect to keep them for the benefit of coming generations. Content says we must be sweet on the editor in order to gain admittance to the charmed circle. I wonder if that is so.

I wish to thank Aunt Carrie for her advice on winter ornaments; they have the advantage of being simple, and above all cheap, and I know they will be pretty, for I intend to make some like them.

Did you ever try popping corn to amuse the little folks? Of course you have, but don't fuss with one of those little poppers, but take a kettle and put your salt and corn in; put something over the top that will let the air escape, and you will have lots of corn with little trouble. Can any one tell me if naturally curly hair ever gets long,—that is, if they always wear it down? How I should like to have been at the Convention, but, then, Chat wasn't there. I believe it would put the life in any one just to see her, for her letters surely do. Will any one be so kind as to send me a few fern leaves? This is my first request, and hope I will receive some. BLUE.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 25.—Is marriage a divine blessing, or is it a curse to the majority of mankind?

We all know what marriage should be, but the question now is, What is it? Marriage was given by our Creator to man for his comfort and benefit, and what God has given to man for his own good was designed as a blessing, and should be regarded as such by all persons whom God has created to receive His blessings. But if we do not regard God's sacred laws, and make marriage a curse, we have no one but ourselves to blame for our own unhappiness, which is sure to be the result of our disobedience to any of His laws. In ancient days marriage was by no one considered a curse, but wherever it is spoken of in the Bible it is spoken of in the highest terms of praise and as a blessing to man. Of course there are many cases in which it has proven an everlasting curse; but the curse was not the fault of the marriage ceremony but of the participants of it.

Marriage may, if both parties are willing to have it so, brighten the whole pathway of life, and it may be made a curse, but it should be an entire blessing. I believe, although without experience, that a right marriage and a right course after marriage will make any man happy, and not unhappy, the rest of his life. Let no one believe the foolish expression that marriage was designed as a curse, but rather for a blessing, and there will be a great many more happy families than there now are. A YOUNG MAN.

OLLA PODRIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—I have a great deal to do, but am going to take time to write a few lines to The Home anyway. Thanks, Rhode Island, for the name of that author. I have the poem, but the name of the writer wasn't given.

Madge Madcap, I'll never offer you any more "spruce gum." I know you'd have taken it if you hadn't intended to meet that friend you spoke of.

Di Vernon, if you haven't the Cross and Crown, nor the troublesome "floater," I will send them to you if you desire them. I think I know a gentleman who would answer your desire, but he is so very conceited that I fear he might not suit after all.

Lottie B., if you had my history teacher you'd have to find some way of retaining the facts, for she won't let us give up a lesson until we do know the principal ideas in it. I always study until I can say the lesson in my own words, and then I can remember it very well.

Full instructions are given for making those window-ornaments in one of the old numbers of The Home. If you haven't the back papers I can send you the directions.

Bachelor, tell us some of the "higher things" that you wish discussed in The Home, and I think you'll find that we can write on other subjects besides "cookery." Perhaps if the lady who did the cooking for you when you were young had attended to "higher things" instead of "cookery," you wouldn't have lived to find fault with the subjects which are under the consideration of the ladies of The Home.

G. W. C., I have seen "camphor-cream" used with good result on cold sores. YIDDIE.

WANTS THE WASTE-BASKET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 23.—I have been on probation for some time, and I think have behaved very well, so won't you let me come again for information?

Will not some one please give a recipe for pickled cabbage,—good old-fashioned kind, like "my husband's mother used to make"?

I find that to indulge in hyacinth, tulip, and crocus bulbs every fall is rather an expensive luxury. Will not Fern-Leaf or some one tell me what to do with them after the winter's blooming, so as to benefit me the next season. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received; also, do they require any water while rooting?

Mizpah, allow me to say if you will use a dozen tart apples instead of vinegar, and one pound more sugar to your tomato-jam (or marmalade) you will have something better and more of it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have come to the conclusion that I will gain more information by taking the contents of your waste-basket every Saturday, than taking The Home. Please state your terms. How much a pound is waste-paper worth in Chicago (I get a cent and half for mine), and what will be the postage, etc.? I do think it is too bad to have so many good things lost. One of my neighbors takes The Home, and we can exchange. I have no little Johnnies to spank, and will have plenty of time to read them all, so that Blackie, Maud Wilder, and others, need never any more fear cremation. Y. C. S.

WAX-WORKS AND COLD-SORES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRAIRIE HOME, Oct. 26.—Will some one who understands wax-work tell me if I can obtain wax ready for use for autumn work, or if the leaves have to be painted after being molded? I am very anxious to make some as soon as possible.

G. W. C., the next time you feel a cold-sore coming, toast a crust of bread (brown bread, if you have it), and apply it a few times to the spot, as hot as it can be borne, and you will not have it come out. Some use a raisin in the same way, and still another remedy is tulip salve.

Mrs. Jap, will you please send me a description of the shoe-bag, and I will send something in return. I would echo Joe's request for descriptions of fancy-work for Christmas, that we may not be sitting up nights to finish work began too late.

Sam North, please write often, and as much as you can, of the beauty around you, for we enjoy other things than pickles, puddings, and the like.

Chat, why don't you come forward more? I think if you knew of the innumerable ones who do not deny it when accused of being you, that you would feel highly flattered by the interest manifested. I would like to be appointed a detective in finding out your sex and whereabouts. Tell me, are you really—as I suspect—a man?

Ladies, try this for a mince pie: One cup of stoned and chopped raisins, one cup water, one cup sugar, juice of one lemon; grate the rind of the lemon into the water, and chop the remainder with the raisins; bake with two crusts. MITTIE MAY.

HOW TO WASH BLANKETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—I am in possession of a valuable recipe for washing blankets which my friends continually urge me to publish. I have sent it to THE TRIBUNE Home department once. It did not return to me, but, like the lost "Pleiad," it is no more seen,—I am in doubt whether to say forever.

I would like to apply through these columns for a recipe which will insure the publication of articles.

I do not aspire to shine in the Saturday's supplement as a wit, or mount any literary eminence crowned as Sage, but when I vouchsafe information which will lighten the labor of many a weary, overworked housekeeper and mother I would like to have my communication published.

The process for washing blankets which I recommend, and have thoroughly tested, is so simple and easy that the formidable task, which is the dread of every housewife, is not nearly as laborious as to wash and iron a few muslins.

For one pair of blankets, dissolve one-half bar of soap; when thoroughly melted, add one tablespoonful of borax and two of ammonia. Add the mixture to a sufficient quantity of water (already softened with one tablespoonful of borax) to cover two blankets. Let the blankets remain in the suds one hour, without rubbing. Rinse thoroughly and hang up, without wringing. The absence of rubbing and wringing prevents the hardness and shrinking of the old process. COUSIN BESS.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAPLE GROVE, Oct. 23.—Although we have been notified that enough had been said on cooking, i. e., sending in recipes, I make bold to enter the list again to answer Di Vernon's request for Charlotte Russe, knowing it to be good. Take one pound of lady-fingers, one quart of rich, sweet cream, three-quarters of a cup of powdered sugar, two teaspoons vanilla. Split the cakes and fit neatly in the bottom and sides of two quart molds. Whip the cream to a stiff froth in a syllabub-churn; when you have sweetened and flavored it, fill the molds; lay cakes closely together on the top; rest upon ice until needed, or you may take sponge cake, cutting strips for bottom and sides and leaving the crust for bottom and top, each in one piece. I can also give snow custard, and Tipsy Charlotte, and chocolate Charlotte Russe. Hope Cactus will say more on theatricals; her articles are all good. Is there not a spirit of jealousy manifesting itself among some of the writers of The Home as to who shall be first? I will exchange autumn leaves for Florida moss and grasses, Quality Hill. Will some one send me a pretty pattern for silk and delaine quilts, care of TRIBUNE? Would it not be nice for The Home to found an Orphans' Home in some of the suburban towns of Chicago so that it might be lasting, and many little ones kept in the right way? Yours, etc., RELLA.

MORE ABOUT KOUMISS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COOK COUNTY, Oct. 22.—I have been greatly interested in Dr. E. M. Hale's recent articles in The Home on koumiss.

After reading the directions given in the last letter of Sept. 11, I commenced experimenting with the lacteal fluid, and have been rewarded with a delicious beverage,—call it koumiss or what you will. I am becoming quite enthusiastic, too, as Dr. Hale observes, on this new method of taking our milk, and think with him that "there is no reason why it should not be the national drink of the American people." I hope to hear from some of my country cousins who have been trying, like myself, with a little chemical knowledge and some common sense, to "prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good." The preparation of koumiss, as practiced by the nomadic tribes of Tartary, is doubtless a very simple process when understood; and if "Koi" is so much better than any yeast we can use, why cannot we have the original ferments imported and sold by druggists, so that every family can make the genuine article, or any one else competent to do so, tell us where the history of this wonderful new beverage may be found, the name of any work or works which give any account of it? and oblige SISTERENA.

ST. LUKE'S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of the 14th contained an article from the Treasurer of THE TRIBUNE Home Club, Mrs. Amie M. Hale, calculated to mislead the public, and inasmuch as she has come out with so grave an accusation, and so openly preferred, it devolves upon me to vindicate our absent President ("Fern-Leaf") as well as myself. I here state—and can prove it—that all moneys, bills, vouchers, etc., were handed in to the above-mentioned individual Monday, Oct. 1, at the Sherman House, in the presence of witnesses, and all business with the Treasurer closed up as far as we were concerned, consequently I am not aware of any earthly reason why St. Luke's has not received the benefit of the surplus funds long ere this. I have in my possession a receipt of the sum paid over by me, amounting to $135.09, which amount was taken at the fancy tables alone. MAINE.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE VIEW, Oct. 17.—You are probably all aware of the fact that THE TRIBUNE Home Club is now a regularly organized association, with its President and other officers chosen and elected from among its members, having its constitution and by-laws, which we, as members, are in duty bound to conform to. The prime object of this Association is for the advancement of all home interests. Therefore, I think we should strive to have the articles we prepare for publication of such a character as will interest and benefit the readers. Whilst I would not ignore recipes, for I believe that a thorough knowledge of the art of cookery materially advances the interests of home, yet I would suggest that much attention be paid to all that elevates and ennobles as well as to the many minor matters which are of great value to the wife, mother, and housekeeper. On the other hand, let us studiously avoid writing letters intended to be funny, for which sensible readers can only feel disgust. Several of these letters have lately graced (?) our Home columns, and I am confident that many of them would entirely frustrate the object of our Club. They certainly are of benefit to none. The success of our object will depend greatly upon the amount of interest and responsibility we feel individually in this matter. In union there is strength. NANNIE C.

REMOVING MUSTACHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ANYWHERE, Oct. 22.—It appears to be the fashion to berate you awhile at the beginning of a letter in order to insure publication. I omit this ceremony, hoping the name I sign will be enough to frighten you into submission. Taking for granted I am within the portals of The Home, I make my bow to my new acquaintances and make myself at home. What are the horrible words I see before me? "Ha! ha! a mustache!" I read and find it isn't so bad after all. All right, sister Rosamond W. J. (you've got a queer stack of initials, I must say); I "can and will." Take five drops of oil of lemon, one handful of oatmeal scalded with hot vinegar, one drachm of dilute sulphuric acid, one teaspoonful of sweet oil, mix well, warm it a little before applying. Apply it thusly twice a day, letting it soak into the skin, then pull the hair gently, thus loosening the roots and allowing the liquid to get to them. After about three days a cure will be effected. Let me know how it works. If I hadn't got to the end of my second page I'd have more to say, but I'll have to wait till next time. HOBGOBLIN.

THE FOURTH ATTEMPT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—As I am of a very persevering nature, I have concluded to make one more effort to get a letter published in The Home. This is my fourth attempt, my patience is very nearly exhausted, and I think if the editor doesn't publish this I will have to go down and give him a talking to, and see if that will have any effect. I should like ever so much to become a member of The Home. Won't some one please inform me what I must do to become one?

Sam North, I always thought you were a young man; but, judging from your letter in The Home of last Saturday, I concluded you must be an old married man. Am I not right?

What has become of Chat? I have missed her from The Home circle lately. Harry B. Free, I appeal to you for information. Will some one please give me a recipe for taking paint out of woolen goods? Yours truly, if not consigned to the waste-basket, DAISY.

HOME GIFTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AT HOME, Oct. 23.—The sensible and practical letter of Aunt Carrie, in last Saturday's TRIBUNE, is exactly what we all needed; and I, for one, echo her wish to make St. Luke's the permanent object of our Home gifts and labors. I wish to suggest that we each send (to Mrs. Matteson, Mrs. Hale, or any one else whom Fern Leaf may approve) some article or articles—anything which our common-sense may dictate—and have them sent as a Christmas offering to that noble institution. Some of us have sent our mite to St. Luke's for a long time, but more combined effort would naturally produce greater result.

Blackie, our editor is not as black as he's painted. I am a country cousin, but do not feel at all neglected. Indeed, were it not for his outrageous "headings," I should become quite fond of him.

Quality Hill, I do not know how to "Get big boys home to amuse." They used to come (in my young days) without any such effort. But times have changed. B. L.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Oct. 22.—Please, let me come. Which is Chat? I want to know Chat. I almost think I know her already. Dear Chat, did you ever go to boarding-school, and did you know—but wait, I'll ask you this when I year from you, if I do.

I want to advertise for another correspondent, too. I don't know her name, but I have been wanting her a good while, and I think she must be among the readers of The Home. It is a musical correspondent that I want. Not one of the "Maiden's Prayer" kind, either, but somebody who knows and loves Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and Chopin, and the rest of the brotherhood. A music-teacher preferred, as I'd like to exchange ideas on that subject with somebody. The object of this correspondence is to be fun and mutual improvement in musical matters—that is, if my correspondent doesn't prove to be so far beyond me in musical acquirements that the improvement will be all on my side. Address, LILLIE.

TOMATO PICKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 22.—Will some member of The Home tell me how to wash a canvas tidy, embroidered with green, so the colors will not run? I have tried several times and it has been a failure. If it is not too late in the season, I would like to send my recipe for green tomato pickles, called "Higby."

One bushel green tomatoes, chopped fine and packed in jars with salt. Let stand twenty-four hours, then drain well; then add one dozen green peppers, two large heads of cabbage, chopped fine, then scald in vinegar, then drain again; add three large spoonfuls of black pepper (ground), four of cinnamon, three of allspice, seven of cloves, one teacup of unground mustard, mix well with tomatoes and put in jars. Take five pounds brown sugar and mix with vinegar enough to cover; scald the sugar and vinegar, and pour over while hot.

I would also like to return my heartfelt thanks to the lady from Elgin who so kindly sent me the recipe for "baby colic." It was just splendid. HATTIE.

HOW TO MAKE CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Oct. 23.—Please, sir, mayn't I come in? Mayn't I have some humble corner in the genial "Home" circle? I have such a grand recipe for fruit cake, and I hope all young ladies contemplating matrimony will make it for their wedding cake. But they must make a good big one, for it is a kind that will vanish mysteriously, in spite of all one can do. Take one pound of butter, one pound dark-brown sugar, two nutmegs, two teaspoons of cloves, three teaspoons cinnamon, ten eggs, two pounds of figs (chopped fine), two pounds chopped raisins, two pounds currants, two pounds of almonds shelled, blanched, and chopped, one pint black molasses, one teaspoon of soda, half-pound of citron, quarter pint of brandy (buy at the drug-store for "medicinal purposes"), one pound of flour.

I see G. W. C. wishes a cure for cold sores. I am frequently advised to use oil of "tulips," but, being myself rather Puritanical in my views, I prefer spirits of camphor, which is a safe and sure remedy. POP-CORN BALL.

MUSICAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MASON CITY, Ill., Oct. 22.—Will some one posted in music enlighten me in regard to learning to read rapidly, in the shortest space of time? I understand the theory, but am a slow reader, and my time is limited for practice. Which had I best do, practice one exercise several times, or pass rapidly from one page to another, playing each one only once? Please don't pass this by unnoticed. MUSIC.

WINTER BOUQUETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEER PARK, Oct. 22.—I have been only a short time a resident of this State and a reader of The Home, but have learned in that short time to look forward eagerly for Saturday's TRIBUNE. I would like very much to join your circle, and shall feel greatly honored if I may be admitted as a member.

Joe, you asked for a present for a gentleman. If your friend smokes I will be pleased to send you a very pretty pattern for a tobacco-pouch.

What has become of Bachelor? I looked anxiously for an article from him in the last TRIBUNE, but none appeared.

Will somebody please tell me something pretty for winter-bouquets? BITTER SWEET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MYTOWN, Oct. 22.—I have long wished to become a member of The Home and partake of its many blessings. But, as I am a modest damsel, I have never got up quite enough courage to put myself in the hands of the much-to-be-feared editor. At last, however, with fear and trembling I enter in. Pray "pass my imperfections by."

Paul H. B., what has become of you?

Will Holly and Ivy please send patterns as they proposed doing?

It is drawing near Christmas time, and the question "What shall I make for Christmas?" is often asked. Cannot some member of The Home tell me of some pretty Christmas presents? Those with a list of pin-cushions, hair-pin holders, and match-safes need not apply. ROSE WOOD.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—In The Home of Oct. 13 there is a suggestion from Painter which some enterprising woman should act on at once. Procure a suitable shop for the purpose and employ only women. There is plenty of talent in that line to paint all the fancy signs required in the city, if it could only have an opportunity to be brought out. Here is an opening for some benevolent lady who has the means at her command to befriend some poor, struggling sister, to whom all avenues of self-support seem closed. Hoping to enter such an establishment soon, I am the first APPLICANT.

WANTS INFORMATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FARMINGTON, Oct. 24.—Will some kind friend inform me, through the columns of The Home, how to preserve leaves so they will look natural? I have tried pressing them with a warm iron, but they will curl up all I can do. And will some one tell me what will promote the growth of finger-nails? MOTH.

MY OLD SUN-HAT.

Spring with its promise has vanished,
And Summer suns are no more;
For here lies my Sun-Hat, faded,
And thrown idly on the floor.

At first 'twas a thing of beauty,
With muslin and ribbons bright;
But, after long months of duty,
It's now but a sorry sight.

I look it thoughtfully over,
With feelings of vague regret;
For memories round it hover
That I can never forget.

I've worn it in wood and meadow,
In garden, and field, and plain;
It's been out in sun and shadow,
In storm, and wind, and in rain.

And once I sailed on the river,
When Love's tender vows, and all that,
Were whispered low by a lover
To a maid in this old Sun-Hat.

Here are the Hat, and the wearer—
The river still flows on its way;
But, alas! the vows and the lover
Were the dreams of a Summer-day.

Ah! this Hat could tell a story
If the gift of speech were sent;
For romance would lend its glory,
Give it language eloquent.

But, while I thus muse and ponder,
A foreboding fills my heart
That those happy days are over,
And my Hat and I must part.

I take it up to the garret,
Where dust and shadows hold sway;
And there, in the darkness and quiet,
I put it sadly away.

Its faithful service is ended,
Its duties for me are all done,
And we will wait together
The return of the Summer-sun.
F. F. G.

THE STATE-HOUSE RING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPARLAND, Ill., Oct. 25.—At the approaching election the people of this State will be called upon to ratify the $532,000 appropriation for the new State-House, and, as THE TRIBUNE was the only paper of influence that during the session of the last General Assembly represented the interests of the taxpayers in the State-House fight, I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of showing up in your columns the rottenness of the State-House Ring. It is to be hoped that you will be willing to show the matter up in its true light, and thereby prevent, if possible, the robbery of the people of over half a million dollars, for the purpose, not, as pretended, to complete the building,—for, according to the report of the same crowd—not one-half the sum is needed,—but to tear down and cover up the miserable "Dolly Varden" work which stands as permanent evidence of the imbecility and dishonesty of the Ring. CHARLES FOSBENDER.

OUR SHIP.

No ship has spread her canvas yet,
And anchor weighed, and compass set,
And out upon the trackless ocean sped,
That ne'er, through peril safely passed,
Nor met disaster, first or last,
From rock, or wave, or angry storm o'erhead.

And they are seamen but in name,
Reproach deserving, deep, and shame,
Who, with impending danger lurking near,
Unworthy of their trust are found,
Mark not portentous sight or sound,
Or prove not men, but slaves to brutish fear.

But O, than these more base are we,
If, when upon a troubled sea,
And tempest-rocked, shall sail our Ship of State,
Our hearts are not with her, instead
Distrust, discouragement, we spread,
Or sit unmoved, regardless of her fate.

No—let our love for her be strong;
Let us make right her charts if wrong,
Make sure by Freedom's star her course holds true;
Look well, and oft, to boom and mast,
Aside all worthless cordage cast,
And doubtful sails, for others stout and new.

Her planks are sound, her ribs are firm,
Her keel untouched by rot or worm;
O she can bear still grandly down Time's sea,
By fearless, thoughtful freemen manned,
Who fast by Justice, Honor, stand;
Her priceless freight, a Nation's Liberty.

The stained in hand, the vile in heart,
Must have in her high charge no part;
Foul schemes must fail, the perjured tongue grow dumb;
And O great Patriots of the past,
Whene'er dark clouds her skies o'ercast,
To fire our hearts with faith and courage, come!
MORGAN BAKER.

Gods for Sale.

An Anglo-Indian journal contains an advertisement of which the following is a free translation:

"Yamen, the god of day, cast in pure copper and tastefully executed. Nirondi, the prince of demons; a great number to choose from; the giant upon which he is mounted is boldly designed, and his sabre is fashioned in the latest style of art. Baronnia, the god of the sun, is livelily represented; his crocodile is of copper, with tail of silver. Bourbeuren, the god of riches; this god is of the finest workmanship. Little demi-gods and other inferior gods in the greatest abundance to select from. No credit is given, but discount is allowed for ready money."

LAUNDRY GOODS.

Mrs. Schafer's Laundry Goods
ARE MANUFACTURED BY
E. C. RIGGS & CO., 75 East Van Buren-st.,
And sold by Grocers generally.

POTTERY.

POTTERY HAVING purchased the entire stock from the kiln of J. Kuhles, on his leaving the city, we are prepared to offer the large variety at exceedingly low prices.
SORRENTO Wood-Carving Co., 35 Adams-st.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
IS THE ONLY POWDER
Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed
INDORSING
Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES
After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours, (Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is
The Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application
FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!
Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.
Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent
DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.
PRICE, - - - $1 Per Bottle.
AN IMPORTANT LETTER.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.
They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four boxes of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.
Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.
DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAPF.
We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully, EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS!
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
READ FALSE AND TRUE.
Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE TEXAS ELDORADO.

Col. King's Mammoth Ranche on the Rio Grande.

A Farm of 160,000 Acres, Stocked with 90,000 Cattle, 75,000 Sheep, and 22,000 Horses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—We are likely to hear some very extravagant stories about the Mexican border during the next few months. The adventurers who are seeking to incite the two countries to trouble along the Rio Grande for the sake of booty or ambition are here in considerable numbers, and are sometimes able to attract a curious crowd to listen to the stories of the wonders of their Eldorado. These are colored by warm imaginings, but I have reason to think that the one which follows is substantially true. At all events, I have it from one of the gentlemen who spent a considerable time in the service of the Government along the Rio Grande border, and who could have no special interest in calling upon his imagination for his facts. At any rate, the story of this big ranche, as told to me, runs in this way:

A FEUDAL BORDER FARMER.

Col. King is a fair type of one of the former feudal Knights of our Mexican border. He found his way to Mexico during the Mexican War, as a camp-follower in the wake of the army. Subsequently he became a cabin-boy on a steamboat on the Lower Rio Grande. He picked up a little money in this pursuit, and soon had accumulated enough to begin steamboating on his own account. The accumulated earnings of his steamboat he invested in Spanish land grants, saving his grants until he had secured a large amount of "acreage," which he settled in one locality. From the time of the Mexican War until our late Civil War, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the last War he commenced operations in cotton, in which he made another fortune. The excitements of the border, and the love of speculation together, helped to make him rebellious during the War, and he became a Rebel of that passive sort which permitted other people to do the fighting while he pocketed the gains. I am informed by an officer in command along the border that during the War Col. King found a more congenial residence south of the Rio than north of it. He is a man 55 years of age, of Irish parentage. He has a family of three daughters, whom he is educating at Louisville, Ky., and who are the heiresses to the most

MAGNIFICENT FEUDAL ESTATE

in Republican America. As might be expected from his life, King is a man of little education, but possesses much natural ability, and has acquired considerable polish from contact with the world. He has had no time for cultivation. He now owns most of the steamboats on the Rio Grande, and controls the Gulf trade between Galveston and New Orleans. His ranche possesses the magnificent proportions which can be best appreciated by the ambitious Western farmer. His estate itself comprises 160,000 acres. Of this, 100,000 are under fence. In one inclosure there are 100 miles of fencing, built at a cost of $600 per mile. The ranche is situated in a diversified country on the Lower Rio, made up in part of rich low lands, and in part of wooded rolling hills. The figures which represent his stock are of such a character that the addition of a cipher or two would make no appreciable difference in the imagination of the ordinary reader. He has 22,000 horses, 30,000 cows, 60,000 stock cattle, 30,000 mules, 75,000 sheep, and jackasses and pigs in countless numbers. He employs 300 Mexicans to manage his ranche. They are of a peculiar tribe or clan, from which the herdsmen of the border are usually chosen, and are of a very different character from the roving bandit clans whose occupation consists in predatory incursions upon our territory. These herders are tame, quiet, inoffensive, and faithful, and constitute in themselves an army either for offense or defense which the isolated bands of plunderers do not needlessly attack.

THE RANCHE ITSELF

is a large brick building, unpretentious in appearance, but comfortable in its appointments. A large brick warehouse is necessary to contain the stores of this plantation. One section of this store-house, strongly built, is called the "Treasury." In it this farmer Knight of the Border keeps his money, mostly in the shape of gold and silver coins packed in bags.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS MONEY.

The "Colonel" had occasion, when my informant was there, to go to the nearest large town on commercial business. He travels in a style corresponding in lavishness with the extent of his own broad estate. The spending-money for the trip was contained in fifteen or twenty bags of considerable size, filled with gold and silver coins. On arriving at the little town he threw out these bags on the ground with careless unconcern, and directed the hotel man to take care of them. They were stowed away by the landlord with equal carelessness behind the bar on the floor, as if they were so much pig-iron, useless as pocket-money and difficult to be carried away.

A RATHER TOUGH STORY.

The occupant of an adjoining room the next morning found drifting about the floor in a dark corner a wad of brown paper, which, upon picking up, he discovers to be a roll of greenbacks, $4,800 in amount. He knocked at the door of the rancher, and asked if he had lost anything. The reply was that nothing had been missed. His friend showed him the brown roll, when King replied, "Well, I vow. I'll bet that is my roll of greenbacks. It ain't in my pocket, sure." He spent $15,000 on that trip.

King pays his taxes with great regularity, and takes special pains to aid the Assessor to make his assessment. It takes several days to get the herds together in order that they may be assessed and valued. With all his vast estate, King has very little idea of business in a commercial sense, and is easily gulled. He came very near losing his ranche recently through a California speculator, who almost succeeded in giving him worthless bonds for it.

The ranchers in that country, from necessity rather than aristocratic tendencies, have adopted the custom of the English Lords. They have their manor houses or ranches in the country, and maintain besides a residence in town. The dangers of the border country are so great, travel is so beset with peril, and the conditions of human life are so uncertain, that, during a large portion of the time, the families of the great estate-owners reside in the nearest town where there is a military post. E. B. W.

"LOVE-SECRET."

Exposure of a Horrible Business—Operations of a Female "Doctor" at Des Moines.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 19.—About a year ago, Anthony Comstock, of the Secret Postal Service, noticed in a weekly family paper published in Boston, which has a large circulation throughout the Union, and is considered one of the best, an advertisement, carefully worded, and especially directed to women who were unfortunate in their love-affairs. A letter addressed to a certain box in this city would secure further information. The suspicion of Mr. Comstock was at once aroused, and he began an investigation. It was soon discovered that the advertisement emanated from the office of a woman who had a shingle stuck out as a doctor, whose specialty was the diseases of women. No one seemed to know anything of her in the city, nor did she appear to have any practice. Her sign read "Dr. Sarah A. Summers." Her business, as it now appears, was all from abroad, and she was in a fair way to have a plethoric purse until Mr. Comstock, in the disguise of a boarding-school girl and a married woman, began a correspondence with her, which developed the fact that she was the proprietor of a remarkable and never failing "Love-Powder," or "Love-Secret," as she termed it, which possessed a charm which no power could resist when administered according to directions. For married women, or any other women, she had a recipe for procuring a miscarriage. Having secured sufficient evidence to warrant it, Mr. Comstock came here and procured the arrest of the woman on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails.

In her office were thousands of letters from young ladies, all over the country, ordering the "Love-Secret." Catalogues of female seminaries were numerous, from which had been obtained the names of young misses, to whom introductory notices were sent, and in several of the most noted and popular seminaries in the country were found her best customers,—names which, if published, would surprise and bring grief to noble families, and to parents who would scarce believe it true. Daughters of clergymen, lawyers, college-professors, and rich merchants are represented in the mass of correspondence, from nearly every State in the Union. From some of them are two or three letters, showing that they have tried the powders, which failed, and asking further instruction. From hundreds of women are letters of inquiry, and orders for the recipe for their special benefit; and the books of the "Doctor" show that they got it. The room was scattered about with thousands of circulars, of which the following is a copy:

LOVE-SECRET.

After many years of experience in the practice of medicine, I have at last discovered and compounded a vegetable substance, which is *perfectly* safe and harmless. And yet it possesses such powerful and magnetic influences, that, when handled by either sex and given to the other, they immediately become attracted, and in a short time love the giver, no matter who they have loved before. Any lady or gentleman can gain the *love*, and wed the one they love, by using this powder. It is easily given in wine or liquors of any kind, or tea, coffee, or any drink that can be sweetened, as it tastes and looks like sugar, and can be given without fear of detection, or can be given by another person after following directions. The love you gain will be *true*, pure, and *permanent*; and this is the only true love-secret in the world that any one ought to use.

Many other love-powders are being sold, which excite only the animal passions, and the effects soon die, leaving hate instead of love, having a far different effect than that you intended. Even if you should marry, you soon find out your mistake, and are truly sorry you used them.

My powder is safe and reliable, and I receive letters every day from ladies and gentlemen thanking me for the powder which had secured them such perfect happiness.

The price of the powder is $1, and it will be sent on receipt of money by return mail, in a well-sealed envelope, secure from suspicion. And I warrant it not to fail if used according to direction. All communications strictly confidential. Address, etc., etc.

There were a large number of these circulars prepared for mailing when the arrest was made. The circular was usually followed by an order and the necessary dollar. In the room was also a quantity of the powder in bulk, which resembles white chalk. The directions for use were sent with the powder, but were written and not printed. Samples procured by Mr. Comstock in his traffic with her are decidedly queer.

The disclosures were astounding, and showed to what a deplorable extent the morals of female colleges and seminaries were being debauched by emissaries of evil.

The woman was indicted by the United States Grand Jury on twenty-two counts, and released, after some difficulty, on bail; since when she has been *non est*. Yesterday her case was called, and she was not present, but last night she was found and placed in custody. Her trial will begin to-morrow. Her counsel expects to secure her acquittal on technicalities. But, whether she be convicted or not, the public have learned a lesson, and parents have received a warning which should cause them to be vigilant of the school-life of their daughters. Thousands of highly-respected young misses may give thanks that their names are not blasted by their exposure. HAWKEYE.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Folly of High Tariff on Grain Freight.

New York Tribune, Oct. 24.

The railroad managers are killing the hen that laid the golden egg. Their one chance of temporary recovery from the extreme distrust which their mismanagement and concealment of facts had caused, and which, in turn, had brought them to the very verge of bankruptcy, was in the increased earnings promised by a large crop of grain. But, with rare fatuity, they are shutting and barring against themselves that last door of escape, by successive advances of rates far beyond the figures which, they have claimed, yield them a handsome profit, and at which grain is now moved in great quantities by lake and canal. The consequences are well worth the attention of stockholders. Since the 1st of August, the shipments of grain from the eight chief Western markets have been barely 1,000,000 bushels per week by rail—10,312,231 bushels in ten weeks. Moreover, although enormous quantities of grain are now pressing forward, the railroads are obtaining more than they did in August, and absolutely less than they moved in May, before the price of stocks had fallen to the lowest point. During the two weeks ending May 12, the shipments by rail were 2,550,000 bushels, and by lake 4,490,000 bushels. But during the two weeks ending Oct. 13,—the latest officially reported,—the shipments from the same points were only 1,955,314 bushels by rail and 9,563,061 bushels by water. No wonder that men begin to see that the large crop will not drag out of bankruptcy roads which are so managed as to transport, in the height of the movement, less than they secured in May, from the fag end of a small crop. The managers talk continually of the "lack of cars." Yet the very same roads moved, from the very same Western markets, an average of more than 2,000,000 bushels per week (over 19,000,000 bushels) for nine weeks in succession last year. Having trained themselves long to the concealment of truth, the managers apparently are practicing upon the credulity of the public with stories that are palpably not true.

The one thing certain is that the railroads have contrived to move less grain this year from a very large crop than they moved last year from a very small crop. Last year, during the eleven weeks ending Oct. 14, the railroads moved from Western ports 17,893,849 bushels; this year, during the eleven weeks ending Oct. 13, they have moved only 10,653,147 bushels. All the enormous increase, and over 7,000,000 bushels more, the railways lost, and yet they labored to make people buy stocks in the faith that a great crop would pull them out of trouble. To the credit of the public, it resolutely declined to be gulled.

Meanwhile, the enormous movement, from other countries as well as from the United States, begins to have its effect. In Great Britain, to latest mail dates, the surplus of deliveries of wheat over consumption had amounted to 6,726,000 bushels, against 5,178,000 bushels to the same time last year; the supply was accumulating at the rate of 1,500,000 bushels per week in excess of demand, and there was a steady decline in price. The shipments from British India this year have been, to latest dates, over 5,000,000 bushels larger than those of last year, and the shipments from Egypt were also much larger. Australia, at latest advices, promised a surplus available for exportation of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. The shipments of wheat from this country, during eight weeks ending Oct. 17, were 8,551,421 bushels larger than during the corresponding weeks last year, but by no means as large as they might have been. The lake fleet and canal boats were crowded, but the railroads moved only about 8,000,000 bushels, when they had on hand abundant rolling stock to move 16,000,000 bushels in that time, as they did in less than eight weeks last year. The markets of Europe are being rapidly filled. The demand may be expected to subside when navigation closes, both because the supply accumulated will then be large, and because the Western farmer will not be in haste to sell at low prices, paying to the railroads more than twice the rates they charged last year. The higher the railroads force the rates, the less grain they will get to carry.

As for New York, its commerce already suffers from Mr. Vanderbilt's surrender of its interests, precisely as we predicted that it would. The receipts during the last three weeks, since the railroad combination lifted rates, show the effect clearly. Baltimore received during the three weeks ending Oct. 20, 1,800,000 bushels of grain, against 1,177,000 bushels during the corresponding weeks last year, a gain of 60 per cent. Philadelphia received 3,060,000 bushels, against only 1,765,000 last year, a gain of 70 per cent. But New York received during the same weeks 9,108,753 bushels, against 6,791,010 bushels last year, a gain of only 34 per cent. The crop is large, and this city increases its receipts, though even now the discrimination in rail rates in favor of other cities begins to injure. But, when navigation closes, the difference in rates will have its full effect. Shipments by rail may greatly decline, but we must expect to see a very large proportion of the grain moved by rail during the winter shipped to other ports.

PARTING.

With a swelling breast and a tear-moist eye,
I come to say the last good-bye—
That word so cruel for friends to say.
The time has come. I must obey,
And say, Farewell, in parting.

As I turn away from your welcome door,
With a last fond look at one who o'er
My life has cast a halo of love,
To cheer my way as a sunbeam above,
I grieve the more at our parting.

With unwilling steps I wend my way;
My heart in its love yet bids me stay,
To share my lot with one whom Fate
Has kindly kept for me so late:
How it adds to the pangs of parting!

When far away in the sunny clime,
Will Memory wing me back to the time
When first my hope for the one of my heart
Should enter there, no more to part—
No more after this sad parting.

Think of me, then, alone in the gloom
Of a long separation, whose love in its bloom,
Like the rose in its pure and fragrant scent,
Shall linger about you in fullest extent,
Longing to end this parting.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22, 1877. G. H. W.

A Large Landholder.

Probably the largest landholder in America is ex-Gov. Abner Coburn, of Maine. Incredible as it may seem, he is the owner of not less than 693,000 acres, divided up as follows: Maine, 450,000 acres; Canada, 135,000; Wisconsin, 35,000; Dakota, 35,000; Michigan, 20,000; Minnesota, 18,000. His latest purchase is that of the tract in Dakota, and was taken of the Northern Pacific Railroad in lieu of stock, in which he invested some $600,000. His agent, Mr. Whipple, has just returned from the West, whither he has been to look after Mr. Coburn's interests, and see about the last purchase. He reports the land in Dakota as among the finest held by the Governor. He says it is well adapted to growing cereals, and fine crops of wheat have been harvested in the vicinity the present season. One of the causes of the failure of the Spragues was land speculation. They purchased from Mr. Coburn, six years since, a tract in Maine, for which they were to give $1,400,000, and upon the same advanced $500,000. The land was well timbered, but the Spragues could not keep it, and Mr. Coburn has now come into possession again, while the Spragues are out the amount advanced. The Governor is said to be besieged with beggars of both high and low standing, and there is scarcely a day passes but he receives letters asking aid to help build seminaries, churches, and charitable institutions. He is reported as giving away upwards of $100,000 per annum. Mr. Coburn is probably worth $6,000,000.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MODERN GREECE.

An Elgin woman owned a calf
Most beautifully brindled,
And, by his wrong and wicked pranks,
Her righteous wrath was kindled.

She constantly addressed to it
Remarks severely cutting;
And so the calf, as you may think,
Got in a way of butting.

Now, in these days of rings and cliques,
It was a cruel thing
For calf and woman then and there
To form a buttin'-ring.

'Twas in the dairy, one fine day,
While running her hash-cutter,
This calf made up his muley mind
To butt her in the butter.

It then fell out that she fell in,
And struggled like a Turk;
But, as the butter wasn't stamped,
She then got in her work.

Now if this Grease-ian incident
To touch your hearts should fail,
Call Stanley back from Africa,
To tell to you a Kaffir tale. CRAGHT.

PUNCH.

Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 25.

To-day is the one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the introduction to civilization of that world-renowned beverage, punch. Unwilling that the birthday of anything so aged and famed should slip by unnoticed, and more to illustrate the complete revolution in social customs and manners a hundred years or so has effected, rather than to draw a moral, we present the odd history of Punch's early days.

Admiral Edward Russell was then commanding the British squadron in the Mediterranean, and, having heard the miraculous virtues of punch extolled by his sailors, who had brought the secret of its compounding from the East Indies, he devised an original and monster method of presenting it to public favor. He selected the Valencian town of Alicante, and the most beautiful garden in the town, for his experiment. In the centre of the garden, where four walks met, was a marble fountain basin, shaded by pomegranate and orange boughs, which he converted into a titanic punch-bowl. Four hogsheads of brandy, one pipe of Malaga wine, 20,000 gallons of lime-juice, 2,500 lemons, thirteen hundredweight of fine white sugar, five pounds' weight of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuit, and eight hogsheads of water constituted the ingredients. To keep out the rain and prevent evaporation, an elegant canopy was overspread, and a boat built expressly for the purpose, and manned by a ship boy, was rowed around the fountain to assist the 6,000 people who drank in filling their cups. Thus introduced, Punch's popularity became instantaneous, and its patrons and devotees numberless. We are disposed to regard its introduction with no slight degree of reverence, since its godfather, so to speak, was an English clergyman, the Rev. Henry Teonge, Chaplain of her Majesty's ship Assistance. He made Punch's acquaintance, and, if his diary is any evidence, they continued firm friends through life. In that year he first tasted of part of three bowls, and he naively remarks that he had some difficulty in finding his pillow on retiring.

Punch at once stepped into politics and became the boon companion of the Whigs, although the Tories regarded it as a foreign interloper, coming in about the same time as an alien usurper. King William's statesmen and followers, both Dutch and English, swore by it, and even its virtues found favor with the clergy, some of whom were loud in its praises and faithful in their devotions to it. They styled it an orthodox drink. They used punch-bowls as baptismal fonts. Dissenters and High Churchmen, by the sacred purposes for which they used them, served to add to their semi-holy character, and it was with a peculiarly ancestral and paternal pride that the father drank bumpers to his friends from the bowl that his grandfathers and children had been christened in.

Even the medical profession were not slow in paying their addresses to this new Bacchanalian beverage. They do not now recommend bitters and tonics, invigorators and matutinal draughts, with any more of zeal than did their Hypocratean prototypes centuries ago praise the virtues of punch. Dr. Short, a physician of repute and learning, wrote, in 1750, "that punch is an admirable liquor,—the best liquor in the world,—the universe cannot afford a better liquor for students."

To make a good punch was esteemed an accomplishment, so much so that not only individuals obtained renown for their peculiar receipts, but even towns and cities contended with each other as to where the best was made. Glasgow long enjoyed pre-eminence for the excellence of its punches. Denizens of other burgs could not vie with the artistic manipulations nor the potency of the ingredients of the punch concoctions of that town.

Punch-bowls, too, that formerly were handed from father to son, treasured as relics, and revered as heirlooms, carved with historic scenes or decorated with vine-inspired paintings, are among the things of the past. In the last century a punch-bowl was esteemed a suitable present from a banker to his trusty clerk, a ship-owner to his successful sea Captain. Tavern signs lured to the attractions within according to the quaintness of their design or originality of their execution, and the punch-bowl always appeared as a central figure. Addison mentions one in Charing Cross with a couple of angels hovering over it squeezing in lemons, and the original "Mat of the Mint" in "The Beggar's Opera," one Spiller, "a fellow of infinite jest," at whose house in Clare Lane all the artists of the Hogarthian era found free and kindly welcome, had a sign designed by the great master of English caricature, representing himself in the big-wigged garb of the period, presiding over a capacious and well-filled bowl. Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Fox, and Sheridan were among the hearty punch enthusiasts of the period. Poets wrote odes in praise of its good qualities, and punsters racked their brains for witticisms about its droll effects.

Whene'er a bowl of punch we make,
Four striking opposites we take—
The strong, the weak, the sour, the sweet,
Together mixed, most kindly meet;
And when they happily unite,
The bowl is pregnant with delight.

But, alas! the days of punch were numbered. In 1833, when the cholera visited bonnie Scotia's shores, the medical faculty took the matter in hand, voted punch to be a vile compound, and the monarch of liquors has never again regained the position of bibulous prominence from which it was then dethroned. Punch-bowls are banished to garrets and pawnshops, or have been broken and lost. Punches are only occasionally sipped as an apology for not taking "*straight*," and, save at occasional and rare gatherings of veteran topers, punch as it once was is known no more.

THAT BOY OF SANDERS'.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Can you settle this little bill this morning, sir?" the collector asked, in his most insinuating tones, and with his most reassuring smile.

"Settle little Bill?" quickly rejoined the debtor. "Little Bill Sanders! Maybe I can't, just. I'll settle with him quick enough. Worst boy in the world, sir. Tied my gate shut the other night with a leather thong, and then wet the knot. Swelled so tight, by George, sir, I couldn't have untied it in an eternity and a half. Strap was so strong a team of oxen couldn't break it, and I had no knife. Couldn't climb a picket fence, and there it was, 11 o'clock at night, and I, howling and yelling fit to wake the dead, trying to rouse some one up to bring me out a knife, and a policeman came along before I could make anybody understand who I was, and just as I was trying to explain, wife opened her window and screamed, "Police!" sister opened another window and shrieked "murder!" children roared "fire," and a policeman took me off and locked me up. Did, sir, for a fact. That Bill Sanders—has he been annoying your neighborhood, by the way?"

"That isn't the bill I referred to, sir," explained the collector, smiling, but in a rather sad tone of countenance, "I meant this little account——"

"Oh," shouted the debtor, reassuringly, and in a tone of the brightest intelligence and comprehension, "yes! it's the same one, that's him; Bill Sanders. Little account enough, I should say. No account at all. Why, bless you, sir, that boy is 14 years old, nearly three years older than my Jim, and I don't honestly believe he ever did a day's work about his father's house in his life. My boy is away ahead of him in school to-day, and does more chores about the house in a day than Bill does in a month. He's no account for anything but mischief. Dropped a live cat, a great big, roaring Thomas Henry cat, down MacElroy's sitting-room chimney the other night. No fire in the stove, and cat yelled till the noise blew out the flue. Fact. Just roared and yelled and wailed till you could hang a hat on the noise as it come out the flue, and it cost MacElroy $8 to have the chimney cut out next day to let the cat out. And when the hole was made, sir, cat was half wild with fright and shot out like a rocket, and scalped the workman, clawed out the dog's eye, and jumped on MacElroy's back and snatched a pound of flesh off his shoulder blades. It was just awful. Why, that boy——"

But the collector interrupted him to say, in a voice that was solemn with gravity of apprehension, that he wasn't speaking of any boy; he had a little matter here——

"Oh, pooh, pooh! Oh pshaw," exclaimed the debtor, waving his hand with the same air of reassurance and tranquillizing patronage that had before marked the tones of his voice, "Not a bit of it; not a bit of it, my good sir. Nothing the matter with him at all; no more than there is with me. It's just natural, inborn meanness, sir. I don't know, either, that the boy does it for pure meanness, either. I won't say that; but it's wickedness, sir. It's deviltry. It's original sin. Why, there ain't nothing the matter with the boy. He's healthy, and he's smart. Got a bright mind. Thinks quicker than any boy in this town. Goes in swimming in March, and I've seen that boy skating on the pond in December in his bare feet. Why, here one day last summer a poor wretch of a blind fiddler was singing and playing around here, lost his dog. Lean, smart, faithful, half starved cur that led him around, fell into an old well, down by the brick yard, one day, and the old musician came near following him. Old man nearly heartbroken, you know, for the dog supported him more than his singing and fiddle did. Mighty smart dog, you know, splendidly trained, danced, went dead, collected the money, stood on his head, and throwed all kinds of tricks. Well, I reckon the two was about two days trying to get the dog out. Sides of well were dangerous, nobody would go down. Well so deep and dark couldn't see the dog, but could hear him moaning and howling. Well, this Bill Sanders said he'd get him out. Got a clothes-line and tied a big steel-trap to it, tied on a good bait, and let the trap down into the dark. Pretty soon hears a sharp, muffled, half-strangled snort and yelp from the dog, and Bill hauled him up, wriggling and kicking, nose in the trap, and trap holding on to him like a boy to a circus-ticket. Why, this Bill Sanders——"

But the collector broke in rather impatiently to say that he had no time to listen to stories, and he wanted to know what he was going to do with this account of $17.85 which Tare & Tret had against him, and which had been running over time nearly three months now.

The debtor took the bill and looked at it a few moments.

"Oh, yes," he said, very deliberately, after a while, during which the impatient collector fidgeted and danced about the room. "Oh, yes; T. W. Marmot. Yes, I knew him. Was in the building before I came here, and lit out only three weeks after I came to Burlington. You see, my name's J. H. Sinclair. I don't owe Tare & Tret a dollar, never done any business with 'em in my life, and never will so long as there's any place else in the market to buy. This man Marmot is in Texas. He's no good; a d. b. You'll never get a cent on that bill in the world. You see, this Tom Marmot——"

But the indignant collector snatched the bill, and ejaculating—

"Why didn't you tell me this before?"

—started out the door, leaving the entertaining tradesman to wonder what in the name of sense ailed the man, and if anybody was fool enough to suppose he was going to pay all of Tom Marmot's old bills just because he moved into his old stand.

QUIPS.

A man born to command is different from one made to order.

Spring openings: rat-traps. Fall openings: chestnut-burs.

"Only the female mosquito bites"; but they average ninety-nine females out of a possible hundred.

When a Virginia gentleman asks another to drink, he blandly says: "Shall we give the public debt a lift?" And they lift.

Little Johnny is quite sure the picture of a Spitz dog he drew on the parlor wall was good, because it made his father mad.

"My Lord," said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in the verdict, "we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

"Go, my son, and shut the shutter"—
This I heard a mother utter.
"Shutter's shut," the boy did mutter;
"I can't shut it any shutter."

"What will become of the last man?" says a scientific exchange. Why, manufacturing shoes by machinery is knocking him out of the business.

A man declares that it is impossible for him to keep out of trouble, for in the best of times his business drives him to the wall. He is a bill-poster.

Said a politician to his son: "Look at me! I began as an Alderman, and here I am at the top of the tree, and what is my reward? Why, when I die, my son will be the greatest rascal in the city." To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die—but not till then."

The Bishop of Hereford was examining a school-class the other day, and among other things asked what an average was. Several boys pleaded ignorance, but one at last replied: "It is what a hen lays on." The answer puzzled the Bishop not a little, but the boy persisted in it, stating that he had read it in his little book of facts. He was then told to bring his little book, and on doing so he pointed triumphantly to a paragraph commencing: "The domestic hen lays on an average fifty eggs each year."

THE "WOUNDED AMAZON."

Letter from Rome.

When Gibson modeled the "Wounded Amazon," he said to a friend of mine who went to his studio to see the statue in the clay, "Yes, that is my 'Wounded Amazon.'" You have doubtless heard Gibson's peculiar, dry, crisp mode of talking imitated, and can imagine how he spoke. "Yes, I call it a 'Wounded Amazon,' but that statue is a proof of how useful it is for an artist to keep his eyes open. Now, how do you think I found that pose? I was going along the street, and I saw a girl catching a flea. Yes, I did; she was catching a flea! I stopped and said to myself, 'That's a pretty pose—a very pretty pose, indeed,' and I took it down. So I thought it over; I sat up and worked it out, and there it stands now as my 'Wounded Amazon.' But it is the very pose of the girl catching the flea, nevertheless. A very pretty pose it is, you see; and, as I said, it shows that an artist must not fail to keep his eyes always open."

A PET DOG.

"Rover," beloved dog of Good Will Fire Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., died on Sunday last. He was a white Newfoundland, above the average size of the breed, and had greatly endeared himself to the members of the company by his faithful attendance at fires and parades and his affectionate disposition. After death he lay in state for several hours in the engine-house. He was placed in a neat pine box upon a bed of fresh myrtle leaves. Flowers and geranium leaves were strewn over the body and small flags were placed about the box. At nightfall, when nearly 2,000 persons had visited the engine-house, the dog was buried in the yard surrounding the building, and the fire-bell was tolled in his honor.

TENNYSON.

Of Mr. Tennyson, whose personal appearance is somewhat Byronic, a story is told, which would be good if it were certainly true. He is said to have been staying with a friend in Paris, and one day asked his companion, who was going out, to tell the porter at the lodge to keep the fire in. His friend's French, however, was of a mediocre quality as regards pronunciation, so that his orders to the porter assumed the form of Ne laissez pas sortir le fou! When Tennyson, soon afterward, wanted to go out, he found the door of his room guarded by two stalwart men who refused to let him pass. The wilder Tennyson grew, of course the more the men were convinced that he was a dangerous lunatic, and resisted all his attempts to escape till the unlucky friend came back, and the error was explained.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Albany *Law Journal* gives the following illustration of the working of the bankrupt law: "A Maori Chief, Karaitiana Takamoana, was good enough, some years ago, to expound the principle of bankruptcy. Said he, 'I go to a storekeeper and buy five pounds' worth things and don't pay. Some time after I go to a Judge and say, "I owe this man five pounds and only got one." Then he says to me, "you give him the pound;" and he says to the storekeeper, "You give back a receipt for five pounds." Then the Judge says to me, "All right; now you go and do it again."'"

WHAT IS CONSCIENCE?

The Law of Morality in Plants—Righteousness in the Lower Animals.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Mr. Joseph Cook's definition of conscience has been presented to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. He condenses thirteen propositions, the "results of the best scholarship in Europe and America," into six, which I may further, without loss, condense into three, namely: (1.) A perception of the difference between right and wrong. (2.) A sense of self-approval or disapproval in choosing the right or the wrong. (3.) A sense of responsibility for that choice. That is all there is of the six, or the thirteen propositions. But even the Cookian definitions reduced to their lowest terms are not a definition, in the exact sense of the word. They are the phenomena of conscience, not the *noumenon*, the thing itself. And, so far as I know, all existing attempts to define conscience partake more of the nature of a treatise than of an axiom. This lack of accuracy and perspicuity is probably chargeable with much of the confusion and mysticism of moral and metaphysical philosophy. The mathematician tells us that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. In seeking to reach something as definite as this, Mr. Cook says he spent nine days of what we may call mathematico-metaphysical study, with the result above given. Poets are said to be the truest philosophers, arriving at great truths by intuitive processes. Mr. Tyndall says that Matthew Arnold's "That not of ourselves which makes for righteousness," is the poetry of science. But the poetry of science is the commonplace matter of fact of moral philosophy; and Mr. Arnold, in conceding the existence of such a force, has conceded the essential fact of Theism, which is the foundation-stone of moral philosophy. By processes, and in a field the furthest removed from systematic theology, he has identified a force which is the ultimate of theology, as it is the ultimate of science. He describes in a phrase what theology puts in three letters,—God. And to Calvinistic theology at least, the idea of the absolute and universal reign of irrevocable law is not alien. These laws are defined as *decrees*, a term which carries with it the idea of resistless power, and upon which, therefore, science and Calvinism are at peace. Assuming, therefore, the existence of a universal government of law, I identify conscience as the outcome of one of the clauses of the universal constitution and define it to be *The effect of the law of righteousness upon the human organism.* Or, to use Matthew Arnold's descriptive phrase, "The force, not of ourselves, which makes for righteousness" acting upon ourselves.

There is a generalization so far outside of the old metaphysical labyrinth as to cover a great mass of moral phenomena which the metaphysicians and moral philosophers have hitherto refused to recognize. It also cuts us loose from any necessity of seeking to verify, on the one side, Kant's supposed demonstration that conscience is intuitive and infallible, or, on the other, John Foster's supposed demonstration that conscience is nothing more than a "bundle of habits."

The breadth of this generalization will be perceived when we remember that the law of righteousness is manifested not only in human consciousness and conduct, but in the ongoing of the universe, and of every form of life and activity in it; that it is as really manifest in the vegetable and in the animal kingdoms below man as in man himself. For no theory yet adduced, or possible to be adduced, will account for so much as the delicate pencilings of a flower, without recognizing a *moral* force behind it. If the flower were a rude splotch of red or yellow, it would attract the insect as well as it does now with all its exquisite tracery and shading, unless, indeed, we recognize an æsthetic faculty in the bees, which would only be admitting another manifestation of the universal law of righteousness.

Some one may say that he sees no sort of relation between the physical beauty of the flower and moral beauty in man. But there is a point of identity,—a factor common to each. Up to the limits of the necessities of the flower for the performance of its functions there is no resemblance between its beauty and the beauty of such a virtue, for instance, as charity. But so soon as superfluous beauty and sweetness are reached (those beyond the necessities of the plant itself—and this superfluity no one will deny), then *benevolence* appears. There is, then, a law in the plant's life which makes for benevolence. A simple process of logic will identify the common factor. If we could imagine the plant as endowed with consciousness and will, we should not hesitate to recognize the existence of conscience in the plant. And if we could imagine the righteous man as stripped of consciousness and will, we should classify his benevolence with that of the plant. The reason why the plant is not a responsible moral agent is because it is not endowed with the necessary consciousness and will.

The reader, not frightened by any spectre of pantheism or materialism will respond, "True, but it is not the plant, but God's benevolence, that is thus manifested in the plant." And to him I reply, "True also, O friend, and equally true that it is not man's, but God's, benevolence that is thus manifested in man." There is a mighty difference in degree and a wide contrast in manifestation, but the controlling force of righteousness in each is the same. There is so much parsimony in nature that the same results are everywhere provided for by the same laws.

If conscience is, then, the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of a universal law of righteousness upon the human organism, we have also the key to the moral qualities evinced by the animals below man,—the social "instincts," as we call them, of bees and beavers, the instances of individual compassion, magnanimity, and mutual helpfulness among them, the gratitude and affection of the dog and the elephant toward man, and the thousand volitions of the lower animals which appear to have their origin in a moral nature. Hitherto it has been the habit of moral and metaphysical philosophers to ignore or to deny the existence of any trace of morality among them, but it can be done no longer. No man can frame a definition of morals or morality that shall exclude a vast variety of moral phenomena among the animals below man.

These phenomena have made an impression so strong upon minds familiar with the habits and actions of domestic and other animals that the question has often recurred whether they may not be immortal. The Ettrick Shepherd's loving sympathy with his quadruped friends led him to exclaim: "I canna but believe that dowgs hae souls." The Rev. J. G. Wood, a devout and learned English naturalist, takes this view, and seeks to vindicate it in a volume illustrated with more than 300 incidents in animal life. The fault in his logic, as it appears to me, is that he fails to perceive that immortality is not due to the persistent vitality of the soul itself, but to the persistence of the author of the soul's existence in sustaining it. The philosophical evidences of the immortality of the human soul bear almost as strongly *against* the immortality of the lower animals as they do in favor of the immortality of man.

It would extend this paper beyond proper limits to cite, specifically, the evidences of a moral nature in the lower animals. Suffice it to say that the indications of a sense of guilt and shame, of forbearance and magnanimity, of generosity to each other and to man, of justice and integrity in their own conduct, and in judging of the conduct of others; their long remembrance of and disposition to avenge ill-treatment which they have received, or to reward kindness by confidence, affection, and service; their grief over the loss of human friends, so poignant in some instances as to result in death; their wailings and tears over the death of their own kindred; their pride, love of admiration, delight at approbation; their boasting over each other, and their sly villainy and lying, all of which are strangely human. When we see a dog, himself-famishing, carry food, undisturbed, to the relief of his master, or die bravely in that master's defense, how shall we escape the conviction that noble moral qualities are present before us in the phenomenon? There are well-authenticated instances of despair and remorse among them, tragically ending in suicide. All these things point to a moral nature so conclusively that, as I have said, no definition can be framed to include the moral nature of man and exclude the moral phenomena in animals below him.

I know of no ethical philosophical or theological necessity for seeking to frame such a definition. The fact is, I suspect, that moral philosophers and metaphysicians have been frightened by the visionary dragons of materialism and pantheism away from one of the strongest and best, because most simple and interesting, of theistic arguments. If the hypothesis is true that all these phenomena are the manifestations of a general law, it cuts up by the roots the argument by which Evolutionists seek to derive conscience, or the moral *noumenon* from non-moral germs. It shows that the words "germs" and "development" are as unscientific in such a relation as they would be if applied to the origin of gravitation or of chemical affinity.

It sets aside Foster's theory that conscience is a "bundle of habits," and gives us a theory much more in accord with the scientific method, and equally relieves us of Kant's difficult proposition that conscience is infallible. For if conscience is the result of a general law operating upon the human soul, then conscience is the product of complex factors, and cannot be uniform in its action, or "infallible," as Kant expresses it. One moral organism will offer less resistance to the law than another, and the same organism may offer differing degrees of resistance at different times.

If we compare this law of righteousness with the law of physical life, or what we call the vital force, we may see why resistance to it or violations of it produce the pain which we call remorse,—perhaps long after the offense has been committed,—just as a violation of the law of vitality will reveal itself with pain days, or it may be years, after the offense has been committed. We see why it is that while we are in harmony with it we enjoy the pleasure of moral self-approval, and why we increase in moral health, strength, and impeccability. It also explains why it is that when this moral force is resisted and overcome, and a momentum to evil is attained, there is no possibility of self-recovery, any more than there is for one who has leaped or fallen from a precipice to return by acting upon himself when half way down in his swift descent. He may have power to grasp a rope, but he must be drawn up by a stronger hand on the rock above him.

I would not apply the word "conscience" to the moral natures of animals below man, because the meaning of the word as generally understood is already extended to the confusion of ideas, and for the further good reason that man has a nature not in any degree shared by the animals below him, namely: a spiritual nature. A rough illustration from chemistry will illustrate my meaning. Iron in combination with sulphur is called a pyrite; in combination with oxygin is called oxide; in combination with carbon is called steel. Now, it would be untrue to say that steel is a pyrite or a pyrite is steel. So the law of righteousness in the spirited nature of man may appropriately be named conscience, while the same law operating on material organisms would produce a result having points of resemblance to conscience in man, and yet be wholly different, except in the one common factor.

If these suggestions lay hold of the clews to the truth, they lead also with great directness and certainty beyond the immediate phenomena under consideration. This law of righteousness, everywhere found, is a moral, not a physical, law, though it permeates all laws. It is as absolute and ultimate as gravitation. It cannot have a material origin nor be derived from the interaction of material laws. It can be nothing less than the expression and the instrument of an omnipotent, all-pervading, and absolutely righteous will, guided by unlimited intelligence. The fact that it is found in the lower as well as in the higher forms of life and activity—vegetable, animal, cosmical, spiritual—is proof not only that all these are from the hand of one only Creator, but that that Creator is the source of all righteousness, and is himself infinitely good, just, and benevolent. PHILOSOPHER.

THAT PETRIFIED MAN.

Prof. J. E. Todd, of Tabor College, Examines It Critically and Pronounces It a Fraud.

To the Editor of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

TABOR COLLEGE, Oct. 18.—It was the privilege of the writer to see and examine quite carefully the famous "petrified man" from Colorado while he was on exhibition in your city.

As some of your readers may have some curiosity to know how it appeared to one somewhat familiar with "petrifactions," the following is offered: The "prehistoric" man may have been correctly represented, but he was *most certainly not petrified.* This was quite evident, almost at a glance, from its full-fleshed form. No parts were shrunken; there was no collapsing of the abdomen or sinking of the eyes. These points could not be explained by any thick incrustation supporting the surface. The apparent incrustation covering it was only an appearance, else it would have cleared off at some point, or it would have shown itself when parts were broken off. But many other points may be mentioned, any one of which is sufficient to prove the statement above. The body is composed of a dark-colored fossiliferous limestone. This is shown by fragments from the interior, kindly shown by the exhibitor, as well as by traces upon the surface. One of the fragments showed a portion of apparently a conchifer shell, containing crystals of calcite. Such a cluster of crystals, probably due to the presence of another shell, produces in the right forearm a flaw in the stone, which, from its shape, suggests the direction of petrifaction. Looking further, with such an idea in mind, five seams are found nearly parallel with one another; one through the neck and shoulder, two across the body and left arm above the elbow, another across the hips, and the fifth across the legs below the knees. These seams are a demonstration of the stratified character of the stone. A petrifaction might break, but not thus in places parallel to one another and cutting right through dissimilar parts, whether connected or not.

Another very conclusive point is the fact that wherever separate members lie one upon another, the angle between the surfaces is not acute in a single instance, but invariably the arms are bound to the body where they rest upon it, and the legs are bound together where they touch by a mass of stone. In fact, there are no acute angles in the surface, no furrows, except such as might have been made by a blunt instrument about half an inch wide at the point. The pits upon the surface were clearly formed by a similar instrument, the direction of the blow in many cases being clearly shown.

But enough to prove that it is not a petrifaction.

The next question is whether it is very ancient. Can it be a work of some prehistoric artist? It is clear that it is cut to represent a reclining figure. It could not have been supported in an upright position. The general symmetry of parts seems to have been carefully studied and pretty patiently worked out. The left forearm, however, is about an inch longer than the right. The fingers are apparently disproportionate in length to one another. In forming the second finger of the right hand the artist apparently accidentally broke it off equal in length to the third, then tried to imitate a bent joint and got it too near the end. The rough surface was used apparently to excuse any attempt at nicety of detail.

The position of the left leg seems to have been chosen to more easily exhibit the caudal appendage. The general form is clearly intended to represent that of an Indian. The feet, however, have the Simian character of a shortened and latterally-placed great toe, which, in connection with the long neck and short chin, is simply monstrous.

Huxley or any other intelligent comparative anatomist would at once pronounce the combination of such characteristics absurd and wholly inconsistent with the harmonies of nature. It could not, therefore, have been made to represent any form that ever had life. And it embodies ideas wholly foreign to any that have been found in American antiquities; it is difficult to believe it the work of any ancient hand, while, on the contrary, the Simian feet and tail very strangely point to the only remaining conclusion, that it is the work of a recent workman who has learned just enough of evolutionary views to misinterpret or caricature them. This Pueblo "petrifaction" can only merit the title, therefore, because it is made out of stone—not made into stone. It is a worthy successor of the Cardiff giant. May its glory be brief and the planners of the fraud meet their deserts. J. E. TODD.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Autumn lingers yet awhile
To greet us with her brightest smile:
Bright sunlight glints across the fields;
A drowsy murmur o'er us steals,
As gentle zephyrs woo to rest
The cloudlets gath'ring in the West.

The ripened corn with golden glow
Its tasseled heads waves to and fro;
The green wheat covers dark-brown fields,
And waves of light across it steal;
While trees adorned with colors rare
Contrast with those all brown and bare.

The purple grapes in clusters seen,
The golden apples 'mid the green,
The birds that sway upon the reeds
And peck so brisk at dainty seeds,
Are bathed in sunlight rich and warm,
That shows us plainly every form.

King Frost will come with icy breath,
And chill as with a blast of death;
Gay leaves upon the ground will fall,
And dark hues overspread them all;
The trees will reach each naked arm
Toward the sun that fails to warm.

And ever hung in Memory's hall
The picture 'll be, so prized by all,
Of gorgeous colors, quiet charm,
Of balmy winds so sweet and warm,
Of Nature in her richest dress,
Before she sank to wintry rest.

MAUDE LEE.

Colorado Rats.

Denver News.

The most successful hoax of modern times, and one that seems destined to live in history, is the story of a child having been devoured by rats at the signal station on Pike's Peak, and the terrific combat waged against the army of rodents by the child's parents. A late number of *Leslie's Illustrated Times* reprints this clever hoax, with a cut showing the progress of the battle in the signal office—Sergt. O'Keef being shown in the act of clubbing an army of rats, while his heroic wife, having thrown a coil of wire like a lasso about her husband, is about to 'turn loose' the electric current from the battery, by the aid of which, it will be remembered, the rats were driven off, but not until after they had eaten up the baby. The hoax has been copied into half the newspapers of the world, and translated into a dozen languages. Everybody has read it, and every visitor to the Peak is anxious to hear about the rats and see the grave and monument of the poor child.

Long articles have been written and published by scientists to prove that rodents do not inhabit rocks above timber line, but all to no effect, for people are more ready to believe a good story than a dry truth, and so the rat story is everywhere credited implicitly. It seems almost superfluous, therefore, to say that it was only a clever hoax; that there are no rats upon Pike's Peak; that they never ate a baby; and that there was no baby for them to eat.

A NOTABLE COMMITTEE.

Origin of the Committee of Ways and Means—The Men Who Have Been at Its Head.

New York World.

The origin in the Congress of the United States of the Committee of Ways and Means, the names of the eminent men who have been placed at the head of this important Committee during our national life, and the territorial or sectional distribution of its Chairmanship among the several States, or as between the North and South, present many points of interesting observation. The records of the House of Representatives exhibit the following orders:

July 24, 1789.—Ordered, That a Committee of Ways and Means, to consist of a member from each State, be appointed, to which it shall be referred to consider the report of committee appointed to prepare an estimate of supplies requisite for the service of the United States the current year, and to report thereon. Chairman, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Pennsylvania.

Sept. 17, 1789.—Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from further proceeding on the business to them referred, and that it be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to consider and report thereon.

Dec. 21, 1795.—Ordered, That a standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt, of the revenue, and of the expenditures, and to report from time to time their opinion thereupon. Chairman, Mr. William Smith, South Carolina.

Dec. 24, 1795.—Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with estimates of the sums necessary to be appropriated for the service of the year 1796, also statements of the application of certain sums of money granted by law, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Dec. 16, 1796.—Resolved, That a standing Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of public debt, of the revenue and of the expenditures, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon. Chairman, Mr. William Smith, South Carolina.

It would seem from this record that Congress began, in partial imitation of the House of Commons, by creating a committee of "supply," to which, probably, was referred the estimates coming from the President and the Treasury, and when this Committee of supply reported, their report was referred, in 1789, to a Committee of Ways and Means, consisting not, as now, of nine members, but of "a member from each State." And this business was, on Sept. 17, 1789, taken from the Ways and Means Committee and referred back to the Treasury for consideration and report. Under the English system, at that time, the House of Commons did not vote money unless asked by the Crown. The foundation of all taxes was the declaration of the Crown that they were essential, but the Crown had no concern in the nature or distribution of the taxes. Thus it was, possibly, that the report of the Ways and Means Committee went back to the Executive for approval, since in England the Crown demanded money, the Commons granted, and the Lords assented to the grant.

In 1795 it seems that all the estimates of the Treasury were sent directly to the Committee of Ways and Means, without any intervention of a committee on supply, and early in this century the present Ways and Means Committee had a permanent existence in each Congress as a select committee composed of nine members.

The records before us do not disclose clearly the constitution of the Committee during the First, Second, and Third Congress, and indeed in those nearer our own day there is a want of precision as to dates of resignation and filling vacancies, but the following list of names of those members who have been at the head of this Committee is otherwise substantially correct:

Year.	Name.	State.
1789	Thomas Fitzsimmons	Pennsylvania.
1795-7	William Smith	South Carolina.
1797-1801	Robert G. Harper	South Carolina.
1801-2	Roger Griswold	Connecticut.
1802-6	John Randolph	Virginia.
1806-7	Joseph Clay	Pennsylvania.
1807-9	George W. Campbell	Tennessee.
1809-11	John W. Eppes	Virginia.
1811-12	Ezekiel Bacon	Massachusetts.
1812-13	Langdon Cheres	South Carolina.
1813-15	John W. Eppes	Virginia.
1815-18	William Lowndes	South Carolina.
1818-23	Samuel Smith	Maryland.
1823-7	Louis McLane	Delaware.
1827-8	John Randolph	Virginia.
1828-32	George McDuffie	South Carolina.
1832-3	Gulian C. Verplanck	New York.
1833-5	James K. Polk	Tennessee.
1835-9	C. C. Gambreling	New York.
1839-40	John W. Jones	Virginia.
1841-3	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1843-7	James J. McKay	North Carolina.
1847-9	Samuel F. Vinton	Ohio.
1849-51	Thomas H. Bayley	Virginia.
1851-6	George S. Houston	Alabama.
1856-7	Lewis D. Campbell	Ohio.
1857-60	J. Glancy Jones	Pennsylvania.
1861-3	John Sherman	Ohio.
1863-5	Thaddeus Stevens	Pennsylvania.
1865-7	Justin S. Morrill	Vermont.
1867-71	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio.
1871-5	Henry L. Dawes	Massachusetts.
1875-7	William R. Morrison	Illinois.

From this statement it appears that the Southern States—known before the sectional war as the slave-labor States—have had the Chairmanship of the Committee during much more than half the period since the Government has been in existence under the Constitution, and that Virginia and South Carolina have each had the office longer than any other State—longer even than Ohio, which had it for nine years. New York has not been thus honored since 1843, when Mr. Fillmore was selected, and since 1856 the head of the Ways and Means has been taken from the West and North.

A TUBEROSE.

White, waxen, still,
Though pouring forth life's passionate breath,
While sinking 'neath the chill of death—
That fatal chill;
Its head did hang
With languor, and it sang:
Ah, no! ah, no!

Just this one strain—
O mystery so fathomless,
And cold, heartrending bitterness
Of life and pain;
As loving one
Whose love, of mine is none!
Ah, no! ah, no!

For mine and thine,
Sweet flower, bow thy head and weep,
Though earth be wide and ocean deep;
Weep life away,
And in thine heart-sobs say:
Ah, no! ah, no!

CHICAGO. LILLIE SURBRIDGE.

FAREWELL, BLUE-BIRD!

Good-bye,
Playmate, "navy-blue,"
Azure-tinted friend so true!
A Gothic home, all terraced o'er,
Airily poised, with wide-open door,
Lofty verandas, with gilded vane,
Shall welcome you in the Spring again—
Instead of the poplar, gnarled and tall,
Ghost-like, out by the garden-wall.
On Madge and I
You can rely—
Good-bye!

PEORIA, Oct. 22. D. S. B.

Stopping the Interest.

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to the wine a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by John and passed to the host. Taking the bottle he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another glass for himself he held it to the light and said:

"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"

"I think it is a fine specimen of old port."

"Now, can you guess what it cost me?" said the host.

"Surely not," said Mr. Webster, "I only know that it is excellent."

"Well, now I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just $1.20 per glass!"

"Good gracious! you don't say so," said Mr. Webster; and then draining his glass he presented it again with the remark:

"Fill it up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that contounded interest."

VOLUME XX
LIQUORS AND C
111
WHISK
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Contracted for the winter at th the first of the month, to be pa LARKIN & CO.
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Lackawanna chestnut coal, dealers, $5.25 in the yard; p-n M. GOLDBERG.
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Wanted Partner, either $12,000, in a profitable manufa party now engaged in the busin per cent on investment. An a gentleman wishing to start a investment as special partner. & CUMMINS, 94 Washington-st
FOR SALE, TO RENT,
The Northwestern Planing Blind Factory. The building Chicago-av., corner of Halsted of North Branch Lumber Distri engine, and all the machinery business, and is now in first-cla building is also suitable for a business that requires a great de particulars inquire of M. BIE Clark-st.
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Must Be
House and Lot, good locatio and water. Paid for it since sell the house and lot (newly with Brussels carpets, bedroom class make) for $2,500, part Arcade-court.
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And get your CLOTHES thoro Repaired.